

RECORD

BY S. B. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1860.

VOL. 7.—NO. 6.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
That Henry D. Foster opposed the sale of the main line of the public improvements, because such a sale and transfer threatened to impair the influence of the political organization to which he was attached, and drive from power a corrupt clique of office-holders of which he was a member.

That he voted against every movement in the progress of the bill for such a sale, in direct violation of the express will and instructions of his constituents.

That Henry D. Foster reported for the increase of legislative pay, whereby the expenses of Pennsylvania were increased some thirty thousand dollars per annum.

That he forced his party's power to exclude the rightful possessor of a seat in the legislature, and instate instead a partisan, for the purpose of forcing special legislation, and acts of individual privilege.

That Henry D. Foster represents the negative platform of two factions in a political disorganization, whereby he proves his utter subservience to party and unwillingness to reside in the Executive department of a great Commonwealth. He denounces every northern man who stood up for the rights and interests of the North, and stultifies himself with praising southern agitators and disunionists. He meets the differences in his own party, by vituperation and abuse of his opponents, forgetting that in the present contest, parties but the Republican are contending only for place and power.

In the great struggle for northern protection, whereby the industry of the country will be induced to develop the stupendous mineral and agricultural resources of the nation, Henry D. Foster is arrayed against every principle and the only policy which ensures the freedom of the public domain by preventing the spread of slavery. He is virtually opposing protection to American industry by encouraging the fanaticism of the South, and recognizing the asserted rights of slavery in every State in the Union. He is opposing the real interests of Pennsylvania by compromising with the corrupt leaders of every political clique prominent in the present political contest.

Occupying these positions, and bound and controlled by these influences, the administration of such a man must inaugurate a system of frauds and corruptions that would prove disastrous to every business and political welfare of the State. His association with politicians of the most desperate character, and with those who have been the authors of a large portion of the debt of the State, have placed him under obligations which he would be compelled to discharge, if elected, by abusing and prostituting the patronage of his position. Special grants would consequently become the order of legislation. The veto power would be wielded to prevent the application of a just policy of government, and stay the progressive prosperity of the Commonwealth.

The people of Pennsylvania have only a few weeks to satisfy themselves that Henry D. Foster is not the man, in a political sense or with sufficient capacity to preside in the Executive department of this State. They have but a few weeks to satisfy themselves that their resources and industry can alone be protected and improved by sustaining the men and measures of the Republican organization. With these responsibilities resting on them, they fail to support Andrew G. Curtin, they will also neglect to sustain a Republican delegation in Congress that was true to Pennsylvania, true to labor and to liberty. If they permit the legislature to fall into the hands of a corrupt political division, they will lose the opportunity of sending an honest man to the Senate of the United States. If they allow Andrew G. Curtin to be defeated, they invite and insist on the rejection of Abraham Lincoln, and surrender all the prospects of northern progress and improvements to the prejudice, lethargy and licentiousness of a southern slaveryocracy.

The people must keep these facts and arguments constantly before their eyes and in their minds, or they will be imposed on by the designing leaders of two factions whose only arguments and justifications consist in acts of retaliative violence and alternate abuse.

ORIGIN OF THE WIDE-AWAKES.
The New York Herald publishes a long article upon the history of the Wide-Awakes. It thus speaks of their origin:

"On the night of the 25th of February, 1860, a crowd of about five hundred men moved by the advice of the Hon. Cassius M. Clay, some enthusiastic young Republicans of the neighborhood decided to act as an escort to the distinguished visitor, and in pursuance of this design borrowed from a fire company hard by some of their firemen's torches. Being of a rather fastidious turn of mind, and inclined to protect their broadcloth from oily innovations, they procured some glazed cloth and cut it in the form of capes to protect their shoulders. A few glazed caps completed the preparations, and thus equipped they started to meet the orator. Their novel and military appearance attracted considerable attention, and drew forth the plaudits of the assembled multitude, rewarding them for their forethought. On their return home, one of the party was attacked by a sturdy Democrat; but a blow from the original Wide-Awake torch stretched him on the ground and stopped all further disturbance. Before dismissal a meeting was held, and after expressing their indignation at the attack, they resolved to form a club of limited numbers, equipped with swinging torches, and black capes and caps, to act as a special escort on occasions of public parade, and be ready at all times for any like duty that might forward the Republican cause."

