LOCAL NEWS.

THE MADISON PLACE MURDER. Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the killing of Philip Barton Key.

CRIMINAL COURT-T. H. CRAWFORD, Judge.

TWENTIETH DAY-TUESDAY. A; rel 26 -- The jury entered the court-room this morning with the air of men expecting to be soon relieved of an irksome duty. A larger crowd of spectators than usual filled the space inside and outside the bar, in anticipation doubtless of wit

nessing the closing scenes of the trial. Judge Crawford, on taking his seat, announced that he found on his desk a note addressed to one of the jurors, Mr. Reason Arnold, which, if there was no objection he would came to be given to him.
No objection having been offered the note was

given to the juror.
At half-past ten the prisoner was brought in and

the jury called.

Mr. Ould resumed his argument upon the instructions, saying, in commencing, that when he was addressing the court yesterday on its adjournment he was endeavoring to, show that the rule adopted in Manning's case was an alleviation of the law in existence previously. He maintained that the strict full of the court if carried out at that they would have found Manning guilty of

that the strict fule of the court if carried out at that time would have found Mauning guilty of murder, but that, in view of the provocation, the law was softened from a verifier of murder to manshaughter; and that the rule had never been further relayed. To further relax it would be to overturn the basis of society. If the fact of adultery would pastly the killing, it would be carried further—the hisband, when the wife was slandered or litted, would slay the offender, and the principle of possification would be the same.

It is provided from Blackstone to show how far the law has gone, either in ancient or medern times. In mether ancient nor modern times has treapass. to neither ancient nor modern times has trespass

In mither ancient nor modern times has trespass and containely, which make up the provocation of a crime of adultery, been held to justify the suffer r in taking the law into his own bands. The back in these times would not even receive a verification of the proted from the case of Rvan, 2d Wheeler, page 17, in which it was held by the court that todoes the crime was murder; that the burden of proof rested upon the prisoner; that if a man suffer so another in adultery with his wife and killed can on the spot, it was justifiable; but that if the a britery had been committed previously to the killing, the killing was murder.

a loitery had been committed previously to the k.i'mg, the killing was murder.

In this case there were three parties in the room, the wife asleep, drunk, the adulterer dead, and the husband coming out of the room, and it was proved that they had all been in the room some time. The Court held that if the crime was committed after the adultery (although in the same room.) and out of revenge, it was murder; if in his sight and the adulterer was killed in the act, it was manslaughter; if the offender was comulting rape upon the wife then the act of the husband was justifiable.

Now, as to the theory of adultery being justification of homicide, there was another case. (the case of Jarion, lone presenting this distinct issue, that if the jury believe there was a promise of marriage, and that the deceased had seduced the prisonal's sister, yet it constituted neither justification

one i's sister, yet it constituted neither justification nor legal provocation, in the eye of the law.

ear's sister, yet it constituted neither justification nor legal provocation. In the eye of the law, In the case of Singleton Mercer there was a suggestion of insanity, and the whole scope of the determined the slayer was insane. The same was tone in Santh's case in Philadelphia. In Stump's coordinated the slayer was insane. The same was tone in Santh's case in Philadelphia. In Stump's coordinated the slayer was insane. The same was tone in Santh's case in Philadelphia. In Stump's coordinated the slayer of the court's decision.

Is not the third position taken on the other side that the last show that the deceased was caught to the last show that the deceased was caught to the act of adultery and that fact affords allevition of the killing. It was not necessary to the other side that it was not necessary to the other side that it was not necessary to the other side that it was not necessary to the other side that it was not necessary to the other side that it was not necessary to the other side that it was not necessary to the other side that it was not necessary to the necessary to the necessary to the cases, but those citations Mr. O. contended cases, but those citations Mr. O. contended was a hidden the husband has abiding proof of the adultery is committed with the consent of the wife it is yet forcible. He would ask if this did not do away entirely with the distinction that if the adultery is colomitted with the consent of the wife it is yet forcible. He would ask if this did not do away entirely with the distinction between rape and seduction? If this was forcible it was rape, and if it was rape Key was guilty of rape, and Sickles could have sent him to the pen-dentary under the law of 1831; whereas the de-tages claim that the prisoner had no adequate re-dress.

dres.

It is neither law, nor ought to be law, that a min is equally as guilty if he commit seduction or adultery as if he commit rape. The law has this extent, that where the husband is present the wife's consent avails not.

Again, the other side say that to protect a right is never an act of lawless violence. That he would not deny, but that protection must be exercised under the law, the same as a man enforces his right to his property in the case of a debtor.

his right to his property in the case of a debtor, where if he commits assault and battery upon that

where if he commits assault and battery upon that debtor he is placed in the wrong.

The last ground taken by Mr. Stanton was that this case stood upon the great doctrine of self-detainer. Self-defence in what? The adultery had been committed—how can self-defence be applied in the case of an action already gassed. In the case of the defence assault the party is not permitted to retrictly upon his opponent after the attack is caded. The other side must then shoulder the doctrine

The other side must then shoulder the doctrine that if Sickles had only reason to suppose an act of adultery he was justified in sallying out for purposes of vengeance, as according to the ruling of the court if a party, in case of assault, has reason to believe that he is in danger of his life, he is justified in killing. If the other side stand on the ground of self-defence, they must shoulder necessarily this position—that even had no adultery been committed, if the prisoner had reason to believe such to be the case, he was justified in killing

ling Taking a suppositious case, a husband may have been bred in brothels; he may have earried dishonor to the house of a neighbor; nay, it is not an impossibility that he may, for private ends, nove bartered away the virtue of his wife to the very man he slew. Was the justification of self-discusse to be urved?

defence to be urged?
Mr. O. rend from the books to show in what Mr. O. read from the books to show in what cases justification for homicide can be set up who as the slaver is acting in self-defence. Also from ist Manning, in 10th Michigan Reports, to show that a man must kill only when personal safety to inneself demands of him to do so. The provision of the New York statute was precisely the same as that of the common law with reference to this question of self-defence, and had been changed in no material respect. With reference to the future could any such defence as adultery be set up as justing atom for murder!

could any such defence as adultery be set up as positic atten for nurder?

The principle of self-defence could not apply to the case of Sickles. Even had the decessed been groung to the prisoner's house for the purpose of countiting a felony let alone a misdemeanor, the prisoner would not have been justified in taking the fife. The gentleman on the other side had, in a ting his conclusions, said, if his doctrine was not carried out by the court, the doors of this court-house night as well be closed.

The speaker, as an humble citizen, heard the norted voice of this community denounce such distrine. In a Christian community the only reaccion to woman's virtue was to be found in

distrine. In a Christian community the only protection to woman's virtue was to be found in her own character, and sense of self-protection. Every pure woman carried that weapon about with her, and no villain could resist the showing of that weapon for an instant. Sad would be the fate of the matrons of this country were this not so. The spirit of virtue tells woman like a flash of lightning what are the intentions of the man who advances towards her.

