THE DISPATCH

BY JAS. A. COWARDIN.

TERMS—THE DAILY DISPATCH is served to subscribers at SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier weekly. Price for mailing, $4 a year, or $2.50 for six months, in advance.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every Tuesday and Friday at 2.00, in advance.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every Friday, and mailed to subscribers at $1 per annum.

CHEAP CARD PRINTING.—The DISPATCH JOB OFFICE being now supplied with TWO OF RUGGLES' FAST CARD PRINTING PRESSES, is prepared to furnish this description of work cheaper, and with greater rapidity, than any other establishment in this city. The largest stock of CARDS in the city can be found at this office.

NOTICE.—The subscribers would most respectfully invite the attention of their friends, customers, and the public generally, to their Spring supply of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of all the latest styles, and of the best quality, both of our own manufacture and of the best Philadelphia and Eastern work. All of the above were purchased in person by one of the firm, with particular attention being paid to the retail department. All of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual paying customers, as usual. ALEX HILL & CO,

No 127 Main st, Richmond, Va.

P S—Ladies', gentlemen's, boys', misses' and children's Boots and Shoes, made to order, as usual, by ap 16—6t A H & CO.

TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALICES, &c.—We have now in store a very large and superior assortment of Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, &c., of all qualities, and at all prices; among them are Trunks that were made expressly for Ladies' Travelling Trunks, with all the conveniences, and made very substantial. For sale low by

ALEX HILL & CO.,
Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, &c,
ap 16—6t No 127 Main st, Richmond, Va.

LADIES' HEEL GAITERS, AT $1.50 AND $2.—The subscribers have now in store a large assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, with and without heels; Heel Gaiters from 1.50 to 2.00. Also, Gaiters without heels, at the low price of 1.25 and upwards. They are a first-rate article for the price. For sale by

ap 16—6t ALEX HILL & CO.

A VERY PARTICULAR NOTICE TO GENTLEMEN.—We would most respectfully call the attention of gentlemen, in want of something that is fine and good, in the way of Boots, Gaiters, Shoes or Pumps, to our assortment of Spring Goods, of such a quality and style as cannot be found in any other house in this city. They are imported by ourselves direct from the manufacturers in Paris. For sale low by ALEX HILL & CO.,

Manufacturers and Importers of Boots and Shoes,
ap 16—6t No 127 Main st, Richmond, Va.

THE DISPATCH.

TUESDAY MORNING.....APRIL 19, 1859

THE COAL FIELDS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Professor Rogers has furnished his long expected work on the "Geology of Pennsylvania," and it is issued in the United States and in England. The English reviewers appear a little astonished at the immense coal fields of the United States, besides which their own are diminutive. The coal fields of Great Britain are in extent about 5,400 square miles. Those of the United States are 196,850 square miles. While the amount of workable coal in Great Britain is put down at 190,000,000,000 tons, that of North America is set down at 4,000,000,000,000, or twenty two times greater in amount than the mines of Great Britain. An English paper commenting upon the facts, says:

"When we reflect upon what has been achieved by the produce of the coal fields of Britain, and then endeavor to anticipate the mining of the vast fields of the United States upon an extensive scale, we are led to forecast a future of almost boundless enterprise for that wonderful country."

EARLY WHEAT.—The crop of wheat on one of Capt. Lambert's fields in Norfolk county, Va, commenced to head more than a week ago—another evidence of the remarkably advanced condition of vegetation this season.

POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.—*Offices Discontinued*—Nowlin's Store, Campbell county, Va. Wheeling Valley, Marshall county, Va.

A new office is established at Hubbard, New Kent county, Va., and Wm. P. Mills appointed postmaster on the route from Richmond to Williamsburg. Name and site of the office at Parkinson, Beaver county, Pa., is changed to "Potter"—James Potter postmaster, vice John K. Miller, resigned.

INTERESTING MEMENTOS.—The two swords left by the late Mr. Prescott to the Massachusetts Historical Society were formally presented at a meeting of the Society in Boston, on Thursday last, by Mr. H. Gardner, one of Mr. Prescott's executors. One of these swords was worn by Col. Prescott, the grandfather of the Historian, at the battle of Bunker Hill, and the other by Capt. Linzee, the grandfather of Mrs. Prescott, who, on that day, commanded the British sloop-of-war Falcon, which was playing with her guns upon the little redoubt which our countrymen had raised.

