

A "TALK" WITH THE WINNEBAGOES.

The delegation of Winnebago Indians now in this city having concluded a treaty, and thus dispatched the business which brought them here, signified a wish to have another "talk" with Commissioner Mix.

The Winnebagos seated themselves in a semi-circle around the Commissioner, and Gen. Lowrey, who volunteered as a special interpreter, took a seat near him. Miss Lorraine Lassalle addressed the Commissioner on behalf of the delegation.

He expressed the joy they felt at meeting the Commissioner again and being allowed to express to him their wants. The delegation would leave behind them one of their chiefs and go back to the forest paths of their fathers. They wished ere they left to say a few words in regard to the treaty they had just concluded.

The tribe had sold their great father a great deal of land; they had very little left them, and would need the money agreed to be paid as soon as possible. They had already told the great father, the President, that they wished him to apply the \$300,000 for their benefit in such way as he thought best for them at home.

They were anxious that the friends of the man who was killed should be satisfied. They wished to depart, and only wished the bidding of the Commissioner. Commissioner Mix said that he had listened to their words attentively, and had had their desires put upon paper, that they might not be forgotten.

He had heard it from the lips of the great father and the Secretary of the Interior, and knew that the treaty would be carried out in good religious faith. His own lips had assured them of his good intentions. To guard against accident, all this had been written down, that the deaths of the officers might not change the good intention of the government.

Twelve moons must pass before the tribe could expect the payments stipulated in the treaty. He was glad to see that the delegation understood that the matter had yet to be sanctioned by their great father's great council. They had very properly left to the President's discretion the appropriation of the money provided for their benefit in the treaty.

The remarks of the Commissioner, as well as Baptiste, were frequently responded to by that guttural exclamation, which the red men manifest their assent.

The trial of Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, charged with the murder of Philip Barton Key, was continued in the criminal court yesterday.

Emanuel H. Hart testified that he is surveyor of the port of New York. Has known Mr. Sickles twelve years. The first time he saw Mr. and Mrs. Sedley and their daughter was at Mr. Sickles's house, Madison Square. They came to the house—Mrs. Brown, Mr. Mann, and the Sedleys—and saw Mrs. Sickles in the presence of witness. Mr. Ratcliffe mentioned to witness the day previous that they would come.

Cross-examined. Witness was staying at the house at the request of Mr. Sickles. Before they came Mr. Ratcliffe told witness that there would be parties at the house to see if they could recognise Mrs. Sickles.

John Thompson, late coachman for Mr. Sickles, testified to various matters relative to the meetings of Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles.

Mr. George W. Emerson testified that he is a butcher; knew Mr. Key for five years; knew Mrs. Sickles; has had a stall in the market for thirteen years. Mrs. Sickles dealt with witness twelve or fifteen months. Has seen Mr. Key with her, does not know how often. Once last session very early in the morning. Mrs. Sickles came to witness's stall and ordered meat, and then went away. They came back afterwards, and Mrs. S. asked how much her bill was and handed Mr. Key her portemonnaie across the stall; and told him to pay the bill, which he did. Witness thinks he gave the change back to Mrs. S.

John Cooney testified that he is now Mr. Sickles's coachman. Never saw Mr. Key till the second day after he went to Mr. Sickles's. Met him on the avenue. Mrs. S. rung the bell, and witness pulled up the horses, and they got in and we drove to Douglas's green-house. Afterwards met Mr. Key in a back street, and Mr. Key got in. Before reaching home Mr. Key got out. Always left the house for a drive about 1 o'clock. Saw Key every day. He never drove away with her from her house, but would meet her generally at Douglas's green-house or at Taylor & Maury's bookstore. Met her at several other places. Has seen him speaking to Mrs. S., who would stand by the open window and be beside. Sunday Key was killed, saw him in front of Mr. Sickles's house. Fifteen minutes afterwards saw him by the house, and was so tired of looking at him did not notice what way he went.