This principle was found everywhere. It was principle of glory, which shed its light over the

secrebe of glory, which shed its light over the house of every woman, whether high or low in state. It was always there to resist the advance of state. It was always there to resist the edvance of every slimy reprobate who dared to go forth to practice his infamous designs. If it was to be defended by the knife, the sword, and the pistol, it was unworthy or protection. The history of the world in past times showed this to be true. It stood out on the pages of history as the fixed truth that where a woman has stood alone for her own protection she has risen above any contaminating influence. When the virtuous woman ceases to be her own protection she and her virtue ceases to exist.

exist.
Mr. Stanton had said that where the law did not Mr. Somion had said that where the law did not afford cedress, it left it for the individual to protect himself. It was not necessary for him (O.) to comment on that point, but he would read from the firekstone, 6th page, where the doctrine was laid a win more plainly than he could give it in his constraint.

Given more plainly than he could give it in ms own words (moting from this authority, he went on to say that every man is presumed to accept and submit to the laws of his country. Mr. Sickles is supposed to accept that awards are siekers is supposed to have a he is already supposed to have given his lasent.

It was clear, then, that, though he had a right to redress his wrong, he had no right, in so doing, to violate any provision of the law which he has as-sented to.

the passed then to the argument of Mr. Brady, that the jury were the industrial

on the jury were the judges of the law, as well as of the facts. The administration of the law was divided, as he thought, into three divisions.

The judge had his functions, the jury theirs, and the Executive his. Those facilities. The judge had his functions, the jury theirs, and the Executive his. These functions were separate and apart, and when either of them conflicted with the other an invasion was brought about. Mr. O. held that all the law was within the Court's province, to be adjudged by him, and that when a question of fact occurred that was for the jury to determine; and it was for the executive to estimate the grounds for the exercise of clearing time, were questions of justification, and of cooling time, were questions of justification, and of cooling time, were questions of law for the court. Would the gentlemen on the other side attempt to say that in a case of poisoning the question of mather would not be one of law to be determined by the court. He had already adduced authority locating on this question, but he would refer the court to some few others; To 3d Bennet's Mary-

land Reports, page 19, 16th series; to the case of Felix vs. the State, in 17th Alabama Reports, 720; to the case of the Commonwealth agt. Mosler,

relix vs. the State, in 17th Alasma Reports, 720; to the case of the Commonwellth agt. Mosler, quoted in 4th Barr.

[The court here stated that Judge Gibson, who presided over the latter case, was one of the greatest Judges he had ever known.]

Also, to the case of Mechan agt, the State, in 72th Georgia Reports; the case of the State agt. Whiteford, in 7th Randolph, page 721; also the State agt, Hildred, in 9th Irdelf, 491, and others. He had referred to various authorities in other States, and would next refer to one recognized as supreme authority in this District. (5th Cranch, 5-1.) wherein it is laid down that the right of the jury to decide the law as well as the fact, is not greater in criminal cases than in civil cases. The effect only is different, as Mr. O. proceeded to show by reading the said ruling of Judge Dunlop, in the case of Stettenus. Mr. O. next referred to the decisions of Chief Justice Story, (2d Summer, p. 213.) wherein it is held that in capital or other orininal cases, the jury are no more judges of the low than in civil cases tried on the general issues. They had no moral right to decide the law according to their inclinations.

It is the duty of the court to instruct the inry.

They had no moral right to decide the law according to their inclinations.

It is the duty of the court to instruct the jury, and that of the jury to follow that instruction. Otherwise there would be no safety for the citizens, nor anything settled in law. So said Story, as Mr. O. quoted at length. This court (Judge Crawford) had itself decided this point, when a former District Attorney not being satisfied with an instruction laid down, had csanyed to argue it to the jury as not being sound law, when the court stopped him.

The Court remembered the case. In it he had allowed the presentation to him of counter instructions for his decision however.

Mr. Brady stated that it was a little remarkable that neither Judge Shaw nor Judge Story in laving down that principle had stated the principle on which it was founded. The pardoning power had been given to the President to keep both court and jury within their respective functions, and also to prevent justice from being outraged by law:

Mr. O. here referred to 3d of Story's Commenta-

Mr. O. here referred to 3d of Story's Commenta-

ries. p. 345, wherein it was held that in cases where the law conflicted with justice the pardoning power happilly afforded the remedy.

It was the function and duty of the Executive It was the lanction and duty of the Executive only, not of the Court or jury to step beyond the law in such a case. A pistol in this case had been found, and Mr. Brady had inquired in his argument whose it was. It was not for him (Mr. O.) to answer. The witnesses, Van Wyck and Reed, saw a pistol in Sickles's hand just at the spot where Sickles stood, and testified that at no time during the fray had Key a pistol'in his hands. Did it beiong to him who used a pistol in the fray, or him prove I not to have had one in it? Ho would be the hestimony say whose it was

e ise both Messrs. Brady and Stanton had declared scales intention to kill Key, and had arged set e j suffication the alleged adultery. The cooling time only applied to cases of mutual combat, not to one like this, wherein there was no mutual combat. He had heard nothing in the defence's argument of a denial of Sickles' intention to kill—on the contrary, it was avowed and essayed to be justified. The intention to kill clearly means malice. tilled. The intention to kill clearly means malice. The plea that Sickles pro-lained that Key had defiled his bed, showed that there was malice; as had been urged. His immediately following exclamation. Els the dammed villain dead?" also most conclusively showed malice.

Mr. Brady had said if he could put Key on the stand beat.

stand he (K.) would have said so and so. He (O) would to God Key could have been put on the study if so, much that had been said even in the evidence for the defence might have been disproved. His (Key's) lips are scaled in death, and cannot summon facts and witnesses in his defence; he might have the said to show that he hisself was the he might be able to show that he himself was the seduced by repeated temptations until the high moral instincts with which he was endowed gave

Mr. Brady. We offered to prove that he said Mrs. Sickles was a mere child, and steed in that

relation to him.

Mr. Ould (after the Court and jury took a short Mr. Onld (after the Court and jury took a short recess) referred, on the point of insunity, to the opinion of the twelve judges to the Parliament of England, on the case of the acquittal of McNaugten—a recent one—and jurticularly to that of Chief Justice Tindail, a monument of judicial wisdom and good taste. T. had said that in cases of crimes committed by persons insure on one point, to redress alleged wrongs to themselves, the perpetrator is punishable, if he knew that he was eiting contrary to law—the law of the land, said Mr. O., not a higher law or new law.

Judge Tinda I had in all these answers held that in all cases the insunity must be clearly proved to have so existed from disease of mind, as not to know that he was violating law, to be of avail in his defence. And further, that an actual knowledge of the law on the part of the accused was not necessary, as he was presumed to know the law.

edge of the law on the part of the accused was nonnecessary, as he was presumed to know the law, Judge T, had furthered answered that if acting under delusion that one is seeking to take his life, and he kills under it, he is not punishable; but if the delusion be on any other point, and he takes life, he is clearly punishable.

Mr. O. next quoted 25th Missouri Reports—Preston agt, the State—wherein it is ruled that viget that the jury had called for a fire in their room. Statement or possion is no justification;

the delasion be on any other point, and he takes life, he is clearly punishable.