SINGULAR SUICIDE BY A BOY.—The Dodge county (Wisconsin) Citizen, narrates the following in regard to the suicide of a boy named Douglas. It says:

He was playing, in company with some boys, with a new halter which his father had just purchased, when he started for his father's barn, remarking to his comrades that he was going to hang himself.—His remark seems to have created no surprise among his comrades, as they paid no attention to it for several minutes. At length, however, they went to the barn, and found the lad hanging there dead. It is supposed that the boy was only in sport when he spoke of hanging himself, and that he thought his companions would follow him immediately and prevent any serious consequences from his experiment. His sport was indeed of a dangerous character, and the result has occasioned a deep distress to his parents and friends. His funeral was largely attended, and the sad affair has left a gloom upon the whole neighborhood.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—A letter from Buenos Ayres, on 16th February, states it was reported that President Urquiza had deputed Gen. Guido and the Hon. Mr. Bowlin Commissioners to arrange terms for the return of the State of Buenos Ayres to the Argentine Confederation. Judge Bowlin was ranked in the highest order of diplomats by the people, and the rumor was pretty generally believed. A number of Sisters of Charity had arrived in the city from Italy. Government became offended at some of the phrases used in addressing them by a Jesuit priest, and President Oribe instantly ordered the banishment of the entire Order from the State. The new wheat crop was light, and would be short, but flour remained cheap.

LATER FROM UTAH.—We have intelligence from Utah to the 15th ult. The Mormons were highly indignant because a body of United States troops were stationed at Provo during the session of the court there, and there were rumors of a threatened collision, but no actual outbreak had occurred. An organized banditti is said to infest Salt Lake City, some of whom have been arrested.

A PIN SWALLOWED BY A LADY.—A few evenings ago, a young lady in this city swallowed a pin, which rested in her throat, and caused so much annoyance and pain that she could not sleep during the whole of that night. The next morning she was taken with a fit of sneezing, when, strange to say, the pin was dislodged, and during the paroxysm passed through her nose, thus relieving her entirely of the troublesome intruder.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

MORMONS APOSTACIZING.—It is reported that Mr. Kimball, eldest son of Heber C., and Jos. Young, son of Brigham, have apostacized, and are about leaving for the States with their first wives, leaving their "spirituals" behind. At least 5,000 apostate Mormons will leave for California early in the spring.

RESCUE OF THE JASSEUR'S CREW.—A small schooner picked up, on the west end of Jamaica, one of the boats of the wrecked British war steamer Jasseur, containing some of the crew and officers, who were in wretched condition. They had no food for nineteen days. One man had died of starvation, and the doctor and purser of the vessel had become insane; all the remainder being at the point of death.

IRON.—A Russian merchant at Berdiansk, announces the sale in his warehouse at Odessa, Nicolaieff, and Sebastopol, of 451,000 lbs., or 7351 tons of iron and cast iron, coming from projectiles picked up in the Crimea after the war. This will give an idea of the prodigious consumption of shot and shell in the siege of Sebastopol.

A NOBLE LAWYER.—A short time ago a gentleman in England, worth £40,000 was indignant with his daughter, an only child, for marrying. He disinherited her, and left the whole property to his attorney and other gentlemen. His attorney went to his co-legatees, got them to sign their claims over to him, and then paid the whole £40,000 to his daughter.

THE "SOLID MEN OF BOSTON."—A catalogue of the "solid men of Boston," recently published, says that William Appleton is worth $754,000; the fifty Associates, $1,192,000; the heirs of John D. Williams Shaw, $1,072,000; Josiah Quincy, $638,000; Jno. C. Gray, 667,000; and Mrs. Cornelia A. Thayer, $500,000. There are a number of $400,000 and $300,000 fellows mentioned.

A HERO GONE.—Captain Israel Turner, of Fitchburg, Mass., died on the 27th ult., at the age of 78 years. He was an officer under General Scott, and in the service during the war of 1812, was taken prisoner with Scott at the fight of Queenstown.—Gen. Wool, on the occasion of a visit to Fitchburg, a few years since, stated that Capt. Turner was one of the bravest of the many brave men who fought under Gen. Scott.

"THE LATEST FASHIONS."—The latest style of hoop skirt is the grand, self-adjusting, double back-action bustle, etruscan lace expansion, spiral Piccolomini attachment, gossamer indistructible! It is a "love of a thing."

One passenger by the Star of the West, a Cornish miner, has *one hundred and fifty pounds of gold dust*, valued at $60,000.

THE DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XV—NO. 39 RICHMOND, VA. TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1859. PRICE ONE CENT.

TRIAL OF *DANIEL E. SICKLES* FOR THE MURDER OF P. BARTON KEY.

CONTINUATION OF THE EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

[REPORTED SPECIALLY BY TELEGRAPH FOR THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.]

PER WASHINGTON AND MEMPHIS TELEGRAPH LINE, Office corner Main and Pearl sts.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 18.

The court opened to-day at the usual hour. The same large crowd was in attendance.

The regular jury was polled, and dismissed until Monday two weeks, thus indicating the intention on the part of the Judge to admit the evidence offered.

The counsel for the prosecution are inundated with country newspapers, containing editorial comments in regard to the conduct of the trial. They have no time, however, to profit by the sage suggestions therein made.