Mr. Geo. B. Woolbridge was recalled, and testified that he had seen and placed a mark upon the letter, which informed Mr. Sickles of his wife's infidelity. The reading of the letter was objected to by the United States; but the court finally admitted it to be read, merely as having been received by Mr. Sickles.

Mr. Brady then proposed to Mr. W. to take up his testimony when he had been interrupted on the day he was last on the stand, this testimony being to the points of the expressions made use of by Mr. Sickles on the Sunday of the homicide at the time he rushed in the study and exclaimed, "That villain has just passed my house;" and desired what expressions followed the remark above quoted.

Mr. Ould objected, and after argument the court ruled that the length of time elapsed between the alleged utterance of the declarations and the killing made it inadmissible as part of the res gestae. It could be admitted only as evidence going to prove insanity.

Mr. Woolbridge was then recalled to the stand, and resumed his testimony, stating that after the waving of the handkerchief Sickles said, "that villain has just passed my door and waved the handkerchief," or something to that effect. He made inquiries into the truth of the statements in the anonymous letter shown him by Sickles. On Friday had first communicated to Sickles the result of his inquiries. It was after going. Told him he had obtained consent of parties living opposite the house in Fifteenth street to watch from it on Saturday, and that he had been told by them that on Thursday they had seen the woman who went with Key to the house. Told him on Saturday that he had discovered that those people were mistaken in the day; that it was Wednesday, not Thursday, as they described the dress she wore on that day, and said it was the same dress usually worn by Mrs. Sickles; he recognized them as Mrs. Sickles' dresses.

Cross-examined.—The anonymous letter was shown witness on Friday about 1 o'clock in the House of Representatives. Witness went to the stairway leading to the lobby and met Sickles. As he approached witness he

took a letter from his pocket, and remarked that he wished to speak to witness on a very painful subject. He read the letter through, and was burst into tears. He said that he generally threw anonymous letters into the fire, but that the statements in the letter were so openly revealed that he could not disregard them. He said to witness further that he had that morning been to the house of Mrs. Keesler street, and had found that it was there as described in the letter, and that Key had rented it, and was using it for the purpose stated. He also said his "only" hope now was that the lady who frequented the house was a fit and proper person.

The lady witness was a friend of Mrs. Keesler's, and she asked witness as a witness to prove or disprove these facts. He was very much grieved. This was the first time he had been described to him by the parties in the neighborhood. Mr. S. seemed convinced of the truth of the charges when the dresses were described to him by witness, for he recognized them as the dress which he had described to witness from Mr. S. by Mr. McCluskey, and witness got into a carriage and drove to the Capitol. Saw Mr. S. and remained with him some five or ten minutes, and left him in the retiring room. Saw no more of him until Sunday morning. Sunday morning went to his house. Mr. Butlerworth was present when Mr. Sickles made use of the expression about Key's having passed his house.

Butterworth endeavored to calm him, and some conversation took place between them. Sickles was very much excited. Butlerworth said to him something to the effect that only themselves were not near as great as on the next day, when witness communicated to him the facts which substantiated the allegations made in the anonymous letter.

Witness made the communication to Sickles on Saturday, witness described the dresses worn by the lady visitor to the house, as they had been described to him by the parties in the neighborhood. Mr. S. seemed convinced of the truth of the charges when the dresses were described to him by witness, for he recognized them as the dress which he had described to witness from Mr. S. by Mr. McCluskey, and witness got into a carriage and drove to the Capitol. Saw Mr. S. and remained with him some five or ten minutes, and left him in the retiring room. Saw no more of him until Sunday morning. Sunday morning went to his house. Mr. Butlerworth was present when Mr. Sickles made use of the expression about Key's having passed his house.

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The Musical Convention.

The National Musical Convention opened its session at the Smithsonian Institution yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

Rev. P. D. Gurley, president, took the chair, and addressed the Throne of Grace in an appropriate prayer.

The Chairman announced the appointment of the following standing committee:

On Business—Dr. Hunter, Captain P. A. Tucker, and Messrs. G. L. Sheriff, Hoff, and Newman.

