

# NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

VOL. I.

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THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,  
CIRCULATION, 9,200 COPIES.

Will be published, for the present, once a week, or often, if necessity demands, at the low rate of \$2 per annum, to mail subscribers, payable invariably in advance.

Agents forwarding \$5. will be entitled to three copies sent to their order, and in proportion for more.

An extra will be published at any time, either by day or night, if desired, containing descriptions of recently stolen money, drafts or goods, and the thieves suspected, which will be instantly forwarded to our numerous correspondents throughout the Union.

Advertisements published on reasonable terms.

All letters, to insure prompt attention, must be post paid, and addressed to CAMP & WILKES, Editors and Publishers, 27 Centre street.

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## LIVES OF THE FELONS.

NO. II.—CONTINUED.

### ROBERT SUTTON.

ALIAS "BOB THE WHEELER."

The clouds kept lowering over Redmond, and it appeared as if some malicious genius was contriving circumstances to conspire to his destruction. A few days after his cruel and gloomy incarceration, a hack-driver, living in Brooklyn, named Robert Howard, big with a circumstance which seemed to weigh momentarily in the balance of the prisoner's guilt, called upon John Low, the President of the Union Bank, and communicated a fact which appeared to set doubt completely at defiance. He informed that gentleman that on the day after the presentation of the forged checks by Redmond, a person named Robertson engaged him to drive him to the "Narrows,"—that he acted singularly throughout the ride, and in addition to asking many simple questions, displayed immense amounts of money in bank notes, which he stuffed now and then carelessly in different pockets about his person; that on their arrival at the hotel at the place of their destination, the stranger took a large handful of the bills, with a lot of letters, and a key, and folding them all up together in an envelope, directed it to Redmond; then telling witness it contained \$2,700, requested him to hand it to Redmond, and directed him, if he put it into the post-office, instead of delivering it in person, to be sure and seal the parcel before doing so. He obeyed the direction by handing it to Redmond in person, who received it without surprise, and only remarked on taking it, that it was "all right." Here was an incident that included every element of strong corroboration, and the prosecutors pressed the complaint against the unfortunate accused anew, and with a good heart. The man Robertson, who had not been heard of since, was regarded as the fugitive accomplice named by Ware, and every feature of the story now seemed complete.

Impressed with the straightforward story of Ware, and overwhelmed with the positive testimony of the cashiers and the mass of corroborative testimony, the Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer unhesitatingly found two bills of indictment on the 1st December against "Timothy B. Redmond, implicated with John Reed and David Ware"—one being for burglary and the other for forgery.

Immediately upon this result, Redmond, by the advice of his counsel, commenced a suit against Daniel Ebbetts, of the Union Bank, for false imprisonment, and laid his damages at \$20,000. This, however, though the natural recourse of wronged and injured innocence, was only regarded by the public as a ruse, and was generally laughed at as a remarkable specimen of daring and audacious effrontery.

On the 13th December, he was arraigned in the Court of Sessions for trial, but the proceedings were quashed by his counsel (who were obliged to fight his doubtful case on technicalities) on the ground of the indictments having been found in a higher Court. Upon this defeat, the prosecution immediate-



SUTTON'S "DARBY & JOAN," 24 ROOSEVELT STREET, NEW-YORK.

ly sent in the papers of the case to the Grand Jury of the Sessions, and so ready were they to further the proceeding that indictments were also found by them at once. The trial was then set down for the following term, and on the 15th, the dread ordeal commenced. Pale, nervous, and fearful, Redmond was brought into the densely crowded Court and placed in the felon's dock. Confinement and ignominy had told with terrible effect upon him. The bloom had faded from his cheeks; the flowing curvatures of untroubled health which had abounded in his form, had given place to sharp and attenuated angles, and his bold, cheerful, careless eye glared cavernous and haggard, deep in the recesses of his head. He gazed for a moment furtively around in search for a sympathizing glance, but chilled to death by the walls on walls of cold and eager eyes that peered unmoved upon his misery, he abandoned the effort in despair. Where was that "consciousness of innocence" to bear him up which vain and superficial moralists are so fond of vaunting as the consolation of the guiltless? Contrast its effects with the unshaken confidence of the crime-stained and pampered fiend who sat calmly by the county prosecutor's side to accuse him, and we find an answer: an answer that tells us that coarse, hardened, indurated guilt is incapable of that refined and piercing agony which strikes so deep into the pure and penetrable soul. Infamy, the sharpest weapon of avenging Justice, makes no impression upon one, while it stabs the other to the very heart. Talk not of the consolation of innocence! Hell can invent no torture so refined as this, to the condemned who cannot make it known.

The broken energies of Redmond were capable of one more effort. He beckoned to his counsel and faintly begged that he might be permitted to leave that ignominious box and be seated by their side. The Court listened to the motion and graciously assented to it.

Ware was the first witness called. Without a tremor, without the slightest trepidation, he ascended the stand and again refastened perjury upon his soul. We subjoin his testimony, as furnished by the reports, without addition or comment, as it was drawn from him by direct and cross-examination.

WARE.—I know Timothy B. Redmond. I first became acquainted with him at his hotel in Pearl street, on the 15th of September last, and was introduced to him at that time by a man named John Reed, then calling himself

William Patten. After this I was frequently in the habit of seeing Redmond at his hotel, but as we had some things in preparation, he advised me not to come there so often, as it might occasion suspicion. He, Reed and I, used frequently to go out at night together for roguish purposes. One night previous to the burglary we went together to the Bowery Theatre, and while there Reed cut off a gentleman's pocket. It contained a pocket book with eighty-six dollars in it. This we divided in going home. It was shared equally. I got for my portion thirty-three dollars. I had not been doing any business in particular for some time. I used frequently to pass counterfeit money which Reed would furnish me. The plan for robbing Howland's store was concocted one evening while we were all three walking from the American Hotel (where we frequently met after Redmond cautioned me not to come to his place) down to Church street. When we had fixed every thing right, we all went down to South street about midnight on the 29th September. Redmond and Reed went in while I stayed outside to watch the watchman. (A laugh.) After they had stayed in for some time they brought out a bundle of papers. Howland's check was filled in by Reed, in the Exchange, with ink which he took out of a little bottle that he carried in his pocket, and which he had procured for the purpose at Howland's store. On the 15th October they gave me a check to draw on the Merchants' Bank for \$3,500. Redmond, who handed it to me, waited on the corner of Nassau and Wall streets till I came back. I offered the check to the Cashier, but on his turning to examine the books, I got frightened and ran off. I then went back and gave the check to Redmond, who, on taking it, called me a fool, and went himself to the Union Bank and cashed the check for \$7,760, and put the money in his coat-tail pocket. He got in payment one \$5000 post note, two \$1000's, one \$50 and one \$10. He had on at the time an oldish black hat and a dark greenish coat. We then went down to the North River, through Dey street, to the steamboat "Congress," and divided the money in the privy. Redmond then gave me three thousand dollarst of the money as my

This defective arithmetic was not overlooked by Redmond's astute counsel.

Here the perjurer's arithmetic trips up his statement, and he also makes a more unfortunate mistake in trying to work a round amount of \$9000 out of an unchanged \$5000 note.

share, and offered me one of the \$1000's to present the other check. I then went to the Franklin Bank with Reed, who went in and changed \$1800. We all met again about an hour afterwards at the United States Bank and changed the \$5000 note there. I will not say where Reed is now, because I do not wish to get him into the scrape, but I was induced to bear evidence against Redmond, as I thought if I did not he would get the start and blow on me. I believe he and Reed used often to get the best of me in our operations and take in, but in the end I have taken them all in. The last time I saw Redmond previous to being confronted with him at the police, was at the American Hotel. I believe if he is pressed hard he will confess his guilt. I have no expectation of getting clear by this testimony, but give it because Redmond has injured me and led me into scrapes."

When Ware left the stand a rustle of relief went round the Court, and again all eyes were turned upon the prisoner to scrutinize the effect of these revelations of his guilt. He betrayed no sign, however, except a deep depression, and during the testimony only evinced his agonizing pangs by an occasional shudder which shook his whole frame.

Edward A. Nichol, the paying teller of the Merchants' Bank, was next called, and testified that Redmond was the man who presented Aspinwall's check to him on the 15th October. He insisted that he could not be mistaken, as he had noticed the prisoner very closely at the time and perceived that he was slightly pock-marked.