Mr Ould proceeded to close his argument against the admissibility of evidence offered to prove adultery. In reply to Mr Brady's interrogatories Saturday, asking on what were the jury to pass, if the court determined the justification, provocation and cooling time, he held, that they were to pass upon the action connected with the killing and apply to it the law as ruled by the court with reference to the provocation, justification, etc. If a man were indicted for poisoning, would counsel claim that evidence of provocation, justification, etc., should be given? Did not the law declare in such cases there could be no justification? It was the constant practice of courts to pass upon justification, etc.

Judge Crawford—At a different stage from this, however.

Mr. Brady—We utterly refuse to enter any discussion of any question at this time, except what relates to the particular point before your honor. We offer to prove habitual adultery. As to justification, provocation and cooling time, he proposed to be heard at a future time. In asking the court for instructions to the jury, we mean to insist that they are the judges of the law and facts.

Mr. Ould had certainly misunderstood the arguments of counsel, if these questions were not now before the court.

Mr. Phillips—If the evidence has a tendency towards justification, that is sufficient.

Mr. Ould held it had no such tendency, for in law the facts amounted to neither justification or provocation. He cited several authorities in point.

[Here the Judge dismissed the Grand Jury for a fortnight.]

Mr. Ould resumed in reply to Mr. Phillips' proposition. It had been argued that the evidence was competent as affecting the question whether the prisoner's passion was real or feigned. It had also been argued that the deceased was giving signals at the time of his death, and that therefore the evidence was competent. But if, as the prosecution held, adultery was not legal provocation or justification, how could an invitation to it be so?

The argument was continued at great length by counsel on both sides, ending at noon. The court then gave its decision, admitting evidence of adultery, on the ground that it was competent for the jury to know what the waving of the handkerchief meant, and to explain the expressions of the prisoner, already admitted by the prosecution.

Miss Nancy Brown, called.—Was acquainted with Key, and knew Mrs. S. by sight. Last time she saw Key was the Wednesday preceding his death. On that day saw him take a key out of his pocket and unlock the front door of the house on 15th street, and enter. Saw Mrs. S. enter through the back way, and go out in a like manner. They remained there about an hour. Saw Key go with her to the back gate and let her out. He then went back to the house and came out the front door. They met each other again immediately.—Knew it was Mrs. S. by inquiring of different persons, and seeing her in own house. Previous to Wednesday, had seen Key accompanied by the same lady who had hold of his arm, go into this house three times; that is once a week for three weeks. Wednesday was the only time she saw Key go in alone.

By Mr. Radcliffe—Did you ever see Key there by himself—and did he ever say anything to you about the houses.

Witness.—He came there the latter part of October, on a horse, and rode up to where I was standing and inquired if the house was occupied. I replied it was not. He asked who owned it. I told him a colored man named John Gray had the renting of it. He asked where he could be found. I told him somewhere on Capitol Hill. About three weeks afterwards, he rode up in front of my house and tied his horse to a tree. I asked him if he did not know that was against the law. He said he didn't know it was. I told him he was liable to a fine of $5, and I didn't wish him to tie his horse there again. He said he would not, as he only tied him there until he could look into the house which he thought of renting. After that he never spoke to me again. On Wednesday when he went in, he had a shawl on his left arm, and came out.—

By Ratcliffe.—Did you notice anything while he was about.

Witness.—After entering the house, I would see him go down to the back part of the yard and bring an armful of wood. Soon smoke would be seen issuing from the chimney. Then he would tie a piece of string or ribbon to the window blind as a signal.

Mr. Ratcliffe.—Have you seen the shawl since Key's death?

Witness.—I have, but there being so many shawls resembling each other, I would not like to swear to its being the one before spoken of. [The shawl was here exhibited to witness, who said that to the best of her belief that was the same she saw Key have on Wednesday when he entered the house.]

Mr. Ratcliffe.—Describe some of the dresses which the lady had on at the times she frequented the house.

Witness—She would often have a silk dress of a narrow plaid, with sometimes a black Raglan on, and at other times a brown dress, which looked to me like a travelling dress, with a velvet shawl; on Wednesday she had on the brown dress with the Raglan.

Mr. Ratcliffe—In what way do you enter the house from the back way?

Witness—You go up the alley in rear of the house, and enter it through a wood house; with no pavement, the backway is very muddy all the time; no other person has occupied the house but Key since he rented it; never saw anybody else go in.

Mr. Graham—Did you ever see them approach towards the house and then turn back?