On Music—Messrs. J. H. Daniel, T. J. Magruder, and Thomas Magill.

On Credentials—Messrs. J. L. Chubb, F. Glenroy, and J. B. Davidson.

On Books—Messrs. Patterson, Morgan, McKenna, Hill, and Glenroy.

On motion of Mr. Magruder, it was agreed that there be three daily sessions of two hours each, commencing at 10 a. m., and at 3, and 8, p. m.

The President then introduced to the convention Mr. Wm. B. Bradbury and Mr. Theodore E. Perkins, the gentlemen chosen to conduct the exercises.

Mr. Bradbury, in some appropriate remarks, alluded to the practical benefit which it was intended the convention should have upon the musical taste and skill of the District. He then introduced practical exercises for the voice, from which much improvement is expected by the singing community in attendance upon the convention. At the conclusion of the morning exercises the convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 2 1/2 o'clock in the afternoon, and under the lead of Prof. Bradbury resumed the vocal exercises, which were continued until 5 1/2 o'clock, when the leader expressed himself highly satisfied with the progress made, and the afternoon session closed.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 8 o'clock. The attendance was quite large, including many citizens and strangers not members of the convention. Many of the ladies participated, in accordance with a request made in the afternoon by Prof. Bradbury, appeared without bonnets. The musical exercises were of more general interest than those of the morning or afternoon, and consisted to some extent of songs, which were well sung and received loud applause. Professor Perkins conducted the exercises, and during the evening gave great satisfaction to the musical amateurs present by a masterly execution of a fine song, "The Standard Bearer." The night session closed at 10 o'clock, and the crowd retired highly delighted with the exercises of the evening.

The proceedings will be resumed at the Smithsonian Institution this morning at 10 o'clock, and a profitable session is anticipated.

The City Alms House.

It appears by the report of the condition of the city Alms House for the month of March, that the number of persons remaining in the infirmary on the 28th of February was 76, and the number admitted into that department during the month of March was 59, making a total of 125; of whom 55 were discharged and two died, leaving 69 in the infirmary on the 31st of March. The number of disorderly and vagrant paupers remaining in the work-house on the 28th of February was 83; and the number committed to that department during the month of March was 61—making a total of 147, of whom 83 were discharged and two absconded, leaving 67 in the work-house on the 31st of March.

The Target Shooting.

The President's Mounted Guard galloped across the grounds near Roach's spring, Alexandria county. A handsome collation was served up, and a target having been placed in its proper position, an exciting shooting match followed. Col. Hickey, of the District Volunteer Regiment, acted as judge of the shooting match, and the prizes were awarded as follows: First prize, Private F. Butler; second prize, Private Joseph Holston; third prize, Quartermaster Sergeant J. A. King. A beautiful gold flag was then shot for by the honorary members, and won by F. Lutz.

The corps then returned to the city, and, having been entertained at Butler's Restaurant by the successful marksmen, the day's parade terminated.

Chambers of Hours.

The time table upon the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has been published, and the schedule goes into operation on next day, Thursday next. Under the new arrangement the train will leave Washington at 4.40 and 6.50, a. m., and at 3.15, 4.15, p. m. Leave Baltimore at 4.20 and 7.45, a. m., and 4.15 and 5.30, p. m.

Departure of the Winnebagoes.

The Winnebago delegation which have been in this city, sojourning at the Junnatts House, took their departure yesterday afternoon for their homes in the far West. They were accompanied to the depot by Commissioner Mix, and will spend a short time in the city of New York on their homeward way.

Alexandria.

Monday next is muster-day in the Old Dominion under the new militia law, and our neighbors below at Alexandria are busily engaged upon their arms and preparing for the pomp and circumstance of glorious war. Several companies are without captains, but these will select officers on the muster-day.

Gen. Garland, Col. Hugor, and Dr. Harvey, U. S. A., and Mr. Wm. M. Rowe, of New York, are at Willards'; Jas. P. Foster, U. S. N., is at the National.