Mr. O. next quoted 25th Missouri Reports—Preston agt, the State—wherein it is ruled that violent excitement or passion Is no justification; also, the case of the State agt. Starke, ist Stroble. 479, where it is held that the jury must be satisfied of the actual insanity of the prisoner when committing the act, to acquit on that plea; also, from Chief Justice Hornblower's opinion in Spencer's cise, (Wharton's American Criminal Law, page 712.) wherein it is held that if the jury doubts the insanity of the prisoner they must convict, if the case turns on that plea. The evidence of insanity at the time of committing the act, to acquit the prisoner, should be asstrong, to acquit the prisoner, as the proof of committing the act to convict him

prisoner, should be as strong, to acquit the prisoner, as the proof of committing the act to convict him for it. So Hornblower had ruled.

The law held that a man most be regarded sme until proved insue, else it would be incumbent on the part of the United States to prove the smity of every party. The law holds a party innocent until proved guilty; and also that the burden of proof of insuity was on the defence. So this court had decided. The plea of insuity was in the nature of a special defence, and of confession and avoidance. In the case of that plea, is it not clearly the duty of the defence to prove it!

In a suit against a married woman, and the case turns on that question, if she fails to prove that fact she loses the case—the issues of both law and fact are found against her. On this so well recog-

fact she loses the case—the issues of book fact are found against her. On this so well recogfact are found against her. On this so well recognized rule the principle is applicable here. Where the fact of the killing is admitted the principle in issue is precisely like that of 4 plea of confession and avoidance in a civil case. He would say nothing to the point of the opportunities to get up fergined testinony in case of pleas of insanity greatly damaging the interests of society, which it was the daty of this Court to guard against. There was really no possibility that one really proved insane would be convicted. The sympathies of the human breast were too strong for that, and of the human breast were too strong for that; and it was the Court's province to protect the general interests of society against the injurious effects of the triumphs of simulation of insanity in such

ases.
Mr. Sickles, soon after the close of Mr. Ould's Mr Sickies, soon and the close of an Counce of speech, returned into the count-room, from which he had been absent for half an hour.

The Court then went on to give the jury the in-

structions:
After reading the first instruction, which is as

1. If the jury believe, from the whole evidence in 1. If the jury believe, from the whole evidence in this cause, that the prisoner, on the day named in the indictment, and in the county of Washington aforesaid, killed the said Philip Barton Key, by discharging at, against, and into the body of him, the said Philip Barton Key, a pistol or pistols, loaded with gunpowder and hall—thereby giving him a mortal wound or wounds—and that such killing was the wiful and intentional act of the prisoner—and was induced by the belief that the said deceased had seduced his, tho prisoner's, wife, and no some day; or days, or for any period, definite or on some day; or days, or for any period, definite of indefinite, prior to the day of such killing, had adulterous intercourse with the said wife;—and additerous intercourse with the said wife;—and that the prisoner was not provoked to such killing by any assault or offer of vidlence then and there made by the deceased, upon or against him, then such withful and intentional killing. If found by the pury upon all the facts and circumstances given in evidence, is murdet.

But such killing cumnot be found to have been withful and intentional in the same of this instruc-

wilful and intentional, in the sense of this instructon, if it shall have been proven to the satisfaction of the jury, upon the whole evidence aforesaid, that the prisoner was in fact insane at the time of such killing.

The Court said that this instruction embodied

follows:
2. If the jury believe from all the evidence that the deceased was killed by the prisoner by means of a leaden bullet discharged from a pistol, such

of a leaden bullet discharged from a pistol, such killing implies malice in law and is number.

3. That the burthen of rebuiting all presumption of malice, by showing circumstances of alleviation, exense, or justification, rests on the prisoner, and it is incumbent on him to make out such circumstances to the satisfaction of the jury, unless that prisoner is out of the evidence produced against him. That any person is presumed to be of sound mind until the contrary is proved, and all burthen of rebutting this presumption rests on the prisoner.

The Court answered these together, granting

4. If the jury believe, from the evidence, that the cased previous to the day of his death had dulterous intercourse with the wife of the prisper, and further that the deceased on the day of oner, and further that the deceased on the day of his death, shortly before the prisoner left his house, made signals inviting to a further act or acts of adultery, which said signals or a portion of them were seen by the prisoner, and that influenced by such provocation the prisoner took the life of the deceased, such provocation does not justify the act, or reduce such killing from murder to manslaughter.

Granted.

The propositions of law submitted by defence

The propositions of law submitted by defence are as follows: are as follows:

First. There is no presumption of malice in this case, if any proof of alternation, excuse, or justification rise out of the evidence for the prosecution. (State agt. Johnson, 3d Jones, 266; McDaniel agt. State, 8 S. and M., 401; Day's case, 17 of Pam-

i.) cond. The existence of malice is not presum Second. The existence of malice is not presum able in this case, if on any rational theory consist ent with all the evidence, the homicide was either

and in this case, it is a considered was either ent with all the evidence, the homicide was either justifiable, excusable, or an act of manslaughter. (Same cases as above cited; United States agt Minge, 2 Curtis, (C. R. 1;) Commonwealth agt. York, 2 Bennett & Heard's Leading Criminal Cases, 505.)

These two were answered together. If the jury were to think there was no malice, of course the

These two were answered together. If the jury were to think there was no malice, of course the case was one of manslaughter.

Third. If, on the whole evidence presented by the prosecution, there is any rational hypothesis consistent with the conclusion that the homicide was justifiable or excusable, the defendant cannot be convicted.

be convicted.

The answer to the third was embraced in the answer to the second and third.
Fourth. If the jury believe that Sickles, when the homieide occurred, intended to kill Key, he (Sickles) cannot be convicted of manslaughter.

(Sickles) cannot be convicted of manslaughter.
Declined.

Fifth, It is for the jury to determine under all the circumstances of the case whether the act charged upon Sickles is murder or justifiable homicide. Ryan'scase, 2 Wheeler's Cr. Cases, 54.

Also declined; the jury were to decide matters of fact, and the court matters of law.

Sixth, If the jury find that Sickles killed Key while the latter was in criminal intercourse with the wife of the former. Sickles cannot be convictthe wife of the former, Sickles cannot be convict-

ed of either murder or manslanghter. ed of either murder or manskaughter.

If this prayer referred to actual existing adultery
between the parties, of course the homocide would
not be murder.

Not granted.
The seventh and eighth were read together and

so answered. so answered.

Seventh. If from the whole evidence the jury believe that Sickles committed the act, but at the time of doing so was under the influence of a diseased mind, and was really unconscious that he was committed as the committee of the

him proved not to have had one in it? Howould let the testimony say whose it was.

LATER.—SECOND EDITION.

The defence had urged that the prosecution should have shown that Key was not in the habit of going armed. No proof that such was his habit had been adduced, and it was not the duty of the prosecution to prove a negative.

Brady. Had alleged the fact.**

Ould. That is not proof however. Why had Butterworth not been brought forward by the defence to testify on that point? Surely he knew winose pistel it was. Yet the defence had not ventured to put him on the stand. Mr. O. next quoted the case of the United States vs. Mingo, in Curtis's Reports.

Brady. It had been ruled in that case that when the circumstances of the killing were left in doubt it was the duty of the jury to acquit.

Ould. In the case of M igo, it was one of mutal combat, both parties being armed. In this case hoth Messrs Brady and Stanton had declared S ckles' intention to kill Key, and had urged as to gistination the alteged adultery. The cooling time only applied to cases of unulual combat, not one like this, wherein there was no mutual combat. The had heard nothing in the defence's argument of a denial of Sickles' intention to kill.