Witness—Yes. About five weeks before Wednesday, when they got about as far as my gate, where I was standing, they saw two policemen at the corner of K and 15th streets, and they turned around and kept up 15th street until I lost sight of them. They did not come back that day. It is not likely they would, after being frightened away.—I live next to the 2d door north of John Gray's. There are only two houses that side of the square from K street up to 1st street, and one at the corner. Mr. Wilkinson lives at the corner of K and 15th streets; John Gray's is next; next is mine; the next is Edward Ward's. There are four houses on that square. Saw Mrs. S. about three weeks after Key rented the house, for the first time. I observed her particularly. Afterwards saw her at her own house.

Q—How came you to go to her house?

Witness—Well, I had occasion to.

Q—What was the occasion?

A—Mrs. Sickles sent for me to go and identify whether she was the same woman I had seen go in there; Mr. Seely lives back of this house, near the alley; the white string was put out; when Key came, he first made fire; witness saw him go into the yard to get wood four or five times; Mr. Mann called to ask witness to go to see Mrs. S. the Tuesday after the death of Key; witness identified her as the woman; had seen the shawl which was shown witness; thinks the shawl is the same one, but would not swear to it; saw Mrs. S. in Pennsylvania Avenue once; she was getting out of a carriage; witness asked a gentleman who she was, and was informed that it was Mrs. Sickles; thinks it was three weeks after that incident when witness saw Mrs. S. coming to the house on 15th street, did not think she was a lady, but some "servant gal."

Judge Crawford—Mrs. Brown, you really must not give your opinions.

Witness.—I can't help it. [Laughter.] I saw no persons go in the house until the persons went in who showed witness the shawl. I went down to the front door and heard some one doing something to the door. Don't know what they were doing. Heard no persons in the house the week after Key's death.

Mr. Brady here presented the lock taken from John Gray's house, and the key found in Key's pocket to the jury for examination.

Chas. Mann called—Is a policeman; know's the brick house in question; was there Monday following Key's death, about 12 or 1 o'clock. Messrs. Magruder and Ratcliffe went there with witness; found a shawl, pair of gloves, comb and a paper of cigaritos there; saw some chunks of wood there. The shawl was on the bed, in the front room.—It was then in witness' possession, and has been ever since. [Witness showed it.] Mrs. Brown went to Mrs. Sickles' with witness; took her there at the instance of Mr. Ratcliffe. On the first floor of the house on first street was a book case and some plain furniture. On the second story were two rooms, connecting with each other. In the back room was a bed, washstand and pitcher; the bed looked as if it had not been made up for a week or two. The bed in the front room was in the same condition—rather rumpled up. It looked as if it had not been made up for some time. Got into the house by the back way, and unlocked the front door for Ratcliffe and Magruder. Did not examine the back door; thinks it was not locked. The gloves were ordinary riding gloves. This was the only time witness visited that house.

By Prosecution—Think it was a colored man who let the witness in at the window. He went with witness and followed him from the jail.—Never saw him afterwards. Saw him at the jail, and asked him to go with him in a carriage. Thought he would assist witness in going into the house. Don't know why he thought he would assist him to get into the house. At the jail the counsel for the defence requested witness to go to this house. The man witness asked to go with him was the man he understood was to accompany him. Heard from Mr. Ratcliffe that he was to accompany him—but don't know why he was to go. He followed witness out to the gate, and said he would meet him at the house. When witness got to the house he found what the negro went there for.

Mr. Carlisle—When did you find out what you were to do?

Witness—That is a nonsensical question.

Carlisle—I am not at all anxious to have your good opinion, so you need not trouble yourself to express yourself upon that point.

Witness—I inquired very little about it, but calculated that the colored man was to assist in getting into the house; don't know whether he was a colored man or not; no one told witness why he was to accompany him; did not know what business was to be done after going to the house; after he got there, found where he was [laughter]; his business was to go to the house, but he did not know what he was to go for; knew he was to take the things away; Mr. Ratcliffe told witness to take possession of the things; Messrs. Ratcliffe and Magruder went in the back with witness; never saw this white or colored man before or since that time; witness tried the front door and this man showed him the back way; the man opened the shutters; he had not told witness how he was to go in; witness thought he should find the back way open, but found it locked; witness carried the shawl to various persons to see if they could recognise it—to Mrs. Brown and to Mr. Seely; went to the jail of his own accord, without a request from any one, and while there, was engaged to do this business.

By Brady.—Don't know much about that neighborhood.

By Magruder.—I think something was said at the jail about some one going to show the way to the house.

Daniel Ratcliffe called.—Went to the house as soon as he was employed. Mr. Magruder and witness thought it proper to learn all the facts in the case. This man, who was nearly white, was understood to be acquainted with the premises, and seemed to assist witness and other parties. Went there and went up stairs. Saw a bed all in confusion, and on that bed a shawl, and thinking they had seen such a shawl on Key, the officer was requested to take charge of it. Found also a pair of gloves, comb and a bunch of cigaritos. Key resided about a mile from this house. He was a widower, and had four or five children.