J. Leggett, the first teller of the Franklin Bank, recollected distinctly the fact of a person having changed a \$500 note of the Union Bank at his counter on the 15th October. The man who brought it was Redmond. He could not be mistaken, as he had visited him subsequently in prison. Shortly after changing the \$500 note, another man had come in, whom he now recognized to be Ware, and saw \$1500 on the Bank of America changed for him.

Daniel Ebbetts, the paying teller of the Union Bank, believed Redmond to be the man who presented the \$7,760 check to him, but did not feel willing to swear positively to him, as he considered it a very delicate thing to swear positively against any man who had previously borne a good character. His impressions, however, were very strong, and he hardly thought he could be mistaken. This extreme caution on the part of Ebbetts was doubtless induced by a dread of the consequences of the suit for damages which had already been commenced against him by Redmond.

Howland and Aspinwall next testified to the falsity of the checks, and Ralph Watson, the keeper of the reading room at the American Hotel, mentioned by Ware as the place of rendezvous, testified to having seen Ware and Redmond there about the middle of September, though he did not recollect ever having seen them together.

Ten witnesses were then introduced from among the employees in Redmond's household, who testified to his having been confined at home the whole of the 15th of October with a slight derangement of the bowels, though sight of him had been lost at intervals on his retiring to his room. The alibi, therefore, was no more perfect than Holdgate's would have been upon a similar investigation.

Three witnesses, D. Munro, Charles Cox, and Charles Matthews, were next introduced by the defence to prove the prisoner's previous good character. These gentlemen testified to having known him some years previous in Petersburg, Virginia, where he had for a long time kept the first hotel in the place. The latter had known him as early as 1815, when he was a Quartermaster in the Army and stationed at Norfolk. In Petersburg his standing was very good, though it had been rumored he had burnt his house

down to get the insurance. This, however, was found to be a naked slander, as it was clearly proved that Redmond had been at Richmond, Va., during the catastrophe. The witness did not believe that any one in Petersburg would now openly impeach him.

This was unfortunate again. The poison of this old suspicion left its wound upon the eager minds of the assemblage, while the concluding proof of its injustice slipped off almost without making an impression.

Here ended the day's proceedings, and the worn-out prisoner and his accuser were led back to their cells: the first without a hope; the last, elated with the perspective results of his successful villany. The spectators, but slightly impressed with what was thought to be the interested testimony of Redmond's servants, went off, to return on the following day, to hear the conclusion of the proceedings which were to be, as they thought, the forerunners of his assured conviction.

That night saw the conspirators once more in session, and the private chamber of the "Darby and Joan" again enclosed its chosen inmates. Stevens brought with him the register of which he had previously spoken, and which he had obtained from Reed. Laying it on the table, he again proposed that it should be used to do away with the obloquy on Redmond's character, and to save him from the ignominious and undeserved fate which the proceedings of the day appeared to have inevitably marked out for him.

"There is the book which I got from Jack," said Stevens, carelessly throwing open the register in the centre of the table; "and it is now necessary that we should come to some conclusion at once, for to-morrow will decide for aye, whether Redmond will be served (convicted) or not."

"My opinion has not changed!" said Sutton.

"Nor mine!" chimed in the Pewterer.

"Neither has mine!" replied the forger, with determination, "and as we all have something to say about this matter, it will be necessary to invent some means of satisfying me that it is proper I should relinquish my will to either of yours."

"But it is two to one against you, Stevens!" said Holdgate in a deprecating tone, "and it is no more nor fair that you should give in to the odds."

"I deny your position," replied Stevens, "for I have Reed's letter in my pocket to show that he concurs in my views. But even if it were not so, I should not feel obliged to knock under to the opinions of a hundred if they were in the wrong."

"Nor do I feel obliged to be sacrificed by an obstinate fool," replied Sutton, "so I shall just settle the question out of hand and in my own way!"—saying which he seized the volume and rising from his seat cast it in the grate and fenced off all approach by spreading himself determinately before the fire.

Burning with rage at this indignant treatment, Stevens sprang to his feet and measured for an instant the burly form of his formidable antagonist.—A moment's reflection, however, convinced him of the impotence of his own physical strength as opposed to that of the pugilist, and biting his lips in ineffectual anger he turned to leave the room.

"Hold on a bit, my lad," said Sutton, striding towards him and laying his hand upon his shoulder; "I have not concluded whether I shall let you go. You have shown some disposition to turn 'black spy' and I have it in my mind to make you safe."

"I think you had better not commit yourself by any unwise precipitation," returned the forger with a peculiar tone, and gazing him full in the eye as he spoke.

"Well, go 'long!" replied the former, a little disturbed by that piercing glance; "but recollect," added he, doggedly retreating to the centre of the room, "I shall be all around you if you tumble." Stevens left the house with a curse, never to face its owner again until he confronted him as an accuser. Swearing loose from all further connection with him, he on the next day left the city and sought his more congenial associate in Boston.

On the following morning the court room of the Sessions was again crowded as before. The first witness called was Justice Hopson, who testified that he had searched Redmond's

hotel, but found no extra keys or other suspicious materials.

JAMES S. SMITH, the paying teller of the Chemical Bank, testified that he changed a 1000 and a 500 dollar note of the Union Bank, for a person on the 15th October. He was then directed to look around the court and see if he could find that person present. He turned, and pointing out Redmond, exclaimed—"That is the man!" On being asked if he could not be mistaken, he answered "No, that he recollected him from several circumstances. There was no one in the Bank, and he fumbled in his pockets for some time, which caused him to look particularly at his countenance. He therefore had no doubts."

Some testimony was then offered as to personal resemblances, and Anthony Weber, a deputy sheriff of Albany, George W. Brown, and a Mr. Gannon of this city, testified as to having each seen a person very recently whom they mistook for Redmond. Mr. Gannon had bowed to such a man in a gig; Mr. Brown had followed the same person in the street, and Sheriff Weber had a few days before been on the point of arresting an individual in Albany on the presumption that it was Redmond, who had made his escape.

JACOB HAYS, the high constable, testified that he had seen a person brought in the police office who looked like Redmond but who was not him. Ebbetts had told him that the person who had offered the checks was about forty or forty-five years of age, about five feet seven inches high and slightly pockpitted. Witness had met Redmond at the La Fayette theatre a few days after his first arrest, and told him of Ware's arrest, when Redmond replied that he was glad of it. This was three or four days before the second arrest. When Redmond entered the police office on the second arrest, Ware came out of the small office and said "that's the man!" Redmond said that he was the greatest villain on the face of the earth. Ware replied, that he was the man that ruined him. Redmond denied it bitterly and wished that he had a pistol to blow his brains out. Ebbetts was present, and was then very positive that Redmond was the man.

JOHN WARE, JR.—the perjurer's brother—a commission merchant of Pearl st., testified that Redmond had admitted to him in a private conversation before the first arrest, that he knew his brother. He was surprised to hear this, as David was an ignorant young man, who could not write and who could easily be made a tool by a man like Redmond.

JAMES TAYLOR, paying teller of the Bank of America, paid the check of \$1,950 75, signed Jos. Osborn, to a man about thirty years of age, five feet nine inches high, with black hair. (This was Sutton.)

Numerous witnesses were then introduced to prove Redmond's previous good character, till the Court said it was sufficiently made out, and that there was no need of presenting any more. It being night, the Court then adjourned till the following day.

On the third day, the hack-driver and the President of the Union Bank testified as to the man who was driven to the "Narrows," and who sent the parcel to Redmond. To rebut this, the defence presented the testimony of Redmond's book-keeper, who produced the day book, showing the time of Robinson's departure to have been the morning of the 15th of October, and that the contents of the parcel was a sum of \$12, the key of his room, and some papers for a friend of his named Beers, to whom Redmond directed witness to deliver Robinson's trunks and the balance of the \$12 which overpaid his bill.

Robinson was a man of loose habits and belonged to Kentucky, where he had failed in business to a large amount.

Finally, all the witnesses having been examined, David Ware was recalled by the defence and closed the case, and crowned his infamy by the following additional testimony.