The fine of doing so "was under the line under as diseased mind, and was really unconscious that he was committing a crime, he is not in law guilty of murder." Day's Case Pamphlet, page 9.

Eighth. If the jury believe that from any predisposing cause Sickles' mind was impaired, and at the time of killing key he became or was mentally incapable of governing himself in reference to Key as the debaucher of his wife, and at the time of his committing a crime, he is not in law guilty of murder." Day's Case Pamphlet, page 17.

Both were granted.

The nint reads thus:

Ninth It is for the jury to say what was the state of Sickles's mind as to capacity to decide undernously the provided of the parties respectively, either as to a scuffle or as to being armed or not at the same moment. These are open question

jury to judge of the degree of insanity necessary to constitute an acquittal. The latter portion, as to constitute an acquittal. The latter portion, as to the open questions, was granted as presented. The tenth, as follows: Tenth. The law does not require that the in-

Tenth. The law does not require that he in-sanity which absolves from crime should exist for any definite period, but only that it exist at the moment when the act occurred with which the accused stands charged.

accused stands charged.

Was granted.
The eleventh as follows:
Eleventh. If the jury have any doubt as to the case either in reference to the homicide, or the question of sanity, Sickles should be acquitted.
And was answered by the same answer as was given in the fourth instruction asked by the prosecution: granted. ntion; granted. At the conclusion of the giving of the instructions

Atthree meliasion of the giving of the instructions, Mr. Chilton, with the concurrence of the prisoner and his counsel, then offered to submit the case upon the instructions, without further argument. Mr. Ould, on the part of the prosecution, at once accepted the projection.

The case was given to the jury at 10 infinites to 2 o'clock, p. m., and they retired.

2 o'clock, p. m., and they retired.

WATTING FOR A VERDICT.

A buzz of conversation filled the room immediately upon the withdrawal of the jury, rising at length to a pitch that called for the interposition of the Court, which said that while strict silence could not be expected under the circumstances, it was desirable that something like order should be maintained.

All eyes meantime were directed towards the our through which the jury must enter in a dor through which the jury must enter in re-turning with a verdict, and each opening of the door caused fresh extitement. Five minutes, ten, iffteen, twenty, and still the jury did not make its

appearance.
The prisoner, hopeful in appearance, but somewhatflushed, remainded standing in his box, surrounded by his friends, amongst which were the

that the jury had called for a fire in their room, finding it cold and damp...an indication that they were not apt to return a speedy verdict.

At half past two o'clock it was whispered in the court room that the jury steod ten for acquittal and two for conviction of manslaughter. Other built tims varied the tilly, placing the non-acquittalists at four instead of two; others at six; still others at eight; and others at ten against and two for acquittal.

At 10 minutes to 3 o'clock, the excitement which

for acquittal.

At 10 minutes to 30 clock, the excitement which had been pretty high previously as to how the jury stood was unexpectedly heightened by a fresh runner that they stood ten for an acquittal and two for conviction of manchingheter.

rumor that they stood ten for an acquittal and two for conviction of manslaughter.

At 3 o'clock, a general rush of persons from the Marshal's office announced that the jury were coming in, and in a moment the jury entered amid loud cries of order from various parts of the court-room. The jury entered the box and were called by the clerk, amid profound silence, so deep as to be absolutely painful. The Clerk said Gentlemen of the jury have you agreed upon your verdict?

Mr. Arnold, the foreman, replied that they had. our verdict: Mr. Arnold, the foreman, replied that they had

The clerk said, "Stand up Daniel E. Sickles." And the prisoner stood up, looking calmly upor

The derk then said: "Gentlemen of the jury.

The clerk then said: "Gentlemen of the jury, look upon the prisoner at the bar: Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty, as indicted, or not The Foreman. "Not guilty." The audience, heretofore so quiet, here gave vent to a simultaneous shout, and all attempt at

The audience, nerectione so direct, here gaw vent to a simultaneous shout, and all attempt at restoring order was, for a few moments, abandoned by the officers.

Those outside the bar instantly leaped towards the prisoner to congratulate him, and in as instant a multitude of hands were stretched forth to grasp those of the prisoner, amid cheering, waving of hats, and the wildest exciteinent.

Mr. Stanton, in a loud voice, here addressed the Court, asking that the prisoner be instantly discharged from custody, which the Court ordered.

The greatest difficulty was experienced by the officers in preventing the crowd, who had completely taken possession of Mr. Sickles, from tearring his clothes from his person. In passing the jury-box, Mr. Sickles stopped for a moment to shake hands with the jury, when he was finally dragged from the court-house by the excited crowd, whose cheers and cries, intigled with congratulations, were absolutely deafening.

crowd, whose eners and cries, uningted with con-gratulations, were absolutely deafening.
Outside the court-house, the populace gave full vent to their approbation by three times three cheers, and, amid the universal excitement, Mr. Sickles entered a carriage and drove rapidly away, in company with his faither and his counsel.

This court was then admired till next Monday The court was then adjourned till next Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

RRALESTATE .- Yesterday, A. Green, auctioneer. square 464, on C street south, to E. Allen, for 26 cents per foot.

J. C. McGuire & Co., auctioneers, sold a three-story brick dwelling-house, on lot 16 and part of 15. In contact of the contact of the

story brick dwelling-house, on lot 16 and part of 15, in square 5, fronting on K street, between Twenty-Sixth and Twenty-Seventh streets, to Col. Williams, for \$2,600. Lot 11, in square 16, to J. S. Bohrer, for 5 cents per foot. SALE OF REAL ESTATE .- Wall & Barnard, auc-

tioneers, sold yesterday afternoon, on the premises.

that the prisoner was in fact insane at the time of the such killing.

The Court said that this instruction embedded the law of this case on the particular branch of it to which it is pointed, and was granted with some general explanations which he made to the jury as to the point of insanity.

The second and third instructions, which are as follows:

The tourit said that this instruction embedded to the 10 proposed to 15% cents per foot; to 4 in square 13%, to E. Jacob and M. Theroneme, at 23% cents; lot 27. In square 17, at 4 cents per foot, to James O Donoghue; also, part of lot 6, in square 16. on Sixth street, between M and N streets, to Frederick Bherns, for 20 cents per foot. A FISTICUPPING AFFAIR came off this morning, in the passage leading to the marshal's office of the

City Hall, between Mr. — Burch and Mr. Wm. H. Thomas. Some calling of opprobrious epithets and throwing of logs of wood at each other were the principal features; but the interference of personal friends prevented any serious damage being done.

CITY COUNCILS .- Board of Aldermen. - The board met last night at 7 o'clock, President Dov

n the chair. in the chair.

Mr. Fisher presented remonstrances of Geo. T.
Langley and others against granting permission
to Wm. Thomas to place an fron fence on the area
line of his lots on Eleventh street west, in square

No. 315.

The following petitions were referred: Of Jno. V. Donn, president of the Perseverence Fire Com

Y. Donn, president of the Perseverence Fire Compony, asking for an appropriation to "rebuild" engine for said company; of Dr. Cornellus Boyle for permission to change the direction of a private sewer; of D. A. Hall for repayment of taxes.

