

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

VOL. I.

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No. 9.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
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LIVES OF THE FELONS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LIFE OF
ROBERT SUTTON,
WITH CONCLUDING SKETCHES OF
STEVENS, REED, AND HOLDGATE.

The nature of our design, and the increasing anxiety of our readers, induced us to finish up the career of Bob Sutton in our last number in rather a hasty manner. As, however, there are further circumstances concerning him which do not fall directly within the scope of his acts, and as our previous attention to his accomplices has surrounded their several destinies with an equal interest, it is no less than just to our readers that we should make the story stretch to the last exploits of all, until death checks the task or the barrier of the future shall bar them from the page.

Stevens, being the first to disappear, our earliest attention is naturally drawn to him. This remarkable and unfortunate man, now that he had time to calmly reflect within the walls of a prison upon the dark and heinous crimes in which he had been participant, and the degraded associates he had flung his lot among, turned with utter loathing from the picture and yearned to make a voluntary atonement for his offences, in addition to that which was to be rigorously extracted by the law.

There was a wide and a marked difference between him and his vile confederates. The education he had been blessed with had imparted a refinement of mind and an elevation of sentiment that were completely foreign to the other members of the coarse and depraved banditti, and notwithstanding his long association with them, and the dark and debasing tinctures which his enormous crimes had stained him with, a latent shade of the original man remained, which still was capable of the revivifying power of repentance. There is scarcely a more unerring result than this in the whole philosophy of cause and effect. There is scarcely a branch of education that does not inculcate upon the ductile mind a moral sentiment; and however much the original nature may be perverted, the first impress will eventually show its trace through all the scurf of guilt which subsequent offence has heaped upon the heart. There are barely enough exceptions to this to prove the rule. The affirmative is established by an immensely preponderating mass of evidence that stands upon the records of crime against the ignorant and depraved; and if it were necessary to travel from our more immediate design for a proof in point, we might conclusively refer to the records of female prostitution to show that out of the painful category of its victims, not more than one in ten can either read or write.

Stevens had already taken two great steps towards atonement for the evils of which he had been the guilty instrument. Those were the exculpation of Redmond and the denouncement of his own accomplices. The third is found in the following letter, which he directed to the High

Constable of New York, before being despatched from the City Bridewell to the State Prison:

JACOB HAYS, Esq.,

Sir—From the kind and humane treatment I have so invariably received from you since the moment of my arrest, and from the anxiety I feel to convince you that I am not altogether unworthy of it, by giving you proofs how much I regret my past transgressions, and how anxious I am to make all the atonement in my power for them, I now devolve to you the particulars of a plan formed by John Reed for capturing the Boston mail, as should it hereafter be attempted to be put to operation, this timely notice may prevent it from taking effect, and be the means of preserving the property of many.

In the month of January last, Reed proposed taking the mail by force, between this city and a few miles the other side of Harlem, when the roads were so bad that it was obliged to be conveyed in an open wagon. For that purpose he came on from Boston, and selected a part of the road nearest the water, as his idea was to have taken a boat during the night from New York, bring it as near the road as possible, and in secret await the passing up of the mail. Having captured it, and bound and hood-winked the driver, to have carried the bag on one of the horses to the boat, cut it open, and empty it into others provided for the purpose, and then to have killed the horse and sunk him with the mail bag, in the river, leaving it to be supposed, in case of an immediate detection, that it had been carried off by load, instead of water, as would naturally have been conjectured, when neither horse nor empty bag were found. Being compelled to abandon this scheme, from the roads drying up, which enabled the regular stages to carry the mail, he then proposed another. This was the getting of a fac-simile of the very mail itself, for the purpose of changing it for the real one, and Sutton agreed to undertake it. For that purpose he went several times to the Post Office, and took, as well as he could, the measurement of the Boston mail bag. He then purchased skins, rivets, and the other necessary things to complete the imitation, and had made considerable progress in it ere my arrest. When it was finished, and made exactly of the same weight as the original, Reed intended to have taken a wagon and a pair of horses from the place where the mail started from, and following it a short time after its departure to the end of the Bowery, stop the driver in haste, under the pretence that he had got the wrong bag, and that he had been sent by the Post Office with the true one to exchange. I have no doubt that this plan would have been attended with success, from the able and artful manner in which Reed would have executed it. But although these plans are now frustrated for the present by the incarceration of Reed and Sutton, still, as the designs are known to others, and as I am almost fully convinced the first will be acted upon as soon as the roads become bad again, I think it my duty to mention these circumstances to put the proper authorities on their guard, and to remark how inconsistent it is with the safety of the mail to forward it in an open wagon, with only one man to guard it, and he frequently unarmed. This renders it an easy prey to any who have courage to make the attempt, and I may add, on such a plan as Reed's, almost with impunity. If it is not better guarded this Fall, or when the roads become bad, you may depend upon it that it will be taken.