WARE.—"In plotting the burglary upon the Howlands' store, the object of Redmond and Reed was to get cochineal and money, without regard to the checks. Those were an after-thought. Reed carried a small crowbar which he got from the steamboat 'Congress.' It was divided at the larger end and of a form that

This person was Holdgate who was first taken to the Police Office by Homan at the time of his being arrested and subjected to the scrutiny of the bankers.

is called a 'pig's foot.' Immediately after getting the money for the checks we went down to the steamboat, and I received as my share two 1000's and two 500's of the United States' Bank, and then they offered me an additional \$1000 to present the other check; but this I was afraid to do. Reed and Redmond divided the rest as I was counting mine. This was about half-past eleven o'clock in the morning. The sum I received as my share of cutting off the pocket in the Bowery theatre was thirty-six dollars."

The Court here asked a question which Ware refused to answer, saying he "had answered it four or five times already." "He was willing," he added, "to give the Court every satisfaction, but would not reply to one question so often. He had no objection to answering a question twice at most, but eight or nine times was asking a little too much. Throughout his examination," remarks the reporter, "he was insolent, irritable, and snappish, and, apart from the prejudice which his voluntarily acknowledged debasement created, his conduct excited general disgust."

The proceedings being now all concluded, Mr. Sullivan, the able senior counsel for Redmond, arose amid the most breathless silence, to sum up the case for his client. For an hour and a quarter he poured forth a strain of the most profound reasoning and brilliant eloquence, and in analyzing the testimony of the perfidious accuser, poured forth such a torrent of keen and terrible invective, that even that double-dyed and hardened villain shrunk beneath the withering power of his scorn.

He was followed by Seth P. Staples, his associate, in a clear, lucid, and penetrating argument, which, after showing the improbability of a man of Redmond's station, prosperity and character, associating with such debased and abandoned rogues, protested against the credence of the story of a wretch who was capable of avowing himself guilty of a degree of moral debasement which almost discarded him from the scale of human nature.

The District Attorney, Hugh Maxwell, and Mr. Price, concluded for the prosecution, and the Court wound up in an impartial charge. The Jury, after patiently listening to all these proceedings, then retired, and after the consultation of a few moments, finding that it would outrage every sense of justice to find a conviction upon the contradictory testimony of such an utter and abandoned villain as the main witness, set aside the positive testimony of the bank clerks, as well as the corroborative circumstances which sustained them, and decided on the safe and generous side of possibility in favor of a previously unblemished character. They therefore came into Court, and by the voice of their foreman, broke the awful silence of the awed assemblage, by a verdict of "NOT GUILTY."

This ended the first act of this dark and mysterious drama, and Redmond, after all his miseries, had burst his bonds, and stood again a free man!

But though free, he was not acquitted in the public mind. Instead of regarding his innocence as vindicated by the result, he was looked upon as the mere scapegoat of a technicality; and his case was adduced as another glaring evidence of the laxity and imbecility of the law. He returned into the bosom of society, it is true, but he was a sort of Ishmael, against whom almost every man's heart and hand was set. His business rapidly declined to the mere shadow of its former prosperous fabric, and he saw his substance daily waiting to the ebb of poverty. His destiny was a cruel one, and he was obliged to force its obduracy by decisive measures. To retrieve his name and vindicate his acquittal, he was obliged, in addition to the suit for damages against Ebbetts, to commence a criminal prosecution against David and John Ware for conspiracy and perjury.

In the mean time, "Old Hays," who believed implicitly in Redmond's innocence, kept a keen look out for Reed, and also a close watch upon every movement of Holdgate and Sutton. Stevens he did not know, and therefore his mind was agitated by no anxiety for him. That gentleman and Reed, however, were, during all this time, driving a most thriving trade in Boston, and, on the ample proceeds of their villainies, cut quite a figure in that town. In middle of February they had managed to ob-

tain a post note for \$120, on the 'Mechanics' Bank of New York, which, between them, was altered to \$10,000, and then cashed by Stevens at the office of F. W. Dana, a wealthy broker of Boston. As soon as this exploit was performed, they both decamped from that city, and again returned to New York. On the day but one following this rascality, the high constable received a letter from Dana informing him of the forgery, and of the description of the person who had presented the fraudulent paper. Taking immediate measures to make this protective as well as detective, Hays went down to Messrs. Allens' in Wall street, on the 22d February, and put them in possession of all his own information, and directed the members of that house to detain any person who should offer the notes described. On his road up Broadway, Hays passed Reed and Stevens elegantly dressed, and walking arm-in-arm on the fashionable side of the street. He had not seen the former in twelve years, and at first did not recognise him in his dashing apparel, but suddenly his unerring recollection flashed back upon a lingering lineament, and with the mental expression of "Reed or no Reed, I'll take you," he turned back. Reed, however, had disappeared. Fixing his eyes upon Stevens, the sagacious officer determined, at any rate, to follow him, and acting upon this intention, fell behind and lay upon his trail. Stevens sauntered on apparently at ease, but cast his eyes around now and then to see whether he was watched. When he had arrived at the City Hotel, he crossed over, and dropped into Carvill's book store, on the corner of Pine st., and in a few minutes both parties issued from there together. Hays pounced upon Reed on the corner of Liberty street, but the villain made the most determined resistance, and appealed to the by-standers to protect him. Some of them taking the fellow to be a gentleman, cried shame upon the officer's violence, and Reed's brother, a cartman, who happened to haul up at the scene, fell upon Hays, and violently assaulted him, swearing that a gentleman should not be used in that way; but Hays never for a moment released his vice-like grasp. Reed, in the scuffle, had nearly succeeded in drawing a dagger from his bosom, when Wm. H. Maxwell, Esq., a distinguished member of the bar, came by, and lent his assistance to the officer, saying that he knew him to be a very correct man, and that he believed him to be right in this instance. This partially satisfied the crowd, which reluctantly forebore from further opposition, and suffered the high constable to convey his captive to prison. Stevens, in the confusion, had escaped. On searching Reed, a bill of exchange on France for 5000 francs, another on London for £100, and \$6,300 in Boston bank notes, were found upon his person.

(To be continued in our next number.)

ARSON AND BURGLARY AT A STAND.—Herring's Salamander Safes, with Jones' Patent Combination Locks, defy the designs of the incendiary or the efforts of the burglar. We have one of the recent improved models in our office, enclosing our books, with registers of thieves, burglars, &c., and offer a reward of \$500 to any "cracksmen" or lock-picker, who can expose its contents to public view.

PAWNBROKERS AND THEIR USURIOUS PRACTICES.—The article in our last number pointing out the unequal injustice exhibited in the laws of this state authorizing pawnbrokers to receive an interest of twenty-five per cent. from the poor and distressed, while it causes an imprisonment and fine and renders contracts void, if over seven per cent. is received on other loans, created much excitement among those who monopolize "the three balls" in our city. The present evil practices of pawnbrokers more than counterbalance all the good accomplished in their original organization, and if they are continued, the rate of interest should be reduced to that charged in all other moneyed transactions. The pretext that their loans are made on perishable articles is ridiculous, when we contrast it with the fact that they never loan more than one-fourth the value on any article pledged. A meeting of those interested in this matter should be held, and a committee appointed to address members of Assembly to obtain their pledges to repeal the present laws on this subject.

National Police Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1845.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—We have caused the "Lives of the Felons," contained in numbers one, two, three and four of this paper, to be republished in one quadruple number...

CONTEMPLATED CRIMINAL REFORM IN ENGLAND.—We learn through our foreign advices by the late arrival of the Great Britain...

As the similarity of the criminal codes of that country and our own, render its suggestions of equal interest to us, we subjoin some of the most important for the examination of our readers.

- 1. That Grand Juries be abolished.
2. That the defendant be entitled in all cases to fifteen days from the date of the commencement of proceedings to the day of trial...

To this latter provision we would add, a compensation for his time, at double its ordinary value, if he have been imprisoned. If the People, (in whose name ignorant magistrates or corrupt and malicious prosecuting officers commit their outrages,) do wrong to one of their own body, they should not be unwilling to redress it.

Any thing short of this is not only absolute injustice, but actual despotism. The project is as feasible as it is righteous. The same jury that decides his innocence, grants him his award, so there is neither danger of extra litigation, nor of the improper influences which might be brought to bear upon a political court.

We record our hearty concurrence also with the suggestion of the first provision for the abolition of Grand Juries. It is a tribunal as dangerous to the liberty of the citizen as the Lion of St. Mark.