Mr. Thomas Miller presented the remonstrance of W. H. Franklin and others, against changing the alley in Square No. 14.

Mr. Thomas Miller introduced a bill to cause the footway to be paved and the curb stone set on the east side of Square 121; passed.

A bill from the lower board to increase the width of the footway in front of reservation A, was reported from the committee on improvements, and passed.

A joint resolution to establish the grade of alley in square 515 was passed.

in square 515 was passed.

Also, a joint resolution from the lower Board. Also, a joint resolution from the lower Board, authorizing the Surveyor to establish the grade of alley in square 511.

A bill authorizing the paving of the carriage way on Kinth street west, between Pennsylvania avenue and F street north, and a change of grade on E street north, between Eighth and Kinth streets west, was nossed

on P. Steet, was passed.

Also, a bill authorizing the gutter on the south side of E. street north, between Minth and Tenth streets west to be taken up and relaid.

A bill making an appropriation for the removal of mud and dirt from Pennsylvania avenue, was lost

lost.

A joint resolution for the relief of G. H. Varnell

A joint resonation for the rener of G. H. Anales, was passed.
Also, a bill authorizing Cornelius Boyle to tap a certain sewer.
The claims committee were discharged from the consideration of the petition of Meses Smith A bill authorizing the location of the Seventh Ward market in Virginia avenue, at the intersection of Four-and-a-half and D streets, in case the tion of Four-and-a-half and D'streets, in case the consent of the President of the United States can be procured, was received from the lower Board, slightly amended, and was passed.

A bill for the rellef of T. P. Brown was reported

from the committee on claims and passed. Also, a bill for the relief of Jacob Bintz.

The petition of R. H. Gillett, in relation to the drainage of certain streets in the Second Ward, was reported back adversely from the committee on drainage, and the report ordered to be published. Adjourned.

Common Council.-A communication from the tention to commissioner, transmitted by the Mayor, was referred to the improvements committee.

A communication from the Secretary of the Asylum Commissioners was referred to the Asylum.

Asylum Commissioners was referred to the Asylum committee.

The petitions of Daniel Lowe, James Walsh, and Patrick Howland, were referred.

The remonstrance of P. B. Browning and others, against opening an alley in reservation A, was laid on the table.

Mr. Jones, from the ways and picans committee, to reported a resolution anticarizing the committee to

Mr. Jones, from the ways and means committee, reported a resolution authorizing the committee to confer with the Attorney General in reference to the powers of the city in the distribution of the Potomae water; passed.

Also, a bill reducing and regulating the fees and commission of the Collector of Taxes.

Mr. Lloyd moved to amend by adding a clause repealing all acts inconsistent with this act.

On motion of Mr. Wallace, it was postponed unti Monday, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jones also reported adversely on the joint resolution relative to the public printing and publication of the tax lists, and asked to be discharged.

harged. Mr. Wallace offered as a test a resolution in

structing the committee to report a bill to give the printing and binding to the lowest responsible bidder.

Mr. Lloyd suggested to Mr. Wallace the pro-

Mr. Lloyd suggested to Mr. Wallare the pro-priety of giving it rather to the paper having the largest city circulation.

Mr. Wallare assented.

The question being on the discharge of the com-mittee, it was agreed to.

A bill for relief of Charles Stewart was passed.

The bill relating to the distribution of water was referred to drainage committee.

Mr. Palmer offered a resolution that when this board adjourn, it be till Tresday 1 o'clock in in-

Mr. Palmer offered a resolution that when this board adjourn, it be till Tuesday, I o'clock, p. m., to consider the water bill; adopted.

The Aldermen's joint resolution granting, the use of a 'portion of Judiciary Square to J. B. Lent for a circus exhibition, was passed.

Bills for the relief of J. C. Pearson and others.

Albert Parker, and Herman Mentze, were passed.

The ctaims committee was discharged from the consideration of the petitions of William Delaway.

James Sumby, James Muntz, Christian Farig, Thomas Boldens, B. H. Clemens, James Thomas Barnes, and Henry Butler.

Barnes, and Henry Butler.

The Aldermen's bill to fit up the lower story of the Northern Libertles engine-house for school purposes, was passed.

Mr. Bohrer called up the bill as returned by the Aldermen, for supplying the Washington Asylum with water and to protect it against lightning, and moved that this Board recede from its amendment.

moved that this Board recede from its amendment which was agreed to, and the bill was passed. The following bills and joint resolutions from the Aldermen were disposed of:

A bill authorizing the curb stone to be set and footway paved on the north fronts of squares 577, 1961, 1926, 1939, 1933; and a bill to take up and relay a gutter on south front of square 252, were referred. A bill for repair of Third street east was passed. Joint resolution extending the time of the Board of Assessors to hear and decide appeals, (the extension is till the loth of May.) was adopted. Joint resolution for reiter of George II. Varnell was adopted.

A bill permitting C. Boyle to stop a certain sewer, was passed.

A bill authorizing the erection of a market in the Seventh ward, with the Alderman's amendaments, providing the consent of the President of the United States be obtained to its location on

ments, providing the consent of the President of the United States be obtained to its location on the proposed site, and that the cost do not exceed the amount appropriated, was taken up, the amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed. A bill authorizing the erection of a market-house on the site of the present Centre Market was taken up, and referred to the special committee which first reported it.

A bill to grade and gravel Fifthstreet east, from Pennsylvania to Virginia avenues, was referred. Also, a bill to pave Ninth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to F street north, &c.

A bill to increase the footway in front of reservation A was passed, with a verbal amendment.

A bill amendatory and explanatory of the acts for lighting the city with gas, was taken up.

Mr. Lloyd proposed an amendment, and pending the question the board adjourned till this afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

WATCH RETURNS .- Wm. Thompson was ar rested by officer Haskell for the larceny of certain nusical instruments known as Jewsharps; he was Mary Jones was arrested for being drank in the streets and for exposing herself in this condition to the gaze of passers-by, the enormity of the offence being increased by her having with her a small child. The child was taken from her, and she was taken to the guard-house and fined \$6.15. Mary F. Wheeler, for being drank and disorderly, was sent to the workhouse for 20 days. Thomas Barnes committed an assault on Wm. McElligat; he was fined \$2.15, and held to security to keep the peace. Sam Cooper, who has figured extensively in the quard-house recently, was caught again drank and disorderly and paid a fine of \$3. Juo and Jas. Wheeland were arrested on a charge of passing a counterfeit twenty-five cent plece, and also for an assault and battery; they were held to bail for court in \$300 each. James lien was arrested for attempting to shoot a hackman, and was fined \$31.73. examined before Justice Donn and discharged.

Four lodgers were accommodated.

THE INSTRUCTIONS given by the Court in the Sickles case, with a single exception, are understood to have satisfied all the counsel on both sides That exception was in the wase of the granting of the last (11th) prayer of the defence—in effect that the burden of the proof of insanity is not on the

THE BEST THING IN the world for Conghs, Colds, and Pulmonic Complaints is Mrs. M. N. Gardner's Balsam of Lavorwort and Hoarhound, an Indian remedy, for sale everywhere.