"The Republicans of Hartford were overwhelmed with letters from all parts of the Union, asking for information touching their rules, manner of organization, drills, &c. It was at last found necessary to inaugurate some system by which these letters could be answered, and a notice was inserted in all the Republican journals, that Mr. H. T. Sperry, corresponding secretary of the Hartford Wide-Awakes, would give all desired information. In the course of a few weeks that gentleman had received and filed over eight hundred communications."

"From the great numbers who have already signified their intention of joining in the great Republican parade in New York city on the 24th of October, it is estimated that from thirty to fifty thousand men will attend. One item of expenditure will give some idea of the preparation. It has been found necessary

to purchase two hundred barrels of oil to fill the torches of visiting companies."

The Herald supposes that there are half a million Wide-Awakes in the States.

TRIAL OF JOHN CATHCART.
For the Murder of his Wife, Martha Cathcart.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Clearfield County, Sept. Term, 1860.
At one o'clock 45 minutes on Wednesday, Sept. 26th, the prisoner was arraigned at the Bar, and pleaded "not guilty" to the charge set forth in the indictment. The panel was called over, and in proceeding with the selection of the Jury, the question arose whether the Commonwealth had the right to four peremptory challenges. His Honor in view of the uncertainty and peculiarity of the wording of the new penal code, felt himself constrained to adhere to the old practice in regard to challenges, and refused the Commonwealth the four they claimed. The witness was then asked to stand aside. The following persons were chosen as Jurors, but 21 of the panel having been called—

Geo. W. Long, Joak Ogden,
Levi Draucker, Adams Spackman,
Daniel Goodlander, G. B. Caldwell,
David Horn, John Rorabaugh,
Philip Neff, Isaac Goss,
David Haines, George Morgan.

The case on the part of the Commonwealth was conducted by Dist. Att'y R. J. Wallace, J. B. McNally and Israel Test, Esquires, and on the part of the defence by W. A. Wallace, T. J. McCullough, and H. B. Swooper, Esq's.

At 3 1/2 o'clock, District Attorney R. J. Wallace opened the case, briefly detailing the facts the Commonwealth expected to prove. He endorsed the foreign policy of James Buchanan's Administration.
That policy refused the protection of our flag to the adopted citizen, bound by the solemnity of an oath to maintain the character of that flag in every part of the world—refusing such adopted citizen the right to visit Europe under penalty of being impressed into the service of a King whom he had renounced. That foreign policy consisted also in plotting for the slave trade, and secret negotiation with the French Emperor for the establishment of universal free trade.

These policies, foreign and domestic, endorsed by a convention which nominated Henry D. Foster, constitute the platform of Henry D. Foster.
He endorsed the opposition to protecting labor as enunciated by a Democratic majority in the Senate of the United States, representing the views and the policy of the administration of James Buchanan.

He sustains the non-intervention principles of James Buchanan, in regard to the rights of foreign adopted citizens while absent from the United States.
These principles do not constitute the platform on which Henry D. Foster stands. We should be pleased to know what principles do form such a platform?—Harrisburg Tel.

DIED:
On Friday the 25th Sept., of Diphtheria, JOHN THOMAS PALMER of Lawrence township, aged 56 years and 2 months.

On Friday, the 25th Sept., an infant child of Mrs. Andrew G. Curwin, Lawrence township, aged 6 months and 4 days.

On Friday night, 25th Sept., Mrs. ELIZABETH WELCH, widow of Geo. Welch, dec'd, of Pike township, aged 32 years and 5 days.

On Saturday the 26th, Mrs. CATHERINE REED, wife of Hamilton Reed of Lawrence township, aged about 30 years.

On Saturday morning, 29th Sept., Mrs. ELIZABETH HOEL, wife of John W. Hoel of Curwensville, aged 60 months and 4 days.

On Saturday, 29th Sept., Mrs. ANNA PRICK of Lawrence township, aged 84 years.