Those portions of the sixth provision which puts the accused in possession of a record of all the proceedings against him gratis, and which provides for furnishing him with all the intentions of the prosecution, is eminently just, and is in keeping with the dignity of the law...

defendant, and most especially if he were a prisoner. The disclosure of his intentions would place him completely at the mercy of a malicious prosecutor, who, being at liberty, could tamper with his witnesses without the power of the other to intercept him.

We disagree likewise with the seventh section. No man should be forced to allow his enemy to sit in judgment on him, though he were obliged to challenge a thousand. This would be retrograding instead of jumping forward.

ARREST OF HENRY ISAACS, GUILTY OF EMBEZZLEMENT OF \$40,000 FROM HOLFORD & CO., OF WALL-STREET.—The public were made aware, through the medium of an extra slip from this office, of the arrest of the above person by us, on Monday morning last.

As early as Wednesday, 5th inst., we received information of a man who was attempting to effect a surreptitious departure from the city. On Friday we traced his baggage to its place of embarkation, and watching the vessel, on Monday morning allowed him to go on board. Then calling in the assistance of Mr. Relyea, of the Independent Police, and communicating the matter as well to Justice Osborne, we proceeded, (after acquainting Mr. Holford of our intentions,) on board the clipper "Sally Ann," bound for Kingston, Jamaica...

It appears that there was no desire on the part of the house which he had plundered, to have him apprehended, and Isaacs was moved by deep astonishment, that Mr. Holford should have intercepted him in his departure. This state of things gave rise to several singular rumors in relation to the probable motives which could have induced that gentleman to such a course, all of which, that were of an injurious character, we are pleased to say were entirely incorrect. It is proper, however, to remark, that Mr. Holford, who is the sole proprietor of the establishment under his name, is, from his very short residence in our country, entirely unacquainted with our laws, and came very near, to being innocently led, by bad advisers, into a situation of similar danger to that of Knapp and Edmonds of the Mechanics' bank.

THAT MYSTERIOUS ARREST AT BALTIMORE, has turned out to be "more mysterious" than ever. We have given in another column all the particulars, suspicions and rumors that passed current for several days. The "mysterious lady" with her counsel, appeared before the city Court at Baltimore on Wednesday, when it appeared that the gentleman who accompanied her, whose name, it is said, is Schlusser, explained the mystery so as to obtain an honorable discharge. The "mysterious" letters have been examined, and found to contain nothing criminal—unless love letters are of that character. The strange conduct of the young and interesting French or German lady on her arrest, is still a mystery with us, however, and we suppose will remain so until we have time to thoroughly investigate the whole affair.

THE TRIAL OF MADAME COSTELLO, alias WEATHERWAX, is set down for Monday, but she will not be tried if hard swearing can postpone her case. Let the Boston alibi be remembered.

THE MACKENZIE CASE.—This case is to be taken up on appeal before the Chancellor.

THREATS—\$100 REWARD.—We present the following epistle from some cowardly knave, and offer a reward of \$100 for information that will lead to his detection:

Messrs Camp & Wilkes: Some dozen of us have determined (if you shall persist in annoying us) to annoy you in a more disagreeable manner than the one you have so unsuccessfully aimed at us.

The result of our "unsuccessful" warfare against the policy offices of this city, will be made manifest in a few days. Until then we advise the "Policy Boys" to keep a sharp look out for an early chance to escape arrest by Bench warrant. Our motto is "Extirmination" of the infamous business, although we have no personal hostility to any engaged in it.

CASE OF SARAH DECKER—EX PARTE EXAMINATIONS.—A correspondent of the Tribune, who signs himself "QUERY," in noticing our remarks upon the case of Sarah Decker, who was killed last week by a dose of oil of tanzy prescribed to her by Virgil Knapp, her seducer, to procure abortion, appears to be somewhat surprized at our statement that the evidence of the dying girl cannot be used against the criminal in consequence of his not being present at the examination, and puts the following query for the purpose of testing the principle: "Suppose a man in the street receives a fatal blow. The assassin flies, and though pursued escapes. The dying man gives his testimony. Is it of no value that the murderer is not present?"

We answer, No! The laws of our country very properly guarantee to every person charged with a criminal offence, the right of confronting and rebutting his accuser, and the consequent privilege of cross examination. Though it may work unfortunately and to the defeat of justice, in such cases as the above, it is of too much importance as a general principle to be abridged or departed from.

For the law in the premises, see Title 2d, Part 4, Chap. 2 of the 2d volume of the Revised Statutes; and for an evidence in point, see the reports of the case of "Mrs. Bird ads. The People," which occurred about eighteen months ago, in which a mistake similar to the above was made by the same coroner who officiated in the proceeding in relation to Sarah Decker. See also the case of Madame Restell, about five years ago, in which the Supreme Court decided, upon appeal, that such testimony could not be used upon a trial.

We hope the coroner will profit by this information, and these lessons.

THREATS OF THE BARGE ROBBERS.—We understand that Smith, Parkinson, and Cupid, the alleged Poughkeepsie barge robbers, are contemplating, through the aid of certain legal advice, to institute a civil suit against the publishers of this paper for libel, if they escape justice on their approaching trial. We advise them, with the aid of the no-ledge they possess, to make another movement, such as was recently exposed, ere they attempt to burn their fingers with handling the fire connected with "The National Police Gazette." The advice that prompts such a ridiculous effort would leave them penniless in the walls of Sing Sing.

CRIME IN MASSACHUSETTS.—From an official document in reference to crime in Massachusetts, received by us, we find that in 1843 there were in the jails and houses of correction of that State—white males 3,378—white females 1,006—colored persons 364! By this statement it will be seen that one colored man out of every twenty-four is in prison in that State at that period. In Ohio the proportion was only 1 in 354, but in this State the proportion of blacks in prisons is almost equal to Massachusetts.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"HEEDFUL."—We have received Heedful's communication of the 13th, and shall use it after the party is tried. In the mean time we should be pleased to have any thing additional on the same subject, or interesting information on any other.

Those of our advertisers whose cards have been forced out this week by the press of matter, will receive an extra insertion.

THE HOTEL THIEF, ALFRED MORGAN.—We noticed last week the arrest by constable Cooledge of Boston, of the inveterate hotel thief, Alfred S. Morgan, for some fresh depredations in that city. With his usual audacity he had been putting up at the first hotels, but unfortunately being overtaken by our description, was arrested, and by the property discovered upon his person, found guilty of the following offences, as enumerated on his arraignment before Judge Cushing of the Municipal Court, on Friday of last week.

"Alfred S. Morgan, alias George Collins, on five indictments for larceny, 1st, for the theft of a breast-pin and other articles, from Charles Horner, boarder in the Tremont House—2d, gold chain, bosom pin, &c., from Isaac C. Bates in the same house—3d, gold chain, scarf, pin, &c., from Charles G. Hugo, U. S. Hotel—4th, scarf, pin, &c., from G. F. Randidge, U. S. Hotel, and 5th, of one gold thimble, silver snuff box, pearl clasp, cornelian stone in gold &c. &c., from Robert Hamilton in the Merchants' Exchange."

Of these several charges, Morgan cunningly selected the smallest and pleaded "guilty" to it, in the hope that the Court, to avoid the trouble and expense of trying all the rest, would sentence him on petty larceny alone. It was by this same ruse in this city that he changed the State Prison, which he deserved, for the Penitentiary from which he so easily escaped.

At the time of his arrest by officer Cooledge, several letters were found upon his person, and among them the answer of his dulcinea to the amorous epistle which we published in our issue of Oct. 4th. We herewith give the answer that our readers may have an example of amatory correspondence.

New York Oct 4th 1845
Dear George
I Take my pen in hand to let you know I Arrived safe here on Friday Morning and found all my friends verry well the Gentleman you put me in Care of Did not pay any Attention to me in Consequence of his family being with him therefore I was verry lonesom I have not heard any thing about the letters that was wrote when we was in Boston. I wrot a note to the Gentleman you wish me to see But have not received any answer from him I would not like to go to see him at Present for their is a Great deal of talk on it, it is in the Papers most every Day their was a Gentleman to see me and told me they talk of Austering me to make me tell where you are & Keep me till I did tell but you need not fear I will never expose you if they do take me and keep me as long as I live I was in a great hurry, to Come home But am in a Greater hurry to see you if you want me to Come Back to you write & tell me & I will Come let it Be where it will if I Can see you once A week that is all I Ask if you Get in trouble I Am willing to share it with you As I Am Determined not to live in New York any more as their is no more pleasure for me since I have got acquainted with you I Cannot be Contented without you you need not Be afraid that I cannot get my living for I can as well as I can here in new york Caroline sends her love to you and says you must Be a Good Boy I look At your likeness and all troubles me is that it cannot speak. Give my Best Respects to your friend & the love keep it for your self write As soon As possible and tell me All the particulars Ann is verry well sends her love to you dont forget the last words I said when we parted I remain your cinser and affectioner friend
HANNAH MORGAN.