Ap 20-1 w

DIED. On the 26th instant, of scarlet fover, JOHN C V., son of Alfred H. and Henrietta Gawler, aged i

We sen of Africa II, and Hence whited to attend his innertal from the residence of his parents, No. 210 2d street, To-morrow Afternoon, at 5 o cook.

(States&Alex.Gazette.) On the 26th instant, ROBERT EDWARD, infant son of R. E. and Agnes Thompson, aged three months and 13 days.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Very desirable ROOMS with good BOARD can be obtained on moderate terms at Miss GWVNN'S, No. 38, Smith's Row, lat street, Georgetown.

Ap 16-lm* MRS. E. O. HARRISON, who has kept a Con gressional hearding house for the last nineteer years, will, on the 11th of April, open her house for the accommodation of permanent and transien boarders. Those who desire a quiet and comfort able home will please call at 37? Pa evenue, between 4% and 6th streets, south side.

Ap 7-1m²

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

HAVE just received another large assortment of WINDOW SHADES, which I can sell from 20 to 25 percent less than the usual prices.
FLOOR MATTING, PICTURE TASSELS, CORD, &c., at very low prices.

Upholsterer, &c., No. 248 Pa. av., ap 23-866t*

NO. 1114-1116.

done.

The Banitary Convention. — A number of medical gentlemen of this city, and from the South, left here yesterday morning for New York, to attend, the quarantine and sanitary convention in that city. The interesting celebrations to continue the firm New York and Brooklyn will no doubt attend the total property of the North during the week, it is not have another change are all sold, as you will not hosts of visitors to the North during the week.

AUCTION SALES.

THIS AFTERNOON & TO-MORROW By J. C. McGUIRE & CO., Auctioneers. By J. C. McGUIRE & CO. Auctioneers.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE
IN GEORGETOWN AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, the subscriber, as trustee under said decree, will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 20th, commencing at 45 o'clock, on the premises, the following described improved property in Georgetown, belonging to the estate of the late Commodoro Cassin, viz:
East part of Lot No. 28, in Beall's addition to Georgetown, and southeast part of Lot No. 8, into Sip, having a front of 25 feet, and a depth of 120 test, together with the improvements, consisting of a Brick Dwelling-house.

test, together with the improvements, consisting of a Brick Dwelling-house. Lot No. 162, and north part of Lot No. 161, in Beall's addition to Georgetown, having a front of 49% feet, by a depth of 120 feet, with the improve-ments, consisting of a two-story Brick Dwelling-

monts, consisting of a two story Brick Dwellinghouse.

Lot No 95, in Beall's addition to Goorgetown, having a front of 60 feet on Beall street, between Washington and Congress streets, running back 120 feet, together with the improvements, consisting of a nearly new large four-story Brick Dwelling-house, with large brick back building and brick stable attached. The improvements are of the most substitutial character, with water and kas pipost throughout, and a good pump of water in the yard.

yard.

Also, Lots 96 and 97, adjoining the above, having each a front of 60 feet, by a depth of 120 feet. These lots will be divided into four lets of 30 feet front each.
The sale will commence in front of the first named

The sale will commone in front of the first named property.

Terms: One-fourth cash; the residue in three quai instalments at 9, 18, and 24 months; the deferred payments to hear interest from the day of sale, and the payment thereof to be secured by honds, with surety, and a lien on the premises sold.

All conveyances at the expense of the purchaser, JOS. II. CASSIN, Trustee, ap 1-ood JAS. C. McGUIRE, Auct.

By WALL & BARNARD, Auctionsers.

By WALL, & BARNARD, Auctioneers.

ARGE RETAIL STOCK OF FINE GOLD

JEWELTY, WATCHES AND PLATED WARE AT
AUCTION.—On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 10
cluck a. m., and at 7 p. m., we will commence the
sale of the entire stock of a retail jewe er and watch
maker, removed, for convenience of sale, to Store
No. 326 Pa. avenue, north side, between 2th and
loth streets, and continue each succeeding day, at
the same hours, until the same is disposed of. The
stock is fresh, of the latest styles and fine quality,
and commisses stock is tresh, of the faces styres and time quarty, and comprises—
Fine Gold Hunting case Lever Watches, of Roskell's, Johnson's, Cooper's, and others,
Fine Duplex and Swiss Watches, hunting and open face cases,
Ladies' fine trold Watches,
Fine and low priced Silver Caseand Lepine Watches.

Fine and low priced Silver Case and Lepino Watches,
Fine Gold Guard, Vest and Fob Chains,
Let, Cocal, Mosaic, &c.,
Gents' fine Gold Breastpine,
Ladies' Brooches, fine Gold Earrings and Drops,
set figured and plain,
Gold Lockets, Grosses and Chains,
Gold Lockets, Grosses and Chains,
Gold Lockets, Grosses and Chains,
Torins: 520 and under, cash: over that sum, a
credit of 20 and 60 days, for notes satisfactorily en
dorsed, bearing interest.

orsed, bearing interest, ap 23-ts WALL & BARNARD, Aucts. By J. C. McGUIRE & CO., Auctioneers,

CUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE.
FRENCH PLATE MURRORS, SUPERB FRENCH
MASTEL SETS, RUG GLIT TABLE ORNAMENTS.
SILVER-PLATED WARR, CRYSTAL CUT GLASS WARR, SHAPER-PLATED WARK, CRYSTAL CUTGLASS WARK, CHANDELBERS, HORBES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, &C. ATPUBLIC SALE.—On WEDNESDAY MORN ING, April 2th, at 10 o'c'ook, at the residence of le Compte de Sartiges, (French Minister.) on the Heights of Georgetown, nearly opposite the gate way of Oak Hill Comesters, we shall sell, all his superior Furniture and Household Effects, com-

ing of elegant Crimson Brocetelle covered Parlor Paralture, consisting of 3 large Divans, with pillows, four Arm Chairs, and six full sift Side Chairs, ir of large Gilt-frame French Plate Mantei Mir-

rors, 2 splendid full Gilt Mantel Sets, consisting of elegant French Glocks, Candelabras, Candlesticks, Fender, and Fire Irons, &c., style Louis XVIII.
Suit of Crimson Brocatelle Satin Lined Curtains, with Gilt Cornice and Loops, Lace Curtains, &c., style French gilt Chandeliers for candles, with rich cut-glass nendants. cut-glass pendants. Gas Brackets and Fixtures throughout the house, Superb Buhi Cabinet, large Centre, and Card Ta-bies with eard boxes, Four exquisite Pastols, copies from the Gallery of

Four exquisite Pastots, copies from the Gouver, the Louvre, Suit of Parior Furniture, without covers, comprising 2 Divages and Pillows, 4 Arm Chairs, and 6 Git Side Chairs.

Large White Bear Skin Rux, Brussels, Athesson and Ingrain Carpets, Oideloth, Matting, Ruxs, Ottomans, Odk Extension Diming Tables, Two Oak Sideboards, Morocco Covered Oak Dining Chairs, Nat Pilara Stands.