Jno M Seely recalled—Resides in L street, No. 361; his attention was first called to the visits of Key and a lady to the house by seeing them going into the house in the latter part of January; Key sometimes wore a steel grey sack and sometimes a plum-colored coat; they went into the house after Key unlocked the door; the first time they went they were on foot; don't think she had his arm; don't know how long they staid; this was between 1 and 2 o'clock; the door shut after they went in; the next time witness saw them was the 12th of February, about the same hour; witness was going up 15th street and they were before him; as they stopped in front of the house witness passed; the lady threw up her veil and looked at witness; saw them come out an hour afterwards; she came out first and he followed some time after, and passed down the street; some four or five minutes elapsed after she went out before he came out; she went towards her house, he went in another direction; the next time was Sunday, the 20th February, about half past 1 o'clock; he entered alone; witness went to his own house, and, looking out of the back window, saw the same lady come to the back gate; she waited for Key to go down to the gate and let her in; they both entered the house together; the lady came out the same way she went in; on the 23rd or 24th February was the last time witness remembers seeing them—then only saw the lady pass in the back gate, about 2 o'clock, P M; did not see Key that day; cannot say how long she remained that day; on the Sunday last mentioned, she staid about an hour or more; the house in 15th street had been unoccupied since the September preceding; it had a bad reputation when the witness moved into the neighborhood; never saw any visitor there except Key and the lady; ascertained who the lady was, and went to see her at her house, about eight days after the killing; she was the identical person who went to the house on Fifteenth street; witness went with his wife and daughter, to satisfy himself.—The lady was introduced to witness by a gentleman named Hart, who passed his house daily; saw the lady's face as often as three or four times; only saw her make four visits to the house, and saw her face each time; her face was uncovered all the times except once; she was 75 feet from witness when he saw her from his window; witness' window was open; she seemed to be looking to see if any one was looking at her; she did not look towards witness but once when she entered by the alley; witness was at the wood-house gate; she got in 40 feet of him, and saw him, but did not conceal her face, but walked directly on; should have recognized her anywhere; wore the same dress that she wore when she was pointed out to witness as Mrs Sickles; was told by hearsay that she was Mrs S, and to satisfy himself of the fact he went to her house, saw her, and was fully satisfied. The walking was very bad in the alley leading to the place.

Mrs. Seely called—Is the wife of Jno. M. Seely; knows John Gray's house; knew Key since he was a boy; saw him pass in the back gate of the house on 15th street; saw him go in by the back way three times; first about the 18th of February; the three times were all in February; saw him and Mrs. S. passing about the streets; Mr. Dinnity and another officer said the lady was a Senator's wife; saw them pass up to M street; Dinnity stopped there with a warrant for Key; after sauntering about the streets, saw them come down 15th street like they were going to the house; Key was always alone after this day; saw him pass in by the alley; saw him carry wood in his hands from the yard; saw Mrs. S. go into the house in front on the Wednesday before Key was killed; did not see Key that day; don't know how long he staid; did not see her go away; she had on a plaid silk, with stripes about an inch in width; she had on a beautiful black silk velvet shawl, with twisted silk fringe interspersed with bugles; he had on a steel grey sack, and had a cane in his hand; as he passed witness' house he had a key in his hand, which rattled; I know it was Mrs. S, because I went to her house to see her; was introduced to Mrs. Sickles by Hart; recognized her; she also recognized witness as soon as she entered the house; thinks Key and Mrs. Sickles went in the back way after being seen together in the front; could see Mrs. S.'s features, through her black veil; thinks she must have been severely threatened, from her frightened appearance; her attention was drawn to them when they passed her house; paid more attention to the features of Mrs. S. than to those of Key; witness was at the up stairs window, looking down on them; this was the 16th February, saw them together two or three times that day; they passed witness' house the third time; did not know that the house of John Gray was occupied for some time; saw no other persons visit the house since it was vacated; Mrs. Sickles was differently dressed when witness saw her at the house; when witness went to Mrs. Sickles' house, she told part of what she came for; she expected to be summoned in the case, and went to see if Mrs. Sickles was the same person she saw with Key. Mrs S was in her chamber when witness went there; witness did not tell her what she went for, but asked Mrs S if she was the lady who entered John Gray's house through the alley the Wednesday before; she replied that she was; witness had seen Key go to the woodhouse and get wood, as if to make a fire; Mrs S always wore a shawl when she entered the house; Mrs S recognized the daughter of witness on the visit witness made to her, and asked her daughter if she was not the person who was at the window when she and Key passed; her daughter answered that she was.