Trusting these communications will be kept a secret from the public, and only made known to the Postmaster and those whom it may actually concern, (as otherwise it might be attended with extreme danger to myself hereafter.)

I remain, sir,

Most respectfully,

Your m. ob't servant,

J. R.

P. S. If you were to write a few lines to the Directors of the Charlestown Bank, Mass., to change the locks of their front and street doors, you would render them considerable service, as they are both fitted. Reed kept his money in that bank, that he might have an opportunity of going in and out at pleasure, to make his observations. If they do not change them soon, it will be too late.

Jacob Hays, Esq., High Constable, N. York

The above remarkable letter, portmying so graphically the artful and desperate characters of Reed and Sutton, and the extent and address of their secret confederates and combinations, was the last tangible act of the unhappy forger's life. His laboring soul had discharged itself of a portion of its guilt, and the last atonement in his power had been made. He was then consigned to the State Prison, and in three years after his incarceration—died.

John Reed, it will be recollected by the readers of our last week's number, had been sentenced in the same month as Stevens, to eight years hard labor in the Massachusetts State Prison. He consequently came out in the Spring of 1836. How he employed his nefarious talents for the four years immediately succeeding that period, we have no positive means of showing, but in the latter part of the

winter of 1841 we find him in New Orleans, in connection with the celebrated Charley Webb alias Charley Morgan, whose individual career we shall have occasion to relate hereafter. Both were in possession of considerable funds, which were the proceeds of some, then, recent villainies. They had some grand designs in embryo, and Reed's talents as a forger, and Webb's as a "screwman," were admirably calculated to insure their successful accomplishment. They selected the Bank of Orleans* for their first object, and lending his genius to the design, Webb fitted the locks, and with his accomplice shortly afterward effected an entrance. By this means they obtained access to the whole correspondence of that institution, learned its business agents, its mode of correspondence, the character of the signatures of its officers, the kind of paper on which its certificates of deposit were drawn, and the kind of ink that was used in filling them up. Contenting themselves with securing enough of these for their ulterior purposes, they evinced the admirable judgment and self control of leaving the bank without appropriating any of its funds. From the correspondence thus obtained, they forged letters of introduction in the names of the most substantial southern houses, and also forged certificates of deposit on the above bank, to the following amounts; viz. \$13,000 in the LaFayette Bank at Louisville, \$13,000 on the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, \$18,000 on the Mechanics' or Franklin Bank of Baltimore, \$21,000 on the Girard Bank of Philadelphia, and one of \$23,000 on Jacob Little & Co., of this city.

Being thus far prepared, letters were then written to the above Banks, and also to Jacob Little, enclosing one half of each of the certificates above alluded to, and advising them that the other half would be delivered by the Payee in person, when the money was applied for. These were then despatched by mail.