SPRING TIMES IN PHILADELPHIA—Tremendous excitement among the Philadelphia Police and a notorious Forger and Counterfeiter, James Buchanan Cross, 1101 Cross Street, Clearfield, Pa. It seems to be the general opinion in Clearfield, that if Cross had worn a pair of Frank Short's French-calf Boots, that he would not have been taken. However, Shorty is not much of any style or pattern, stitched, sewed or pegged, and he is a short fellow on short notes. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange, and cash not refused. Repairing done in the neatest manner and charges moderate, at the Short Boot Shop on Second Street, opposite Reed, Weaver & Co's store.

FRANK SHORT,
No. 2 B. Findings for Sale. Aug. 29, 1860.

EAST, WEST, NORTH, AND SOUTH,
the people are notified of a
Wash. Arrival of Goods.

X. Was threshing grain in my barn that day. Samuel Rhey's son brought the news to my house. I ran right straight to Cathcart's house. Couldn't say that any one else was there when I got to the house. Samuel Ray's wife and daughter came next. They live at the same distance from Cathcart's. No other came till I left for the doctor. Took Samuel Ray's horse. Didn't consider Cathcart's horses fit to go. Thomas Cathcart was away for the doctor with one. He went to Glen Hope. Didn't see the children. I saw nothing out of the way about the bed or the furniture. Gun was standing in the first room—muzzled down and breech up. Didn't see any of the accoutrements. John's house is not over 100 yards from his father's. They had a cloth draped in cold water on the wound when I got there. The wound was on the left side in front. Clothing was open that far down. John told me that Tom had taken the other horse. John seemed considerably thro' other. I met old man Cathcart first in his own door yard as I was going to get Ray's horse. He was either going in or coming out of his own house. Saw Thomas Cathcart's wife a short time before I went for the doctor, in John's house. She was in the front room. Didn't see her with the children. I saw her on her way coming home from Samuel Ray's. Seems to me I saw Mrs. Thomas Cathcart putting the cloth on the wood, but can't say when it was before or after I went for the doctor. John Cathcart's father was at my place when the news came there. He didn't go with me over. Saw nothing more of him till I started to go for the horse. I heard a report of a gun, a short time before the boy came. It wasn't over 20 minutes from the time I heard the report until I got to the

house. The old man wanted the loan of a darnin' heedle to sew up the heels of stockings which he had knit. When the Doctor came he reached for the ball with a probe in his hand. He took out a few pieces of the rib-bone, and then the ball. Held the light for the doctor to make the examination. He took the ball out with the probe.

Dr. A. Fetzer, sworn.—On Saturday the 4th of August last between 9 and 10 in the afternoon I arrived at Cathcart's. I found the surface of the skin apparently blanched—whitened—a dark circle around the eye, and profuse perspiration; the extremities cool, verging to coldness; the pulse not susceptible to the touch; blindness. I then examined the wound. I found the wound on the left side below the seventh rib. It was of nearly a triangular form, the two sides of the surface opening from an inch and a half to two inches; the third side from an inch to an inch and a half. Within that opening was floating a substance, that seemed to be portions of the chest and I thought fragments of the lung. Blood was issuing from the orifice. The sides of the wound seemed to be filled with spiculae of bone. I attempted to examine further, when the last light they had about the house was extinguished—burnt out. They then sent out for candles. Waited till they came. After I got a light, made an examination with a forcep and thought I could discover a ball, and by separating the wound, I succeeded in getting hold of the ball with the forcep. I extracted the ball with a portion of the dress with it. Witness exhibited the ball and piece of cloth. It was between 4 and 5 inches from the opening where I found the ball. It was a horizontal section passing round towards the back. It had come in contact with the rib, which appeared to be destroyed by the length of the wound—was broken into pieces. I think it destroyed the ninth rib near the back. The wound was mortal and caused her death. It passed through a portion of the lung. The woman died while I was there. She appeared like a stout, hale woman. She died about an hour and a half. It might have been two hours after I reached the house. Her husband was in the room. He remarked one time that if he hadn't come it wouldn't have been done. He wished he had not come home. She told me she thought she would die. There were persons about when I got there—can't say how many.