James Dinnity, called.—Knew Key and Mrs Sickles; had seen them together; saw them the 16th February; a remark was made which called his attention to Key and Mrs S; they went down L street to 16th, turned up the east side of 16th to K, along K to 15th, up 15th to North M st; when they got to the corner, Key peeped around the corner and turned back, and witness having business with him, spoke to him several minutes; the lady was standing by, and witness took a good look at her, and then went home; Key had a brass key in his hand, which he twirled; a great number of people were on the streets and at the windows, looking at them; didn't know it was Mrs Sickles then; found out it was her about a week after Key's death; was requested by Mr Ratcliffe to go and see if he could recognise her; I do recognise her as the lady I saw on the day in question; the walking was very bad that day; several persons, both white and colored, observed them walking together, from their houses along the route.

Miss Matilda Seely, a young girl, daughter of J M Seely, called.—Knew Key and Mrs. S. Knows John Gray's house. Saw Mrs. S. go there once. It was in January or February, about two weeks before Key's death. She went alone. Has seen her in company with Key twice one day in that neighborhood. They passed witness' house between 11 and 12 o'clock, and again between 3 and 4 o'clock. Witness was standing on the corner of 15th and L streets. When she saw them first she was in the 2d story front window. The last time she saw her she went in the back gate. Once saw Mrs. S. at her own house. She recognized witness.

John B. Haskins, M. C. from New York, recalled.—Was at Sickles' house in April, 1858; S. had left Washington the day previous for Albany; called at the house at his request to see if his wife wanted anything; went in through the front door, and into a little library room without knocking; Mrs. S. and Key were seated at a round table, with glasses and wine on the table, and a large bowl of salad between them; Mrs. S. rose up somewhat flushed, and asked witness and his wife, who had accompanied him, to take a glass of wine with them; witness excused himself for his abrupt one trance, and soon after words left; when witness invited his wife into the carriage she said Mrs. S. was a bad woman; she never went there again; witness afterwards met Key and Mrs. S. in the Cemetery, near Mr. Corcoran's place, outside of the city, on one occasion.

Here Mr. Brady proposed to ask the witness a question as to what declarations Key had made to him about the paternal relation in which he stood towards Mrs. S, as precluding any idea of his wronging one so young and childish.

Mr Carlisle said he had not objected to the witness stating the declaration of his wife in relation to Mrs S in April, but he did not see the propriety of admitting as testimony what Key had said.

Mr Brady proposed to show by this witness that he had a conversation with Key about Mrs S, and during the conversation as to Key saying that he occupied a paternal relation towards her, that she was a mere child, and stood towards him almost in the situation of a daughter.

The court did not think any remarks by Key at that time, on this point, were proper evidence.

Witness—I never communicated the fact of the salad interview to Sickles. There was a large bowl there, and a wooden thing to mix it with; Mrs S was using the wooden mixer; about one-half of the champagne was emptied out of the bottle.

Mr Sickles, who, during the examination of the witnesses, had been removed to the Marshal's room, was now brought into court and remanded to jail.

The court then adjourned.

PER MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH LINES, OFFICE—No. 139 Eagle Square, Main st.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The steamer Europa, from Liverpool on the 2d inst., arrived this morning. The Bremen arrived out the 31st inst. The Prince Albert, from Galway, had postponed her departure until the 9th.

The House of Commons had divided on the Reform Bill. The vote stood 291 on the second reading and 330 for Lord Russell's resolution for the further extension of the elective franchise, making a majority against the Government of 39.

Earl Derby, in the house of Lords, said the Cabinet was considering what course to adopt. He had had an interview with the Queen, but nothing definite had been resolved on. He would, however, announce her intentions on the 4th inst.

A resignation of the Ministry is generally anticipated.

The second Irish sedition trial at Trales, resulted in the conviction of the prisoner. He was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude.

The Belfast trials had concluded. The jury were unable to agree and were locked up.

Austria had objected to Baden as the place for the meeting of the Congress. France left the choice of the town to the former Power. Piedmont was not to be admitted to the Congress as a great Power, but on similar conditions as the other Italian States.

Count Cavour had returned to Turin, having, it was said, secured the object of his mission to the French Emperor

Military preparations continued in France and Austria without relaxation.

The Paris bourse closed firmly at 68 for 50 cent for French 3 per centes.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, April 2—Cotton—Sales for the week of 63 000 bales, exporters taking 10 000, and speculators 9000 bales, closing with a good demand, with previous quotations fully sustained. Some circulars say there is a partial advance of 1-16@⅛ on the week. Orleans fair 8¼; middling 7¾; uplands fair 7⅝; middling 7¾. Stock in port 327,000, of which 292,000 bales is American. At Manchester, best Yarns are quiet and firm; inferior have a declining tendency. Richardson, Spence & Co quote Flour dull at 10@12s 3d. Wheat dull; Western red 5s 9d @6s 4d; white 6s 7d@10s; Southern white 6s 9d—Corn dull; yellow 5s 5d; best qualities wanted. Pork dull. Beef slightly higher. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard dull and nominal. Sugar, Coffee and Rice firm. Tea quiet and steady. Rosin steady at 4s 6d@4s 8d Turpentine steady at 41s@41½s.