N B he is where she Cannot have Access At Present. To George Collins, Boston, Mass."

Morgan pleaded guilty to three of the indictments on Tuesday last, and will be sentenced to the State Prison at Boston this day.

BANK OFFICERS.—Shepherd Knapp, the President, and Francis W. Edmonds, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, were bound over by Justice Drinker, on Monday, in the sum of \$5000, to answer the charge of compounding a felony, in allowing Higgins to receive and destroy the notes he had forged on their institution, by endorsing the signature of Lambert Suydam. The case will be sent before the present Grand Jury for their action.

SING SING PRISON STATISTICS.—On the first of the present month, there were 797 males in confinement in this prison. They are divided as follows:

Table with columns for White males, Colored do, Aged, and Terms of Sentence. Includes sub-tables for AGE, CRIMES, and TERMS OF SENTENCE.

**IMPORTANT ARREST—REMARKABLE DISCLOSURE.**—A singular arrest and development has recently taken place in Baltimore, the particulars of which we were first apprized of on Monday morning last, by the following letter:

Baltimore, October 11th, 1845.

GENTLEMEN:

I take the liberty of addressing you a few lines in reference to an arrest made by me in Baltimore, on the evening previous to this date, of a French woman calling herself Amelia Switzer, of small stature, who hails from your city. She has in her possession a large leather trunk, with brass nails, containing an extensive lot of valuable clothing, and, among other things, three gold watches,—the first a hunting watch, and detached lever, No. 6606, Robinson, Liverpool, maker; the second, No. 1657, marked on the inside case, "Aquila Magnier Dever De Monsier;" the third, No. 28007, marked "Belsny A. Genevin." Acquilla's escapement. She had also a small dressing-case, containing a gold spoon, knife and fork, of large size, and a tumbler of the same metal. She had started in the train of cars leaving here for York, in company with a man, who got out on the road and left his baggage behind. When the cars arrived at York, one of the passengers, named Zimmerman, of St. Catherine, Canada West, discovered he had lost his pocket-book, containing \$40 in money and valuable papers, and naturally attributed the theft to the man who so singularly left the train. It was on these grounds that she was arrested, on her return to this city, as an accomplice. I wish you would give me any information in relation to this matter immediately, and oblige

Yours, &c. THOS. GIFFORD,  
High Constable of Baltimore.  
To the Editors of the National Police Gazette.

Having answered the above letter we received the following additional intelligence:

Immediately upon the arrest of Amelia Switzer, alias Klutz, she was examined at the police office, but no circumstances appearing to warrant her detention, she was discharged, and proceeded with her lawyer to the European House, where she remained all night. On the following morning, however, Constable Gifford suddenly being struck with the idea that she was Morgan's mistress, described by us as travelling South with him, re-arrested her, and subjected her to another investigation before Justice Schaeffer. Her counsel, Mr. Watson, appeared for her, and Messrs. Frederick Pinckney and T. H. Walsh for the State, and the examination resulted in her being committed for a further examination.

She had a large quantity of baggage, which on examination proved to be as follows:—One large leather rivetted travelling trunk, containing clothing, \$1,000 in American gold coin, of the mint of 1844, three fine gold watches, several gold miniatures, gold jewelry, gold and silver spoons, knives and forks, one half dozen tea spoons marked B. S., corresponding with the mark on the trunk, with a number of other articles. One small trunk containing clothing. One dressing-case, containing shaving apparatus, knife, fork, spoon, tumbler, &c. &c., all of pure gold, the whole worth from \$400 to \$500. The woman had also a large chest, full of the finest silk dresses, and female clothing generally, worth at least \$1,000.

Her statements in regard to her companion, or husband, were very contradictory. The woman appears to be either French or Belgian, is small in stature, and rather good looking, and during the whole affair preserved remarkable self-possession and equanimity.

In the large leather trunk was also found several hundred letters, written in French, German, and Hebrew, which purport to be, so far as they have been translated, a regular correspondence, kept up for years, between a number of persons in all the principal cities of the Union as well as Europe. They give some startling and important facts in reference to robberies and other transactions, of a large gang of expert foreign thieves and villains who have been preying upon the public in Europe and the United States for a number of years. They speak of transactions in Europe of a large character, giving the details of large robberies, and the means used to evade the police there and here. They also give the information that the United States is a better place for the transaction of their business than Europe, on account of the police not being so expert, and the chances of eluding discovery being greater.

This trunk is known to have been in charge of the man who accompanied her, and was found in her room when arrested, though the woman refuses to own it, and denies all knowledge of its ownership. It contained, in addition to the \$1,000 and letters, a miniature likeness of Cardinal Richelieu, and a handsomely constructed seal stamp, of rare manufacture, bearing the impress of a death's head and cross bones.

"We are not at liberty," says the Baltimore

Republican, in commenting on the circumstance, "to give any minute accounts of their contents, but can say that it is highly probable that it may lead to the arrest and breaking up of a gang of the most accomplished villains in the world. We will state one transaction, in order to show how well they have been organized, and have conducted their operations: a large robbery was committed in France, which was published in the various journals in Paris, and a number of copies of a paper containing an account of the robbery, with a description of the rogues who fled to the U. States, were sent to the French paper published in New-York, to be spread before the public here; but the gang got wind of it, and actually succeeded in stealing the papers describing them and the property, after they had arrived in the U. States, and thus completely suppressed all information on the subject.—This is only one of a number of cases which they describe to each other. This trunk appears, from its contents, to have been the property of one of the leaders of the gang, and no doubt its falling into the hands of the Police, has caused much, and just cause of uneasiness to the parties implicated."

The Philadelphia Chronicle, in its account of the above case, remarks: "The description of the lady and her partner, compared with the developments through the 'National Police Gazette' of New York, leave scarcely room to doubt that the couple referred to above is no other than the notorious hotel thief, Albutis, alias 'Alfred Morgan,' who escaped only about ten or twelve days ago from Blackwell's Island, and his girl, a favorite, to whom he addressed two or three letters after his escape, from Hartford, Conn., and which being intercepted, led to the hot pursuit down East, which has driven him South. Albutis figured pretty largely in Charleston about six months ago, where he robbed a gentleman at a hotel of checks and drafts to the amount of \$28,000, and about \$300 in money, the former having been afterwards returned. The woman is now in custody, though her companion is not yet caught."

It was the general impression throughout Baltimore and Philadelphia among the readers of our paper, that this pair were Morgan and his doxy, so faithfully traced by us in our number of October 4th; and we feel gratified at the idea that this suspicion thus inculcated may have led to the above arrest. It is but another evidence of the value of our journal and of the signal service it is destined to contribute to the criminal departments of the country, by driving fugitive depredators on society into the public pounds. In the short space of four weeks we have scattered the resident rogues of this vicinity in every quarter; we have restored Gough to his friends, though his mysterious seclusion baffled the energy of the whole police; we discovered the extensive robbery of Tiffany & Young of Broadway, arrested the guilty parties, and restored to the losers hundreds of dollars worth of their stolen goods; we discovered and captured Henry Isaacs, the dishonest book-keeper, who plundered his employers, Messrs. Holford & Co. of Wall street, of \$40,000, and this while a bench warrant had been for some time lying ineffectual in an officer's hands; we caused the arrest of the fugitive convict Alfred Morgan, (see another column,) through our pursuit of him to Boston, and the information left by us in that city; and we have the satisfaction to learn that the re-arrest of Amelia Switzer, and the revelations consequent thereon, were owing entirely to the supposition of high constable Gifford, that the pair might be Morgan and his mistress, whose travelling connection we described, and against whom we put the public on their guard.

In addition to doing all this, we have grown famous and made money; and the public will find that notwithstanding the wonders of our short existence, we will keep up the degree of our advance.

**BOLTS AND BARS.**—To the state-room doors of steamboats should be attached a small bolt in addition to the lock, as the latter is no security against expert burglars, who can turn the key with a screw nipper inserted through the key hole from the outside, or pick the lock if the key is taken out. The best security for store doors and dwelling houses is an iron or wooden bar placed across the door on the inside. Nothing forms such a barrier to a burglar's operations.