At 5 1/2 Court adjourned.

Thursday's Proceedings.
At 8 1/2 in the morning Court met, when Dr. Fetzer was re-called. Mrs. Cathcart told John at one time that he needn't make so much fuss about it that it was 'done. He appeared to be lamenting over it.

X.—When I got there a wet cloth was on the wound. The woman said she was in a sitting posture when shot. From one or the other I understood that the gun was not far distant when fired. It appeared to me that the gun must have been nearly on a level with the wound. Saw nothing that would indicate anything but an affectionate state of feeling.

Mrs. Lydia Ray, sw.—Old Mrs. Cathcart, when she came over, said Martha was shot. I went to the house, and my daughter Elizabeth went with me. When I went over she was lying on the bed. It was between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday. John was standing by her side crying. Says she to him, John, I never thought you would shoot me. John you needn't cry now. I want you to live and raise my children. He said, I can't.

X.—Nancy Cathcart, the wife of Thomas, was there. Thomas Templeton and Isaac Ray were there. Old man Cathcart was there when he reached the house. No disarrangement of furniture. I live about half a mile from Cathcart's.

I saw well selected stock of goods suited to the wants of the manufacturer for the Fall and Winter Trade, which they offer in large or small quantities on the most reasonable terms. Call and examine for yourselves. Their assortment of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
is very large and complete, embracing almost every article of fashion and service. Special attention has been paid to the selection of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, which are of every variety and of the very latest styles; Silks, Delaines, Plaids, Cashmere, Merinos, Poplins, Alpaca, Cashmeres, &c. Scotch and Domestic Gingham, Prints, Swisses, Cambrics, British Figures and Plain Bobbinets, Veil Baize, Irish Linen and Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Corduroys, Hickory Stripe, Ticking, Crash, Diaper, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins and Drills, &c. Grey, White and Canton Flannels, Linsey, &c. Also a large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shawls, Double and Single Staples and Chenilles, Black and Drab Cloth, Capes of the very latest fashion. sept 19

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!
JOHN & JERREB F. IRVIN.

The undersigned give notice that on the 13th April they entered into partnership in the mercantile business in Curwensville, and that hereafter the business will be conducted by them jointly under the name and firm of John & J. F. Irvin. They inform their customers and the public in general that they have received from the East and opened at the old stand, a large and varied stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS-WARE, HARDWARE, &c., &c.,
especially adapted to the wants of the community, and will sell the same at the lowest cash prices. Also, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, of the latest styles and best quality, all of which they intend to sell at reasonable rates. Also, an extensive stock of the most fashionable

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
at prices to suit the times. Now is the time to purchase. Call in and examine our stock before you purchase your goods, and we will feel confident that we can supply you with all kinds of goods, at as low prices and on as reasonable terms as you can procure them elsewhere. Give us a trial.

JOHN IRVIN,
May 30, 1860. **JERREB F. IRVIN.**
N. B. Persons indebted to the old firm are requested to call and settle. may 30

LARGE and splendid stock of Dress Trimmings, Belts, Head-dresses, Netts, Plumes, &c. at store of
REED, WEAVER & CO.

SPLENDID assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and children's Gloves and Hosiery, at
REED, WEAVER & CO.'S

BOOTS and Shoes of every kind, for Ladies, Gentlemen and children, at
REED, WEAVER & CO.'S

CARPETS, Druggist, Carpet chain, Bags and Bagging, curled Hair, &c., at the store of
REED, WEAVER & CO.

LARGE stock of Maps and Boy's clothing, just received by
J. REED, WEAVER & CO.

He was swearing and jawing that if she did not go home with him he would never bed with her again while he had a being in the world. She said she wouldn't go, but finally did go. He took up the lane and she took up the near way around the house to the lane. My son got out of the window and followed. John Cathcart came back next day. I asked him whether they had got home. He said they had. I asked him whether he had got Martha home, and he replied that he had. I asked him how she seemed to be, and he answered that she was sullen as a bull. He left and went to Sammy Hegarty's. It is called 5 miles from our place to John's; very bad road. When they started it must have been 10 o'clock; it was a middling moonlight. She was crying when they started. I have often heard John say he would break his wife's back with a stove-wood stick. They were living in the house with me at the time. They left there last April. They had remained there from March a year. Martha was of a very mild disposition. Can't tell what gave rise to threats except his ugly disposition. He swore very bitter oaths; I would not like to repeat them. He swore by Jesus Christ.