Moroneo Covered Oak Dining Chairs, Oak Plate Stands, Beautiful Bronze Manfel Set, consisting of French Clock, Cambelabras, Urns, Fender, and Fire Frons, Greeian stylo, Complete Set of Gilt Table Furniture of new and beautiful stylo, comprising 12 Gilt Stands, with Crystal Cut Glass Dishes and Candelabras to

match.
Superior Silver plated Oval and Round Dishes.
Waiters, Tea Set, Castors, Tea Kettle, Urns, Very large and complete Set of French Crystal Cut

Very large and complete Set of French Crystal Cut
Glass Ware.
Set of English Diamond-moulded Glass Ware.
Beautiful Green and Gold Dessert, Fra and Coffee
Service, richly decorated with hand painted
fruit and flowers,
French China Dinner Service,
Sevres China Tote-a-tete Set,
Mahogany Hedsteads, Dressing Bureaus,
Mahogany Mirror front and Plain Wardrobes,
Gitt and Plain from Bedsteads, Iron Crib.
Superior Hurt and Husk Mattresses, Boisters and
Pillows,
Blankets, Comforts, Counterpanes.

Pillows,
Blankets, Comforts, Counterpanes.
Blankets, Comforts, Counterpanes.
Dressing Tables, Looking-glasses, Toilet Sets,
Lounges, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Bed Lounge,
Dannask and Chintze Curtains, Cornice and Shades
Office Furniture, Tables, Chairs, &c., astrony Lton. Office Furniture, Tables, Chairs, &c., Very large number of superior copper Cooking Uten sils,

sais.
Execiment Roasting Jack, Refrigerators, &c.,
Together with a large quantity of household artioles not necessary to commerate,
At 10 CLOCA P. M.,
In front of the residence, we shall sell—
Pair of large and superior Bay Carriage Horses,
between 6 and 7 years old.
Pair of superior blooded Mares, about 7 years old.
I Engish Open Carriayo,
1 old English Brongham,
1 Market Waron 1 Cart.

1 old English Brougham,
1 Market Wagon, I Cart.
Let of Harness, Stable Furniture, &c.
Torme: \$50 and under cash tower that sum a credit
of the and 20 days, for satisfactorily endorsed notes,
bearing interest.
P. S. The house will be open for exhibition on
Tueslay, April 25th, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3
o'clock p.m. Pelock p.m. J. C. McGUIRE & CO., Aucts.

By WALL & BARNARD, Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY AFTIER NOON, 20th instant, at 5½ o clock, we will ship and the premises, the following described valuable Building Lots, belonging to the estate of the late Timothy O'Donochue, Esq., deceased, viz: Lots bi, 13, 19, and 20, subdivisions of Square 183, fronting each on left st. west, between north Land M streets, 27 feet, and running back to a thirty-feet alicy.

M streets, 27 feet, and running back to a thirty-feet aley.

Also, Lot 27, in Square 117, fronting 59 feet en 19th street west, betweennorth Land M streets, and running back 149 feet to a thirty-feetalley.

Also, Lot 4, in Square 135, fronting both on 18th street and Now Hampshire avonue. This lot will be subdivided to suit purchasers.

Also, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 21st inst, same hour, we will sell, part of Lot 5, in Square 151, fronting 24 feet on 6, between 6th and 7th 18ts, and running back 117 feet to an alley.

All this valuable property will be sold without reserve, to the highest hidder. Should the appointed day of sale be a rainy one, the sale will take pisce the first fair day thereafter.

Terms: One fourth cash; the balance in 6, 12 and 31 months, with interest, secured by a deed of trust on the property.

SARAH O'DONNOGHUE.

months, with raterest, section 2, a the property.

SARAH O'DONNOGHUE,

JAMES O'DONNOGHUE,

PETER O'DONNOGHUE. ap 11-00 WALL & BARNARD, Auct'rs. B7 IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE RAIN be above sale is nostroned to the 21st instant, at above sale is postponed to the 21st instant, a same hour. By order of the Executors, 21 WALL & BARNARD, Aucts.

timed inclemency of the weather, the above selectly, to MONDAY AFTERNOON, 25th inst, same near; on G. between the add its treets, to TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 25th inst, same pour, on G. between 6th and 7th streets, to TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 25th inst. By order of the Executors. Executors. WALL & BARNARD, Aucts. By 52 WALL & BARNARD, Aucts. By 2 ALSO, AT THE SALE OF LOT ON G street on TUESDAY, 25th instant, we will sell \$750 Corporation of Alexandria stock. ap-d WALL & BARNARD, Aucts.

By BARNARD & BUCKEY; Georgetown. DY BARNARD & BUCKET, Gengework.

D'ILDING LOTS IN GEORGETOWN AT

Auction.—On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 20th
instant, at 5½ o'clock, we will soll, in front of the
premises, Lot No. 142, fronting 70 feet on the south
side of 5d, between Market and Frederick streets,
and running back the feet. The property will be divided into two or three lots to suit purchasers.

Therewitheral and made known at thus of 8a fe.

Terms liberal, and made known at time of sale, ap 22-20 BARNARD & BUCKEY, Auct'rs. B) BARNAND & BUCKEY; Georgetow B) BARNAND & BUCKEY; Georgatown.

PRICK HOUSE AND LOT ON WATER ST.,
GEORGATOWN, AT ALCTION.—On SATURDAY
AFTERNOON, 7th May, at 5½ o'clock, in for tof
the premises, we with soil, a lot of Ground on the
north side of Water street, and of and near the corner of Congress' and Water streets, fronting 16 feet
3½ inches, and running back 125 feet to an alley, improved with a two-story Brick Dwelling.

Sale nositive.

proved with a two-test, providing the following states. Sale positive.

Terms: One-third cash; the relidue in 6 and 12 months, with interest. Title perfect. A deed given and a deed of trust taken.

ap 23-ts BARNARD & BUCKEY, Aucts. By A. GREEN, Auctioneer,

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE AT ACCTION—On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, I shall sell, at the residence of a gentleman decining housekeeping, at 10 o'clock a. m., at No. 541 H st. north, between 6th and 7th streets west, a good as sentment of Household Effects, consisting of—Mahogany Sofas and Spring-seat Chairs,

Do. Marile-top Centre and other Tables,
Do. Marile-top Centre and Stands,
Cane and Woof-seat Chairs, washatands, do.,
Wilton, Brussels, and Woosen Carpets,
Frather Reds. Matterssees, and Bede ins,
Oilcloth, Matting, and Rugs,
Cooking, Parlor and Chamber Stoves,
China, Glass, and Crockery Ware.

With a good and general assortment of Kitchen

"Requisites."

Terms: All sums under \$30, cash; over \$90, a credit of 30 and 80 days, for notes satisfactorily ondersed, hearing interest,

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the Evening Star. FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Steamer City of Washington.

New York, April 25.—The steamer City of Washington arrived here this evening from Liverpool, with dates to the 13th inst.

The steamers Asia and Borussia have arrived

The steamer Prince Albert has put back to Galway, leaking.
The war rumors had been very alarning up to the 11th inst., so much so that war was generally considered inevitable, and, much depression prevailed until Monday, when reassuring rumors were current and announcements were made that concessions by Austria in the preliminary conditions regulating the proposed Congress, gave renewed hopes that the deliberations of that assembly would have a salutary result, which circumstance caused a considerable recovery in the funds at London and on the continent.

Austria has proposed, and the other powers are said to have consented to a simultaneous disarming before the Congress nucts.

special mission to London.