**THE INFAMOUS MILITIA LAW.**—Let no man be voted for at the ensuing election, as a member of the Legislature, unless he publicly pledges himself to advocate the repeal of the present infamous militia law, and so amend it as to make an enrolment of names the only duty of citizens. The present tax upon the time of those who are compelled to "train" or pay the outrageous fine imposed under the law, amounts to thousands of dollars per annum, which is money wasted for naught. If independent companies have not public spirit sufficient to remain in service when desired, let the State appropriate a sum for their support out of the general purse, and not tax the people by three days of tom-fool labor.

**POLICE OFFICE ABUSES.**—The following resolution has passed the Common Council:—

"That a special committee of three be appointed to investigate and report to this Board if any improvement can be made in the regulation of the various police offices; and also if any, and what abuses exist; and that they be directed to report the facts, and also the remedies, if any, that can be applied to correct the same. Aldermen Charlick, Hart and Brady, were appointed the Committee of the Board of Aldermen."

The first abuse to be corrected is acquiescence in the request of the publishers of this print, made some weeks since, to publish a list of uncalled-for goods deposited in the several police offices.

**A NEW DODGE!**—A shabby genteel looking fellow representing himself as a journeyman tailor, working for Staats & Barker of Broadway, called at 29 Whitehall street on the forenoon of Saturday last, and inquired for board. On being informed by the lady of the house that he could be accommodated, he went away, stating that he would return with his baggage in the afternoon. At two o'clock he returned with a bundle under his arm, and requested to be allowed to go up stairs and change his shirt. The favor was granted, and he improved the golden opportunity by helping himself to the coat of one of the boarders, and the vest of another, and then decamped in his new apparel, leaving in exchange his own parcel, which on being opened was found to be full of hay. It is a common notion that a tailor is but the ninth part of a man, but this latter revelation goes very far to prove the above dodger to have been a perfect horse. He was about 24 or 25 years of age, of middling size, shabby genteel in his dress, and had long dark curly hair, and a dark complexion. The gentleman of the house, W. W. Stone, offers a reward of \$15 for the satisfaction of seeing the rascal caught. See advertisement in another column.

**COMPLIMENTARY.**—The New Haven Palladium, an ably conducted sheet, thus alludes to the effect of our publication:

"BEWARE OF PICKPOCKETS."—It is very possible some of the "fraternity" may be so indignant at this admonition, that they will prosecute for a libel, citing as authority, the Mock Auctioneers in New York, who have arrested the Mayor for injuring their business! The steamboats, railroad cars, and towns contiguous to New York, are infested with rogues. They have been driven from that city by the activity of the police and through the exposures of the "Police Gazette," which uncovers their haunts and describes minutely their persons. The effect of this has been calamitous to rogues and their associates in New York. They can no longer frequent, undetected, the public places of resort there, or mingle with impunity among the fashionables who throng Broadway. Hence they are driven to the steamboats and railroad cars, and into towns the nearest to New York. There are indications that some of them have reached Connecticut. The recent robbery at the Park House in this city, and the one in Bridgeport the other night, are indications that New York rogues are about. It therefore becomes the police to keep a sharp look out in addition to the exercise of caution among housekeepers and the occupants of stores. The plundering of the jewelry establishment at Bridgeport is only the first of a series of such outrages which will be perpetrated in the towns adjoining the Sound, unless the scoundrels are arrested and scared off at the commencement of their career.

If the officers of that city will apprise us of the descriptions of suspected persons in their town, we will soon rid it of rogues; and if the steamboat owners between this city and their port would engage persons we could select, not a professional thief would venture on board them, without detection.

### European Correspondence.

DUBLIN, September 20, 1845.

Messrs. Camp & Wilkes,

Gentlemen—I have much less to communicate in the way of crime than in my letter of the 6th instant, but send you the following escapes for your attention. Francis McManus, of the barony of Granard, parish of Clonbrooney, was recently robbed on the highway at Moatfarrell, of \$68 your money, by the following persons, who have gone to some sea-port town, in order to leave this country for America:

"The first is supposed to be Michael McConnick, of Ballyduffy, 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, stout make, fresh complexion, black hair, large whiskers, large space in upper tooth; wore a hat, leaf broken, old grey frieze coat, drab trousers, black vest."

"The second is supposed to be James Smith, of Fibora, 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, stout make, fair complexion, fair hair, grey eyes, good-looking, no whiskers; wore a cap, frieze coat, broken at elbows, cord trousers, spotted vest; both supposed to be natives of the county of Longford."

On the 31st ult., a servant, named William Moone robbed his master of \$400 your money, and absconded. The robbery took place at Galway, in the parish of Rahoon. The following is his description, and as he is supposed to have escaped to New York, it may lead to his detection:

"He is 40 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout make, yellow complexion, dark hair, dark eyes, long nose, no whiskers, dark bad countenance, he frowns, wears a wig; wore a hat, blue frock coat; is a native of the county of Mayo."

I shall endeavor to forward you a most complete and perfect list of offenders by the next packet, and also send you the books and police works you ordered.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I find the following in the Limerick Chronicle, of Wednesday, the 17th:

"DREADFUL MURDER.—Wednesday evening last, the son of a respectable farmer, named Kenny, residing at Clonderlaw Bay, county Clare, was waylaid on returning to his father's house, and barbarously murdered within a pistol shot of his home. The father was alarmed by the report of the gun and ran out, when he saw a young man named Sexton hurrying off, with a gun under his arm, and a few yards further on his son lay a mangled corpse before his eyes. The fatal ball had pierced his forehead, but the assassin, not content with his deadly aim, had also beat in the skull of his victim with the butt of his gun. To account for this revolting and vindictive outrage, it is sufficient to explain that Kenny, the father, had recently taken a small farm, of about seven acres, from Peirce Carrick, Esq., in opposition to the interests of the family of which the murderer was a member. Sexton is a stout young man, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dust colored hair, with a slight curl, light complexion, and blue eyes. He has not since been heard of."

E. F.

**FALSE PRETENCES.**—A man named Vandewater, residing in a small town near New Brunswick, N. J., came to this city several months since and purchased a bill of dry goods of a merchant of Maiden lane, amounting to \$188. He represented himself as conducting a dry goods business in the village of "Middlesex, New Jersey," and also that he owned property where he resided, near New Brunswick. The goods were sold and delivered, and his note taken for six months. The time came round, the note was protested, his representations were found to be false, and no Mr. Vandewater appeared. Yesterday afternoon it was ascertained that he had arrived in the city, and would probably leave by the steamboat Raritan at 2 o'clock. One of our firm was called upon to secure the money or the arrest of the false pretence merchant. The steamboat was carefully watched until a few minutes before two, when the gentleman was discovered entering the forward cabin. Finding himself pursued he attempted an escape, but was caught at the larboard wheelhouse, and sooner than risk a criminal and civil prosecution, he paid the money and took the note, much to the gratification of the merchant, who had considered it as lost forever. Twenty-five minutes from the time the information was communicated at our office, the honest and enterprising merchant received the money for the face of the note, and liberally rewarded us for our energy. We are prepared to act with promptness in all cases where our services are required to arrest the operations of rogues in this city, and we refer to those who have entrusted business in our hands for evidences of tact, energy, and success.

**POLICE MAGISTRATE.**—W. K. McCord, Esq., has been appointed to the Police Magistracy of the city of Quebec. This is an excellent selection, although his absence from the seat of District Judge will be regretted by many.

**MURDERS.**

— John W. Apsley, of Kent County, Md., was stabbed with a bowie knife by a man named Wheat, a few days since. Apsley died within two days. Both parties were intoxicated at the time.

— A man named James Lane stabbed another, named Charles Pitney, at Louisville, Kentucky, on Sunday, the 5th inst. The wounded man is not expected to live. Lane has been arrested.

— The free negro, Moses Johnson, a State's prison convict, who murdered Mr. Felix Ferguson, on the 9th September, was sentenced to be hung by the Superior Court of Henrico, at a special term, held on the 29th ultimo. He is to be hung on the 19th December next.

— In the Supreme Court of New-Jersey on Wednesday of last week, Abner Parke, on motion of his counsel, Alexander Wurts, was discharged from the recognizance upon which he was held, to answer to the two remaining indictments against him, for the murder of the Castner family, in Warren county.