John's children were at his father's. They came to our place late in the evening. He said he must go home—had to go Hegarty's to-morrow. He raised his hand to her—he knocked her head against the wall. She had made thickened milk for supper. He said he wouldn't eat hog slop, and bit her head against the wall. He was going to Hegarty's when he came back the next day. Never told any one that John was kind to his wife. To the best of my knowledge, I never said at Tom's that John was very kind to me.

Wm. Erhard, sw.—On Tuesday before the shooting happened, I met John Cathcart at Alexander's fording. He had been away for a load of boards, having started on Sabbath morning. He was telling me about his wife giving him a lecture for not coming home as he had agreed to do—for being away on Sunday. He, with an oath, swore he would abuse her in some way and wouldn't live with her if she didn't quit her scolding. I saw him on Saturday of the same week, before his wife was shot. On Sunday I heard him say, what a deed I have done, what a deed I have done.

X.—I think Robert Alexander and Lanson Root were present on Tuesday when this conversation took place. He was laughing at the time. It was close by Shoff's tavern.

Geo. Miles, sw.—The evening John compelled his wife to go home, I was at my mother's house.

Pending a question of the admissibility of some evidence by the witness, the Court, at 12 1/2 o'clock adjourned till 2.

Two o'clock—Court met.
Margaret A. McCracken, sw.—Heard no threats made by John against his wife.

Geo. Erhard, sw.—Live about 3 miles from John Cathcart. Held inquest on the 6th August last. The room is 18 feet 9 inches long and 8 feet wide.

The case was then opened on the part of the defence by T. J. McCullough.
White lead, dry and ground in oil; Spanish brown, Venetian red, Yellow and Stone ochre, Lamp black, Blue lead, Ivory black, Chinese and American Vermilion, Paris Green; Ultramarine and Prussian Blue, dry and ground in oil; Chrome yellow, red and black; Indigo, all kinds, Cobalt; Drop lake and black; Emery, Gine; Gunny coppers, Damar and Shellac; Indian red, Litharge, Orange mineral, Pumice and Rotten stone; Rose pink, American and English; Rosin, Searlet, (or Persian Blue) and White Vitriol, Whiting, Zinc coppers, Borax, Putty and Putty knives, Glass of all sizes and quantities, Looking-glass plates, &c., &c.

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES, &c.
Hair brushes, American, French an English, with Ivory, Shell, Pearl, Buffalo, Satin-wood, Rose-wood and ornamental backs, all qualities; Cloth brushes, Hat brushes; Teeth brushes, various qualities; Soaping brushes, American, English and French, with Russia bristles a Badger's hair; Flesh brushes; Comb brushes & cleaners; Tortoise shell Tuck combs, Tortoise shell, Plain and Fancy and India rubber Long combs; Shell, Buffalo, Horn and India rubber comb-side combs; India rubber Dressing combs, 4 to 8 inches, all styles; English toilet combs with handles; Bonnet combs; Ivory and Gutta Percha fine tooth combs; Pocket combs, all styles; American, French and German Cologne & Lavender waters; Ladies' Taylor's, Wright's, Mangent & Conway's extracts for the hair; hair oil, and a great variety of styles; Burnett's Cologne, Barry's Tricopherous, Lyon's Cathairon, Eau Lustral, Bears, Maccassar, Antigua, Rose and Coral Oil; Beef marrow, Peppermint and Philocoon; American and French, all styles and prices; cold cream, Toilet powder, Rouge balls, Lilly White, Puff boxes, china and paper; Smelling salts, Balm of a thousand flowers, tooth paste, charcoal; Shaving soap, all styles; Military soap, Honey soap, Crystaline & Floating soap; Ottonal; Yauk, Gallaiger, Transparent and Castile soaps, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.
Gents' silk lined Morocco and buff portmonies, Ladies' silk lined Papier-mache, inlaid Tortoise shell, Velvet and Morocco portmonies; Ladies' crocheted purses, embroidered with steel beads; Ladies' capes and morocco satchels, shell, pearl, ivory, velvet and embroc; Ladies' ivory and morocco randaum tablets; fine English morocco pocket wallets; morocco and calf pocket-books, with straps and clasps; bill books & Banker's cases, with lock and key; gollapsion drinking cups; medical glass see, with and without drops; fishing tackle; Chapman & Emerson's razor straps; cigar cases; crumb brushes; shoe brushes, with and without handles; horn brushes, all qualities; printed varnish brushes, tin and copper bound; sash tools; counter and marking brushes; white-wash & scrubbing brushes; fancy-colored dusting brushes, &c. Rich pearl inlaid papier-mache toilet cases, work boxes and writing desks; Rosewood and Mahogany writing desks; Chessmen and chessboards; Gents' Kid gloves, neck-ties, collars, cravats and canes; Ladies' Kid, Tuffet silk and Kid finished cravats; and Lyale thread gannets; Black and Silk web suspenders, french striped gun suspenders, rich embroidered suspenders, Guiois new style French suspenders; Gents' linen handkerchiefs, colored border and embroc handkerchiefs; Ladies' Linen handkerchiefs in great variety; Sun-shade fans, circular French fans, canson feather fans of great variety; fine canson palm fans with ivory & painted handles; black and mourning fans; Hair pins &c.