The conspirators immediately upon this, took passage up the Mississippi, and stopping at the Lafayette Bank at Louisville, Webb presented the remaining half of the certificate which matched the portion previously sent, and received the \$13,000. They next stopped at Cincinnati, and in the same way cashed the other \$13,000 certificate at the Commercial Bank in that city. They then proceeded to Philadelphia, and obtained the money for the \$21,000 paper. Upon this Webb departed for New York to secure the amount of the \$23,000 from Jacob Little & Co., of Wall street. On Saturday, the 15th April, after having introduced himself to Mr. David Thompson, the present Cashier of the Bank of America, by means of one of the forged letters purporting to come from New Orleans, Webb presented himself at Jacob Little's, and received in payment of the certificate of deposit, a check of that house on the Union Bank for \$22,700, the deficit being retained as discount off. This Webb presented at the Bank, and having it refused until he could be identified, he very coolly called in his new and unsuspecting acquaintance, Mr. Thompson, and by this manoeuvre received the money. Returning to Little's office, he then changed \$2000 worth of the bank notes for British gold.

In the mean time Reed, who was busily engaged in Philadelphia in changing the money previously obtained, had excited suspicion, and on the same day of the presentation of the certificate to Little in New York, was dogged to his temporary residence in Kensington, on the corner of Hanover and Frankfort streets. Officer James Young and

* This Bank has since failed. Edward York, the Cashier, having embezzled nearly \$100,000, and absconded to France, where he at present remains.

It will be seen that the above statement conflicts with the testimony taken in the recent examination of Reed in London, which will be found on another page, as extracted from the London Times of October 10th, but we will be found to be correct. Reed was arrested in Philadelphia on the 15th April, 1841, the date of the above presentation on Little.

James Peale (then an examining clerk for the United States Bank, but now a distinguished otyper), were the parties on the watch, and after a short stay they proceeded down the stairs and go out with a heavy bag of money in a silk handkerchief, which was hidden in his arms before him. The vehicle was a bus that was going in the direction of the residence of an old thief named George Mason, and when he arrived at the street to turn off, he stopped the vehicle and got out. Perceiving he was watched, after proceeding a short distance he slipped into a grocery store, left his bundle on the counter, and asked the privilege of going for a moment in the yard. He then bolted through the back door, and springing over the fence, was caught by Peale, not, however, until the latter had been knocked down by a severe blow in the eye by the villain in his desperate attempt to escape. Young had obtained the handkerchief which Reed had left upon the counter as a sacrifice to liberty, and on opening it beheld, with not a little astonishment, the sum of eleven thousand dollars in gold. It was now evident that a man who would elude such a sum as this as a wail in his flight, could not but be a rogue, and keeping him in custody, Young sent for Mr. Lewis of the Girard Bank to identify him. That gentleman, however, stated that Reed was not the presenter of the check, and upon Reed's making up to them the sum of sixteen thousand dollars, though he stoutly denied any knowledge or participation in the crime, they let him go!

By the evening train on this very day, Webb returned with Little & Co.'s money from New York, and receiving Reed's account of his narrow escape, concluded with him that it was judgment to depart at once. They accordingly set out in the morning for Baltimore, on the Mechanics' or Franklin Bank of which city they still had a certificate of \$18,000 left. Undaunted by this mishap, this certificate was presented with as bold a front as the others, though with less success. The rascals became suddenly alarmed while in the bank, and precipitately fled, leaving the forged paper on the counter. It being now necessary for them to fly the country, they immediately left for Europe, where both of them have ever since remained.*

It appears that shortly after their arrival there, Reed paid a visit to the continent, and was lost sight of until the fall of 1843, when he was discovered in London, and detected as the American forger of 1841. He was arrested on the 6th October, and detained until advices could be had from the United States. In due course of mail, Jacob Little & Co. received the news of this affair, and employing James R. Whiting, then District Attorney of this city, to prepare the necessary papers, they despatched Oliver M. Lownds and Benjamin F. Hays by the next steamer to bring the fugitive to this country. The public probably bear this expedition in mind and recollect its failure. The forger was discharged upon the examination of his case after their arrival, in consequence of the incoherence of the papers which they had brought with them, and they returned from their bootless errand disappointed home.