— We learn from the Maysville, Ky., Eagle, that on Sunday night, October 4th, in an affray near Colemansville, Harrison Co., Ky., Haden Kendall and O. P. Hogan, two white men, were murdered by a negro named Jilt. A reward of \$500 is offered for the apprehension of the murderer.

— The colored man named Tom, charged with the murder of Mr. Edward Roe, has been convicted of murder in the first degree, before the Kent County (Md.) Court. Negro Sam, indicted as principal in the same offence, and who escaped from prison on the 30th ult. was captured on Thursday last on Kent Island. He is now awaiting his trial, and no doubt will be convicted.

— A man of the name of Hill was killed on Friday night, Sept. 26th, at a place called Bull Branch, in Wisconsin, about ten miles from Galena. Two men of the name of Richards and one of the name of Thomas have been apprehended for the murder—the two former are in jail at Mineral Point, the latter was liberated on bail of \$5,000. The origin of the affray which terminated Hill's life was a *cheverie* in honor of Thomas' marriage.

— Baker, of Clay county, Kentucky, has been hung. Gen. Owsley did not pardon him, not only because he thought him a murderer, but because he believed a severe example necessary to protect peaceable citizens from violence in Clay county. For four years the people there have been in a lawless state—no courts have been held—no taxes collected. A decided Judge, with a determined Sheriff, could, if there be any law-abiding spirit in Clay, subdue the people, and bring them under the subjection of the law.

— In the East village of Monroe, Connecticut, an angry conversation took place on Tuesday of last week, between Wm. Tucker and Foster M. Cargill, who had been at variance for a long time previous. Cargill stabbed Tucker, and was placed under \$700 bonds for trial for the assault. Tucker has since died of his wounds, and Cargill will now be tried for a higher crime. He was, as we learn, a member of one of the Churches in Montoo, and a leader in some of the moral reforms of the day; but a man of strong passions.

— We have received a handbill, which states that James T. Vermillion, of Fairfax county, Va., was most inhumanly murdered by a negro man, whom he had apprehended as a runaway, near his residence, Pleasant Valley, Fairfax county, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, whilst he was in the act of carrying him before a magistrate. The negro man is supposed to be the property of Wm. Brawner, of Prince William county, Va., is of a black color, sleek appearance, about 5 feet 7 inches high. He had on at the time of committing the offence, a brown frock coat, white summer pantaloons, and a straw hat.

— A horrible outrage was committed in Greene, near Norwich, Chenango county, last week—the object of which is supposed to have been murder, for the purpose of screening the perpetrators of a dark crime. Two men masked entered a house in the afternoon, seized a Mrs. Burdick, gagged her to stifle her cries, carried her into the woods, 70 rods from the house, threw her into a ditch, piled rails and timber upon her, on which they jumped for the purpose of killing her. When leaving her the murderers undoubtedly supposed she was dead. The woman was soon missed, the alarm was given, search was made, and she was found, in two hours and a half after her disappearance. She was rescued from her perilous situation, and received every attention her critical state demanded. She was for some days deranged, but is now rational, and bids fair to recover. Two arrests have been made, and the individuals were undergoing an examination before a magistrate at our latest advices.

— The murderers of Col. George Davenport at Rock Island, Illinois, on the 4th of July last, have at length all been arrested. They are five in number, and their names are Wm. E. Birch, John Fox, John Long, Aaron Long and John Baxter. They are all young men, the oldest of them only twenty-eight, but they are all old in crime. Fox was arrested in Wayne county, Indiana, but escaped, and it is said, has been retaken. Birch and John Long were arrested at Lower Sandusky, Ohio, and taken to Rock Island, where they arrived last Saturday night. They were taken by a

Mr. Benney, of Iowa, who had been on their trail for months. Aaron Long was arrested in this county, about six miles from this place, on Sunday last, and Baxter was arrested at the house of a notorious personage about twelve miles from Madison, Wisconsin, on Tuesday night last. These two last named were taken by Dr. Gregg, of Rock Island, Illinois. Baxter was brought into this city yesterday and lodged in jail, from which he and Long have just been taken on board the steamboat "Falcon," which is to take them to Rock Island for trial. The regular term of the Rock Island Circuit Court commences on Monday next, at which time they will probably be tried.

— The following is a list of the sentences passed on the anti-vent prisoners at Delhi, by his Honor, Judge Parker, at the close of the recent Over and Terminer:

John Van Steenberg, for murder of Steele, the Deputy Sheriff, to be hung on Saturday, 29th November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Edward O'Conner, for the same, to be hung at the same time.

Daniel W. Squires, manslaughter 1st degree, to State Prison in Clinton county for life.

Moses Earl, Zero Preston, and Daniel Northrup, do.

John Phenix, do., 7 years.

John Burch, do.

Isaac L. Burhans, do.

Wm. Reside, do.

John Latham, do.

Calvin Madison, do., 10 years.

Wm. Brisbane, manslaughter, 2d degree, 7 years.

William K. Joselyn, manslaughter, 4th degree, 2 years.

Charles T. Macomber, robbery, 2d degree, 7 years.

Robert Scott, conspiracy, \$500.

John Davis, do., \$100.

Sentence was suspended, as to the following persons who had plead guilty, and in whose cases there was the extenuation of youth and ignorance, the palliation of former good character and the promise of future good behavior:

Darius Travis, manslaughter, 4th degree.

Augustus Kettle, 18 yrs. old, do.

Edwin Mason, do, do.

Brisbane Stafford, under 20 do.

Henry L. Russell, do, do.

Zadoc Pratt-Northrop, under 18, manslaughter 4th degree.

John Whitson, jr. do.

Henry D. Wickham, do.

James Clayton, 20 yrs. old, do.

Smith Sanford, 18 yrs. old, do.

Alonzo Sanford, do.

**FORGERIES.**

— A series of forgeries were discovered at Philadelphia on Tuesday, by which several business firms, and two or three banks are losers to the amount of about \$15,000, as far as is ascertained at the present time. They were perpetrated by Thomas Winn, who has kept for several years an extensive wholesale and retail establishment in Second street, below Market. He is presumed to have been in the habit of carrying on his business by the means of forged paper for the past year or more. The forgeries have principally been in the name of a relative, and those of various firms doing a retail business along Second street. He had been in the habit of depositing the paper forged by him in the hands of the merchants from whom he made purchases, as collateral security, when not able to negotiate the notes.— Messrs. Brown & Bowen are sufferers to between three and four thousand dollars. Myers, Claghorn & Co., auctioneers, have also suffered, as well as the Mechanics' and Pennsylvania Banks. The author of these forgeries is connected with several highly respectable families of this city. He has left the city, and no clue has, as yet, been obtained as to his whereabouts.

**FALSE PRETENCES.**

— An individual named Joseph Dows of Philadelphia, has been arrested at the suit of a mercantile house of that city, for obtaining goods under false pretences. The accused is under bail in the sum of \$30,000.

— Mr. Van Dusen, the person who it was alleged was robbed of \$7,900, on board the South America some days since, was arrested in Hudson last Saturday, and is undergoing an examination on the charge of endeavoring to defraud his creditors by pretending that he had been robbed. We expected as much.

— The store of Mr. J. R. Westcott, merchant tailor, of 89-Fulton st., was robbed about 7 o'clock Monday morning, while in charge of a boy who was engaged sweeping it out, of two remnants of cloth worth about \$30, by an unknown man, who went in and was shown an assortment under the plea that he wished to purchase some for a suit of clothes. Storekeepers cannot be too cautious in guarding against thieves of this description.

— A man named Eleazer Smith, an intelligent and lawyer-like looking personage, about forty years of age, was placed on trial at Brooklyn before the General Sessions on Monday, upon a charge of obtaining some furniture, by false pretences from Sheldon C. Leavitt, in Willow street. He called at the house of the gentleman, representing himself as a repairer and varnisher of furniture, obtained a dressing case worth \$5, and never returned it. He made similar representations at other houses in Brooklyn. He was convicted.

**ROBBERIES.**

— Robert Graham was arrested for stealing a number of bibles from Dr. Phillips' Church. The sacrilege being proven, he was committed to prison.

— A colored woman named Caroline Brown, alias Sarah Williams, was arrested in this city, charged with stealing a gold watch of the value of \$100, and about \$50 worth of clothing, the property of a person named Charles Alunan.