X.—Was a cap on the gun. Snapped it but didn't go off. The gun had been standing at the foot of the bed before this. The shot pouch was hanging on the wall at the foot of the bed opposite the door. He was in the room when the gun went off. About two steps from one to the other. Couldn't say where Martha was when the gun went off. Didn't tell any one that I was going out of the door I pushed my mother over and hurt her—never told that at all. Know nothing of receiving a wound in the back except when the gun went off. Mr. Shoff didn't ask me to show the shirt I had on. None of the coroner's jurors

asked me for it. It was torn up the back and chafed across. John and I didn't refuse to send for Mrs. Miles until one of the neighbors volunteered to go for her. Was rubbed and couldn't ride. Never told any one that there was a general muss or fight between us there. It is 10 miles to Glen Hope. Went by way of Jimmy Jackson's. Jackson's is about 1 mile from John Cathcart's. I came back by way of Ray's and Robisons. Didn't say to John Withrow that this shooting didn't amount to much, that many a one was shot down in war and nobody thought anything of it. I didn't say before the inquest that John broke the gun by striking it on the floor, when he saw what he had done. Didn't state that before the gun went off Mrs. Cathcart and myself were both standing on the floor. Wasn't asked to bring the shirt—didn't say the shirt was torn so much it would do no good if it was brought. Told Mr. Paulhamus and John Haines that I was scratched with the shot—told Fetzer I was shot.

Nancy Cathcart, sw.—I am the wife of Thomas Cathcart—was at the middle fence—heard the gun go off. I said, God bless me, what's that? I ran down to John's—John was holding his hand on the wood—she was on the bed. I said, how did this happen? John said, that unfortunate gun. Martha said, John, dear, I'll never get over this. John said, O Martha, don't talk that way. She said, pig dung smarted her—I told him to take it off—I put on a wet cloth. I said, John go for a bucket of cold water. I asked Martha how it happened. She said John picked up the gun, went to the front door and snapped her twice; she said he came from the front door into the room and, he threw the gun on his arm, and as he reached past her the gun went off—he was reaching for the shot pouch. Martha said her children were shot. When the smoke abated, John said, Martha its you that is shot. She put up her hands and prayed to God to spare her life that she might raise her two children, Thomas Templeton was the first that came—he said he had better send for Dr. Fetzer. John said he had no person to send but himself, and that he didn't want to leave Martha. He asked Thomas if he would go. He went. John said he should take one of the horses, that Thomas was away for Dr. Caldwell and had the supplest horse. He told Thomas to put him through should he die under him; Thomas said he would get Sam. Ray's young horse—he asked Mrs. Ray if he could have him—she said he could. When Thomas came back he said he got the doctor in Millport. I got to the house about 5 o'clock—she died about 11 o'clock.