The Vienna advices had been very warlike, but slightly moderated toward the middle of the

depressed.
A dispatch from Paris says that England will A dispatch from Paris says that England will propose the question of a general disarmament to the plenipotentiaries.

The correspondent of the Herald says that notwithstanding pacific assurances, warlike preparations continue in France on a tremendous scale. Troops are pouring into Lyons from all points. The Patric, which is the organ of Napoleon's private cabinet speaks of a last and supreme effort which England and Prussia are making in behalf of peace. Referring to the Austrian proposition for a general disarmament, the Patric asserts that France is still on the peace footing. She has collected no army on her frontier, and has not applied to the Legislature for war credits, while Austria,

Arrival of the Steamer St. Louis. Arrival of the Steamer St. Lou s. New York. A pril 25.—The steamer St. Louis, from Aspinwall, arrived here this evening bring-ing the California mails of the 5th inst., five hun-dred and fifty passengers, and \$1,723.000 in treas-ure. The trip has been made in a little over twen-

Mempus, April 26.—Last night the steamer St. Nicholas, from St. Louis for New Orleans, explo-ded at Island No. Sixty. The boat and cargo are Forty-two persons are killed and missing. They

Important from Utsh.

Leavenwarm. April 25.—Later Utsh advices represent affairs in that Territory as threatening Judge Cradlebaugh had dismissed the juries, they refusing to find bills against the murderers in consequence of the excited state of the popular feeling, one thousand soldiers had moved to the neighborhood of Provo.

Governor Cumming had issued a proclamation, taking ground with the Mormon sentiment. The danger of an outbreak was considered imminent. Besides the difference between Gen. Johnson and flow. Cumming, there is an open rupture between the executive and the judiciary. Important from Utah.

the executive and the judiciary. Illness of Hon. Mr. Letcher.

Marine Disaster.

Lost Mail Found.

New YORK, 26.—The missing Havana mail bag brought by the Quaker City was found yesterday among some rubbish in one of the public stores. Congressional Nomination

36th Congress. Baltimore Markets.

\$1.52. Corn dull; white 74a77c; yellow 80a91c. Whisky dull at 26a263.5c. Provisions dull and lower; mess pork ≈17a17.25; bacon sides and shoulders 7∦a9c.

GEORGETOWN ADVERTISEM'TS.

FORREST HALL, GEORGETOWN, D.C.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 16th AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT By THE QELEBRATED

COMPTION FAMILY,
Comprising the following talanted Artists:
Miss Adel Chitton,
Miss Jessie Chitton,
Miss Flora Chitton,
Miss Flora Chitton,
Miss Flora Chitton,
Miss Kate Chitton,
Ma-ter Henry Chitton,
NEW GLEES, QUINTETTS, QUARTETTS,
TRIOS DUETTS, BALLADS SOLOS, &c.,
Forming the most pleasing ontertainment ever orfored to the Georgetown public.

ID Tickets 25 cents; Reserved Seats 59 cents,
ap 21-51.

R. JEAN BICKLEY, Manager.

A large lot of COARSE SHOES and BOOTS (auttable for servants) also on hand and constantly making.

If Country merchants and others in want are invited to call or address me at No. 77 Bridge st., Georgetown, D. C.

NEW GOODS

I Georgetown, D. C.

NEW GOODS

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of purchasers to thour desirable stock of goods. In purchasers to thour desirable stock of goods. In judies Wear we have all the new styles and fabrics; with a full line of PARASOLS, Heinstitch and other HANDKERCHIRFS, GLOVES, MITS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSERY, &c.
Also, Men's and Boys Wear of COTTON, WOOLEN and LINENS, TABLE LINENS, SHERTINGS and SHEETINGS, HEAVY DOMENTICS.

With all other goods baually found in a located assortment of Description.

out.
The steamer Prince Albert has put back to Gal-

said to here consented to a simultaneous disarming before the Congress meets.

The armaments, however, continued.

Parliament would probably be dissolved in about a week. Electioneering was actively progressing for the selection of a new Parliament.

The House of Commons had rejected a resolution in favor of voting by ballot by three majority. The Moniteur publishes another official article to conclinate the German Powers. France repudiates the idea of interfering with their independence.

dence. Sardinia has sent the Marquis D'Azeglio on a

The Austrian troops in Lombardy continue to The Austrian troops in Lonnourcy continue to advance, and threaten the Piedmont frontiers.

The Calentta mails of March 9th had reached London. The Hong Kong advices were to February 25th. The Indian Government had impresed an increased duty on imports, which continued

to the Legislature for war credits, while Austria, having increased her army in Raly to one hundred thousand men, might commence a campaign to-

treatment that passengers, and states and treatment days.

The United States ships Oronoke and Jamestown and steamship Relief were at Aspinwall, all well, when the St. Louis left.

The attempted revolution in Salvador had been speedily put down.

A fearful earthquake had destroyed the city of Quito, with over two thousand inhabitants.

The revolution in Chili was nearly quelled at last accounts. At an engagement in Coaquimbo the government forces were forced to retire under a loss of 95 men. The revolutionists lost nearly double of that number.

The Leuador blockading Guayaquill continues. The loss by the earthquake at Quito is stated at Silve 0.000, and the loss of life by same as high as five thousand sonis! A number of the small towns to the northward of the city we also destroyed, add some damage was occasioned at Guayaquil.

Explosion and Great Loss of Life.

Among those dangerously scalded is R. J. Surart, of Slaunton, Va.

The wounded have been brought here by the steamer Susquehanna, and every attention is being paid them.

NORFOLK, April 25—Hon, John Letcher is now lying quite ill He will be unable to meet his appointments with Mr. Goggin for some time to come.

Nerfolk, April 25.—The schooner Geo Hoffman, of Fall River, with a cargo of coal sunk in Hampton Roads during the gale of Saturday last. Her crew were saved.

was uninjured. -MOBILE, April 25.—Hon James A. Stallworth has been renominated to represent the 1st Alabama Pistrict in the House of Representatives of the

BALTIMORE, April 26.—Flour is quiet, but firm. Howard St. 86.12a86 18; Ohio 86a86.12. Wheat is firm; white \$1.70a\$1.75; red \$1.41a

New York Markets. NEW YORK, April 26.—Flour closed heavy; State \$4 55a\$1 35; Ohlo \$6.15a\$6 25; Southern ia:56,40. Wheat closed firm; Southern white \$1.72a\$1.77; Vestern red \$1.15.
Corn closed biogrant; mixed \$2850; white 862 is a yellow \$3850.
Park closed heavy; mess \$173\$17.25; prime

15.50. Lard closed firm at 11 ⊈a11 ¼ c. Whiskey closed¶ lull at 25 ½ c.

Financial. Financial.

New York, April 26.—Stocks generally are dall and heavy; Chicago and Rock Island 57 \(\), Illinois Central sharts 61\(\); do, bonds 88\(\); Michigan Southern, guaranteed bonds, 31\(\)_1 New York Central 72\(\)_2. Pennsylvania Coal Co. 80\(\); Rending 50\(\)_3; Virginia 6\(\)89\(\)_4; Missouri 6\(\)8 \(\) Si\(\)_4; United States 5\(\)8 of 1874, 101\(\)_4.

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