Consols 95⅞@95⅞.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £243 000 Money market unchanged.

HAVRE Cotton Market slightly lower—sales for the week 114,000 bales; stock in port 147,000.

THE STEAMER ROANOKE.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The steamship Roanoke arrived here from Richmond last night, at 12 o'clk.

NORTHERN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—Flour heavy; Ohio $6 12½, Howard street $6 25. Wheat steady; white $1 60@1.70, red $1 40@1.50. Provisions quiet; Bacon sides 9¾; Mess Pork $17.75. Whiskey steady at 26

NEW YORK, April 18—Flour heavy; State $5 20@5 50, Ohio $6 40@6 50, Southern $6@6 50. Wheat firm; southern red $1.55. Corn firm; yellow 85@88 Cotton quiet—sales of 2500 bales; market unchanged. Turpentine firm at 5s@54. Rosin $1.70. Rice steady.

A WARNING TO BOYS.—At Cincinnati, on Thursday evening last, a boy named Thomas Welsh, about ten years of age, was shot in the forehead by a companion and instantly killed. It appears that several boys were at play, when one of them drew a pistol and playfully pointed it at young Welsh, who dodged about a little, when the pistol went off and the ball entered the forehead of Welsh. The wounded boy staggered for an instant and then fell to the ground and expired in a few minutes. When the police arrived, Nicholas Cady was pointed out by some of the other boys as the one who fired the pistol, and he was taken into custody and locked up in the station house.—He was soon afterwards visited in his cell by his mother, his aunt, brothers, and sisters, and some half dozen little playmates, and the scene was extremely affecting.

The little fellow inside the bars sobbed as though his heart would break, while his mother and sisters were bathed in tears outside the cell, and, when the mother found that her son could not be liberated she begged that see might be permitted to occupy the cell with him. Their anguish, however, was soon terminated by the appearance of a young lad named Jno. Smith, who actually fired the pistol, gave himself up to the officers, and frankly confessed the act. As soon as the wounded boy fell to the ground he knelt by his side and said, "Don't cry, Tommy, I didn't mean to hurt you," but seeing the blood flowing freely, became frightened, and started off on the run. He crossed the river, and went immediately to the house of an uncle in Newport, where he fell down exhausted and fainted. When he recovered he related what had taken place, and was advised by his aunt to return and have the unfortunate affair investigated. He concluded to do so. He was overwhelmed with grief when he learned that his little playfellow was dead, and protested that he was only playing with him when the fatal shot was given. An inquest was held by the coroner, and a verdict returned of death from an accidental pistol shot. Both boys, Smith and Cady, were then discharged, and returned to their homes.

CALIFORNIA OVERLAND MAIL.—The Overland Mail which left San Francisco on the 21st of March, reached St. Louis on the 12th inst., being only twenty-two days on the way. The contents of the bags had been wet through, and some of the an accident in Pocheco Pass, through which a stream runs. The water was high, and swept the coach papers were nearly illegible. This was owing to and horses. The animals were drowned, and one mail was lost. The contents of the other mail bag and the express were much damaged, and some of it destroyed. Letters in the mail bags not lost were taken out and dried and wrapped anew before they were forwarded. The California news is of no importance.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal business last week was good. The down trade consisted of eighty-seven cargoes, of which seventy-three were of coal, and the rest country produce. Receipts for upward trade, $374; for other trade, $4,469; in all, $4,843. The month's receipts have already footed up $10,500.—There is a very large supply of coal stored at Georgetown, and sea going vessels are much wanted to convey it to distant markets.

DEATH OF BILLY BOWLEGS.—The following is furnished by the last Fort Smith, Arkansas, Times, concerning the death of Billy Bowlegs:

We learn from the Seminole country, that Billy Bowlegs died suddenly at the house of John Jumper, on Friday, the 11th inst. There was great lamentations and loud wailings among his people, the Seminoles. The late emigrants had not arrived in the country at the time of Bowlegs' death Mr. Aird met Col. Rutherford with them about forty miles this side of the Seminoles country. They will, therefore, be deprived the privilege of meeting their old leader and chief. Thus has passed away one who has been a terror to the settlers of Florida, and one of the greatest chiefs and Indian warriors of the present day.

NAVAL ORDERS.—Surgeon Edward Gilchrist has been ordered to duty as fleet surgeon for the East India squadron. Assistant Surgeon Wm. G. Hay, has been ordered to duty on the steamer Hartford. Passed Assistant Surgeon James S. Gilliam has been ordered to duty in the Pacific squadron.—Surgeon Geo. Maulsby also ordered to duty in the Pacific squadron.