There was some field and the garden between me and the house when the gun went off. The pig dirt was on the wound when I got in. John was holding his hand on the wound to keep it from bleeding. I met Thomas coming out from the house as I was going in. He didn't come in afterwards. Old Mrs. Cathcart came in after I got to the house—just after me. Both of us were inside of the house when Thomas came rushing out of the door. The old woman, as soon she had seen the wound, ran out of the house, ringing her hands.

At 6 o'clock Court adjourned over until 8 o'clock next morning.

Friday's Proceedings.
Thomas Cathcart, re-called.—Saw Dr. Rhule at Glen Hope—did not tell him that John went out to shoot a night-hawk, snapped at it twice and got mad at the gun, returned home, broke it over the door-check, and that it went off and shot Martha. Was not drunk when I got to Glen Hope—had not been drinking—I took one drink at Jim Haines's returning home.

Lanson Root, sw.—Saw John Cathcart about 9 o'clock in the forenoon of the 4th—was on his way home from Samuel Hegarty's—came into my house at the creek—had a scythe and sneath; had a little bundle which he said Mrs. Hegarty had given him. Didn't hear any conversation between John Cathcart and Wm. Luther. I was on the inquest—heard the testimony of Thomas Templeton. We asked him if he thought Cathcart was guilty. He said he believed him to be an innocent man. He did not say anything about Martha looking John in the face and saying he had shot her. Didn't say anything, that I recollect, of John saying the gun blowed all to the devil. Know Thomas Templeton—lived in the same section three years ago—his reputation for truth and veracity is not very good.

X.—Can't say what his present reputation for truth and veracity is.

Joseph McNeal, sw.—Was on the inquest. Heard the testimony of Thomas Templeton—heard it here in Court—can't remember what he said, without my attention being called to it—didn't hear Templeton say that John had said anything about the gun blowing to pieces. Was present at a conversation between Conrad Baker and Templeton. In reply to Baker's inquiry why he did not tell before the inquest what he told here, he said it was because he had learned better since. A majority don't regard his character for truth and veracity as of the best.

X.—Can't say positively what Baker said to draw out Templeton's reply.

Henry Hegarty, sw.—Know Templeton—live 6 or 7 miles from him—out where he lived. I heard a great many say you could hardly believe a word he would say. Saw the gun—it had been broken about the thumb-piece. X.—Heard Joshua Feltwell say so.

Commonwealth to rebut call.
John M. Onese, sw.—Have known Templeton 6 or 8 years—never heard his character impeached before—have heard a great deal of talk about Thomas Cathcart's reputation for truth and veracity—it is bad, very bad.

X.—Heard a great many talk about it—heard David McCullough, Peter Mays and many others speak of it.

Peter Bloom, sw.—Never before this heard anything against Templeton's character for truth and veracity—have known him 8 or 10 years. Thomas Cathcart's reputation for truth and veracity is not very good.

X.—Heard Samuel Ray, David McCullough, Hiram Dodd, and others.

George Erhard, re-called.—Thomas Cathcart's reputation for truth and veracity is not very good—has lived in my neighborhood for 10 years.

Geo. W. Shoff, sw.—Have heard people say they wouldn't believe Thomas Cathcart on his oath.

Isaac Thompson, Sr., sw.—Have heard little about Thomas Cathcart's reputation—got very good what I have heard.

Lanson Curry.—Thomas Cathcart's reputation for truth is not very good.