— Mr. Rensselaer Woodruff, assistant deputy postmaster at Ottawa, Illinois, was arrested on Sunday morning, Sept. 21st, and committed to jail under \$2500 bonds to be tried in the U. S. Circuit Court at Springfield in December, for robbing the mail. The amount taken at different times is supposed to be nearly \$1000, and suspicious were excited against Woodruff by his having bought a farm.

— On Tuesday evening last, a gentleman named John G. Hall, of Warren county, Vt., was robbed of a valuable watch and \$58 in money, while taking lodgings at the Hudson Hotel, at the corner of Albany and Greenwich streets. Other persons slept in the same room. No arrest. Several previous robberies have taken place at this house. The landlord should keep an eye to the lodgers who resort to it.

— On Wednesday evening policeman McManus, of the Sixth Ward, arrested a man named James Golden, in Canal street, charged with stealing a pair of oxen, worth \$100, from a Connecticut farmer, trading them away for a horse and some money, then selling the horse and coming to our city. Golden has previously been in the State Prison, and in disguise has married a young and amiable female, who was not apprized of the fact until the arrest.

— Mr. Joshua King, master of the schooner Dorchester, lying at the T wharf, Boston, had stolen from him on Tuesday night on board the vessel, the sum of \$104—as follows: one \$50 note on the Mechanics' Bank of this city, one \$20 on a New Brunswick Bank, also a \$4 note on same bank, two \$10 notes and two \$5 notes on some of our State Banks. Mr. King suspects a young man on board the vessel, Judson Dowsit, who has been employed as cook, and who has now cleared out. Dowsit is about 17 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, dark features, thin and spare in face, and thumbs scarred. A liberal reward will be offered for the detection of the thief. Any information will be received at this office.

— A most daring robbery was committed on Sept. 30th, in Bolivar, Tuscarawas co., O. As far as we have ascertained, the particulars are as follows: Some persons called at the store of A. D. Thayer & Co., about 3 o'clock on the morning before named, and after awakening the Clerk, who slept in the store, said he wished to purchase some oats. Whilst the Clerk was engaged in procuring a light, six or seven men rushed upon him and knocked him down. After a severe struggle, they succeeded in tying his hands and feet, and placed a gag in his mouth. They then proceeded to rifle desk and drawers, out of which they obtained \$550, and then decamped, leaving the Clerk bound and gagged upon the floor, in which situation he was found in the morning. No clue has as yet been obtained as to the whereabouts of the robbers.

**PICKPOCKETS.**

— On Wednesday of last week, Mr. Peleg Churchill, of Boston, had his wallet stolen while at the depot of the Worcester railroad, at Worcester. It contained \$150.

— On Monday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, at the corner of Vesey st. and Broadway, close to St. Paul's Church, a young lady was robbed of a gold pencil case and locket, by a scoundrel thief, who cut her silk cord chain.

— A girl, named Mary Ann Allen, was arrested on Monday night, on a charge of having robbed a stranger in the city by the name of Thomas Stanton, of about \$15 in money and a diamond breastpin, while in her company at a house of ill fame.

— Jacob Abrahams was arrested for picking the pocket of Mr. David Tompkins, of No. 73 Twenty-first street, of his wallet; it contained nothing valuable, but nevertheless he was caught in the act, while Mr. Tompkins was reading the bulletin of the Journal of Commerce in Wall st.

— One of the *chevaliers d'industrie*, who infest our city, met a gentleman at the corner of South and Fulton streets a few days since, asked him to read a superscription to a letter written in French, and in the meantime filched his gold patent lever and chain, with two massive seals, a key and a diamond ring. The letter was handed back to the inquiring knave, and soon after the gentleman missed his valuables, but the thief had escaped.

— The artillery were interrupted in their progress in Broadway on Tuesday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at the corner of Franklin street, by the bolting of one of the horses attached to a "gun-carnage." A large crowd collected, and several *chevaliers d'industrie* plied their trade, with unfeigned celerity. The result was, that one gentleman lost his pocket book, containing \$750, another \$25, and a third \$400. The latter gentleman's pocket book contained \$300 on the Richmond Bank of Virginia. Where were the Police?

**BURGLARIES.**

— A man named James Woods, was arrested for attempting to break into a carpenter shop in the 17th Ward.

— The dwelling of Mr. Albert Gardner, 98 Varick street, was broken into last night, and a large amount of clothing, consisting of male and female garments stolen. No arrest.

— The Laboratory of the Chelsea Chemical Works were burglariously entered on Saturday night last, and robbed of chemical apparatus and chemicals. No arrest.

— The house of George Huthorn, 165 Green st. was burglariously entered on Friday night last, and robbed of a considerable quantity of silver ware. No arrest has been made.

— Four persons, named William H. Cornish, James Downs, John Carpenter and John Philpit, were arrested in this city, for attempting to enter the grocery store of Mrs. Loughran, corner of Lewis and Stanton streets.

— Two colored men, named Wm. Cairman and Abraham Lanya, having been arrested in this city, on a charge of having, on the night of the 19th of September last, burglariously entered the shop of John P. Anthony, No. 13 Duane street, and stolen therefrom the sum of \$570, in gold and silver coin. Officer Joseph recovered nearly \$300 of the money, and a quantity of clothing purchased with a portion of the stolen treasure.

— The store of Mr. John C. Porter, of Winyah, was forcibly entered on Tuesday morning last, between 1 o'clock and day-light, and a small sum of money and sundry articles of dry goods abstracted. The entrance was made through the back door by boring around as much of the door as would admit a man's body. The town was infested the last year with robbers who entered two stores in the same way. Mr. Porter has since had his door cased with iron, and we hope there will soon be such discoveries, through the Town Marshal, as will put these night robbers in the iron cased rooms of the new jail.

**RAPES.**

— The Superior Court, in session in Hartford, Judge Hinman presiding, for 3 days past during last week, had on trial Patrick O'Brien, for rape upon the person of an Irish girl, who is about 16 years of age. The offence was committed in Suffield, about 12 miles north of Hartford, last August. The jury have convicted him, and he will be sent to the Wethersfield Seminary for life.

— Gilbert H. Roath, of Norwich, Ct., was arrested last week, on complaint of Mr. Avery, grandjuror, and brought before Justice Waitles, for the crime of rape on the person of Miss Edwards, a daughter of Henry Edwards, of Norwich Town. The particulars, as we understand them, are as follows: Miss Edwards, in company with two or three female acquaintances, were familiarly addressed by Henry Comstock, on the plain, at the military review, on Tuesday, the 30th ult., and by him introduced to Roath. The ladies were invited by Roath and Comstock to ride. The invitation was accepted—Miss Edwards taking a seat with Roath. The parties proceeded to the vicinity of Hubbard's paper mill, when it was proposed by the men that a ramble on foot be taken in the woods. The horses being secured at the side of the road, the ladies with their new acquaintances commenced their walk. It was not long before a separation of the parties occurred, and then it was that the outrage was committed by Roath, as testified to by Miss Edwards. Roath was ordered to procure bail in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance at the next term of the County Court, but for want thereof was committed to jail. The prisoner has a wife and family residing in Norwich.

**COUNTERFEITS.**

— An individual named Charles Tripp was arrested and committed on Monday in this city for passing a counterfeit or altered \$5 bill on the Long Island Bank, to Mr. Hobbs, of No. 180 Mott street.

— Counterfeit dollars have been shown us, purporting to be Mexican dollars, bearing date 1844, very well executed, and bear the test of strong acid, they being thickly plated; but if a file or any instrument is allowed to cut through the plate, the acid will readily detect them by action on the counterfeit metal.

— We are informed that bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars on the "South-western Railroad and Banking Company," are in circulation. There is no such bank in existence. The bills are said to be handsomely executed, and well calculated to deceive the unsuspecting, who are defrauded by supposing them to be the genuine issues of the "South-western Bank of Charleston."

— A young man named James Murray passed several \$2 counterfeit bills upon the Burlington, Vt., Bank, upon different apothecaries at Albany, on Thursday evening, purchasing of each a quarter of a pound of salts. He was arrested, and \$100 in good money found upon him, and it is said that he has some \$1400 in Bank. He has been admitted to bail. Mr. M. has heretofore been considered an industrious and honest person, and owns a farm in Oneida co. and is possessed of \$1700 in cash.