DIED ABROAD.—A. Magruder Blays, formerly of Baltimore, and aged 32 years, died of yellow fever at Rio de Janeiro, on the 22d of January, after an illness of only eight hours. Deceased was in the employ of the railroad company, engaged in constructing the Don Pedro Railroad.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.—There is a man in Philadelphia who owns two good brick houses and a food store, and has $4,000 invested in stocks,—all of which he accumulated solely by the business of catching rats, which he sells to proprietors of "rat pits."

A HOAX.—The London Daily Standard of 28th March, in its summary of American news says:—"An attempt was made to burn down the town of Boston during the sitting of the Legislature, which caused great excitement, and both houses adjourned for a time."

TRIPLETS.—A negro woman, a slave of Wm. James, of Smyth county, Va., gave birth to three children recently. She has had six children in thirty months.

SIGNS.—It is a good sign to see a man wiping the perspiration from his face; it is a bad sign to see a fellow wiping his mouth as he comes out of a cellar.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

CITY COUNCIL.—An adjourned meeting of the Council was held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Present, Messrs. Saunders, Allen, Burr, Mills, Roddey, Whitfield, Greanor, Hill, Richardson, Epps, Haskins, Denoon, Talbott, Grattan and Glazebrook.

The President stated the first business in order to be the resolution offered by Mr. Glazebrook, relative to Superintendent of the Gas Works, which he read as follows:

Resolved, That the report of the Committee ascertaining the election of Daniel Hagerty as superintendent of the Gas Works, be confirmed and adopted, and that the election of said Hagerty be entered upon the journal, and the said Hagerty be informed of the same.

Mr. Grattan, after briefly reviewing the charter concerning municipal elections, gave it as his opinion, formed after due consideration, that it was the duty of the Council to ascertain who was elected by legal votes.

Mr. Burr was clearly of the opinion that it was the duty of the Council to ascertain who was elected, and as there were certificates here denying the election of Mr. Hagerty by legal votes, the Council had the right to ascertain which were legal.

Objection being made to Mr. Glazebrook's resolution, he asked and obtained leave to withdraw it.

The question then came up on the report of the Committee appointed to ascertain the officers elected, and who reported Daniel Hagerty, Superintendent elect of the Gas Works.

Mr. Glazebrook called the ayes and noes, and the vote being taken, resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Allen, Denoon, Epps, Greanor, Glazebrook, Haskins and Hill—7.

Noes—Messrs. Grattan, Richardson, Roddey, Burr, Mills, Talbott, Whitfield and Saunders—8.

So the council refused to adopt the report of the Committee declaring Daniel Hagerty, Superintendent elect of the Gas Works of Richmond, thereby virtually determining to permit the election to be contested.

Mr. Grattan offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Be it Resolved, That the petition of John J. Fry, contesting the election of Daniel Hagerty as Superintendent of the Gas Works, with the accompanying papers, be referred to the Committee on Disputed Elections, with instructions to ascertain and report to the Council the persons voted for as Superintendent of the Gas Works, and the number of legal votes given for each of said persons.

2 That each of the parties claiming to have received the greatest number of legal votes for said office, shall within ten days from this day, deliver to the other a list of the votes he will dispute with his objections to each, and of the votes improperly rejected for which he will contend And he shall append to the list of the votes he intends to dispute or claim, an oath to the following effect:

"I do swear that I have reason to believe the persons above mentioned are not legally qualified (or are qualified as the case may be) to vote in the ward of the city in which he voted (or in which he offered to vote, as the case may be) for a Superintendent of the Gas Works.

3. Each party shall after the said ten days shall have expired, proceed to take all proper depositions to sustain or invalidate said election, upon reasonable notice to the adverse party; which depositions shall be delivered to the Committee within twenty days from the day they are hereby authorized to commence to take depositions in the case; unless the Committee for good cause show, shall allow a further time not exceeding ten days

4 The Committee shall, as soon as the said twenty days have expired, or as soon as the further time allowed has expired, proceed to ascertain, upon the evidence thus furnished, and upon oral testimony, if the Committee shall admit such evidence, the name of each person voted for as Superintendent of the Gas Works, and the number of legal votes given for him; and shall report the same to the Council, and return therewith all the evidence before them; the Committee reducing any oral testimony received to writing

5. The report of the Committee shall state the grounds on which any voter objected to or contended for, is rejected or admitted, and refer to the evidence upon which the decision is founded

6. If any party is dissatisfied with the report of the Committee, he may make his objections before the Council, after the report is returned, and before it is acted upon; and he shall give notice of his objection to the party in whose favor the report is made, stating all his objections thereto; and if the other party has any objection to the said report, he shall, within two days after receiving such notice, give to the party objecting to the report, notice of his objections thereto. And the contest in the Council shall be confined to the objections there made, unless a member of the Council shall be of opinion that there is some other error in said report.

The names of the members composing the Committee on Disputed Elections, are: Messrs N.