George W. Shoff, re-called.—Was foreman

of the Coroner's inquest—It was held at John Cathcart's house, in Knox township, on the 6th August, this year—heard Thomas B. Templeton's testimony there and here in Court—the facts he stated, I believe, are about the same at both places. In court the points were further drawn out and more minute than before the jury of inquest. Thomas Cathcart was a witness before the inquest—there were points of difference in his testimony there and here—the inquest requested him to place himself in the position the parties were at the time of the shooting. He placed one person, to represent John Cathcart, in the door way, or close beside. He then placed another to represent Martha Cathcart, to the right of the door. He then placed himself between the two, but to the left about two feet out of range. He said that he was the position of the parties when the gun went off—he said the ball struck him on the back as it passed in its course to Martha. There was a cut on his back—it ran nearly up and down his back—below that was a bruise. After his back was examined, I told him we must see the shirt. He said the back was all torn out and we couldn't see anything about it if we had it. The long wound must have been drawn out and more minute than before the jury of inquest. Thomas Cathcart was a witness before the inquest—she said Thomas had gone to John's and that she was going over to see what had detained him—she said he wanted her to get her work done and assist him to saw some shingle stuff. I think she did not state before the inquest what Martha should have said to her after she got to the house. If I remember right, she stated that Martha had said, dear John, come and kiss me.

George Erhard, re-called.—Was a member of the inquest—heard Thos. Cathcart's testimony. When he was called up, he was asked how this thing happened. He said that John got his gun down with his attention of going to the deer-lick; that he went to the door and snapped the gun twice; that he returned into the opening of the room-door; that when John was in the room-door the gun went off; that Martha jumped to her children. I asked him what she said and he replied that she said nothing. He was then requested to place persons in the position of the parties at the time. He represented Martha as being near the centre of the room and himself with his back towards her. He said John was standing with the opening of the door. He said he was himself hit with the ball—showed the mark. It ran from the left shoulder across downwards; it was a scratch. Below it on the right side, was another—something between a scratch and a bruise. I told him that mark was never made by a ball. I showed him then the position the ball would have struck her after hitting him. Her right side would have been towards him. He said, how did I get hurt then? I told him he knew that best himself. The inquest wanted to see his shirt that he had on when this mark was made. The reply he made was that the back was torn out and he could see nothing if the shirt was there. I think he was asked the question if Martha had said anything after she was shot. He replied, if I mistake not she said, dear John, come and kiss me, I'm dying. This is his testimony as far as I remember. Nancy Cathcart in her testimony, stated that Thomas had left home that day; that he had spoken to her about the shingle timber; that when she came to the house and Martha was shot, she denied knowing anything about the transaction, or anything that happened about it. In reply to a question, she stated that Martha had said, dear John, come and kiss me, and I think added, I am dying. This was all she had heard Martha say.

George Miles, re-called.—Know the gun—it belonged to my father at one time—the main spring was good—I never knew it to miss breaking a cap the first trial—it was a double trigger. The gun had been broken, but was fired as intended.

D. Paulhamus, sw.—Saw Thomas Cathcart when he came to Glen Hope—I considered him very drunk—swung from one side to the other. I think I never saw a man as drunk as he appeared to be, stuck on a horse. He asked me to hand him a drink; I told him I was not bar-keeper—I don't know that he saw Mr. Haines.

At 12 o'clock Court adjourned till 11.

Half Past One—Court met.
George Erhard, re-called.—Went to the jail with Cathcart in company with Wm. McCracken, Israel Test, Wm. S. Bradley, George Rheum, and others, the same evening he was brought to town. Mr. McCracken asked him how this thing happened. He replied that he had been away all week from Thursday to Saturday at Samuel Hegarty's. He said when he came home on Saturday his wife was going out with a team to haul some rye; he called to her and told her the rye was not dry; that they then went to the house; after he was at the house he told her he had a notion to go out to the deer lick; he got his gun and went to the door and snapped it as has been here stated; that he went back to the room door with the gun; that it went off in his hands, and shot Martha. He said Thomas was in the kitchen. I then asked him, John, did you not hear what Thomas said on his oath yesterday? He said, he did; that he was not in the room but that he was in the kitchen. I said I don't believe Thomas was in the room—I think he and Martha was sitting on the bed when she was shot.

X.—He said he had the gun on his arm—am not positive whether he said he was reaching for something or not.

Lydia Ray, recalled.—When old Mrs. Cathcart came to my house to tell us that Martha was shot, she had a lump over her right eye, about as large as a hickory nut; it was blue. When she went to go home, my daughter got under one arm and I under the other the other side, and in that way we led her home and put her in her own bed. She appeared weak. After I believe I went up to see Martha.

X.—There were two fences to climb between us and John Cathcart's—They were reasonably high; but we helped her over—She