Emboldened by this escape, Reed now had no further apprehensions, and went to and fro between the continent and England with complete impunity. At length, he commenced business as a merchant in the city of London itself, and in that social position we find him under the name of "John Cornstock Clinton" still as late as the present fall. Determined not to have their interests completely sacrificed, through the carelessness of their attorney, Messrs. Little had proceedings prepared

* Charley Webb is on the continent, living in a splendid style, and keeping a chabourette. If those who have suffered by his depredations want him, and will send to us, they can hear exactly where he can be found, and be supplied if necessary with the services of a person who will secure him at all hazards.

anew, and despatching one of their clerks on to England had Mr. John Comstock Clinton again arrested on the 6th of the present month (October), two years to a day from the period of his previous arrest on the same charge, and he is now in a fair way of being sent back, and of paying the penalty of his numerous offences by another term in our prisons. For the particulars in regard to this latter event in his career, we refer to the account of his arrest extracted from the London Times, received by the last arrival, which will be found in another column.

Leaving our old acquaintance in this hopeful condition, we must now devote our attention to the last of the quartette.

James Holdgate, the Pewterer, as will be found by reference to our last number, was sentenced with his leader, Bob Sutton, to the State Prison, on the 19th of April, 1827, at hard labor for life, but came out with his partner in infamy, by an exercise of misdirected Executive clemency, in 1833 or '9. Shortly after his release, he married the girl to whom he had been betrothed before his sentence, and in the succeeding three years became the father of two handsome children. We find him working at his business during this period as before, and until the month of July, 1843, have no evidence of his participation in any crime. At that time, however, and on a Sunday morning in the above month (as is well recollected by the writer of this article, who was an eye-witness of the affair), Holdgate, in company with Charley Walker, an old English thief, and a former fellow-workman with the Pewterer in the employ of the Gas Company, entered a hardware store in Canal street, directly fronting the head of Wooster street, while the inmates were at church, and committed a grand larceny by carrying off a large portion of the most valuable contents, and an amount of money which they found in the drawer. For this they were immediately arrested, shortly afterward tried and convicted in the following month, and sentenced to the State Prison for a period of five years. There Holdgate now remains, and is at present busily engaged at his original business of manufacturing pewter toys for the approaching holidays. His time will be out in the spring of 1848, before which period he will probably see the arrival of his old accomplice Reed, and not unlikely behold Sutton, the ringleader of the old confederacy, swinging a hammer in the quarry of the same prison.

THE NEWGATE CALENDAR.

We present below, as the first of a series of republications from the celebrated Newgate Calendar, an account of a terrifying and hellish murder committed by the Rev. Thomas Hunter. Following this, we shall give, in regular course, from the same volumes, the lives of the celebrated Captain Kidd, Jack Sheppard, Eugene Aram, George Barrington, the famous pick-pocket, Lord Baltimore, for rape on Miss Woodcock—and so on through the startling category, till the whole work is republished in our columns.

The very singular and horrid case of the Rev. THOMAS HUNTER, who was executed near Edinburgh, for the murder of two of his Pupils.

This atrocious offender was born in the county of Fife, and was the son of a rich farmer, who sent him to the University of St. Andrew, for education. When young Hunter had acquired a good share of classical learning, he was admitted to the degree of master of arts, and began to prosecute his studies in divinity with no small degree of success.

Many of the younger clergymen in Scotland act as tutors in wealthy and distinguished families, till a proper period arrives for their entering into orders, which they never do till they obtain a benefice. While in this rank of life they bear the name of chaplains; and in this station Hunter lived about two years, in the house of Mr. Gordon, a very eminent merchant, and one of the bailies (a rank equal to that of alderman of London,) of Edinburgh.

Mr. Gordon's family consisted of himself, his lady, two sons and a daughter, a young woman who attended Mrs. Gordon and her daughter, the malefactor in question, some clerks and menial servants. To the care of Hunter was committed the education of the two sons; and for a considerable time he discharged his duty in a manner highly satisfactory to the parents, who considered him as a youth of superior genius, and great goodness of heart.

But it happened that a connexion took place

between Hunter and the young woman above mentioned, which soon increased to a criminal degree of familiarity; but the correspondence between them was maintained for a considerable time, during which the family was totally ignorant of the affair.

These lovers had gone on undetected so long, that they grew daily less cautious than at the commencement of their amour; and on a particular day, when Mr. and Mrs. Gordon were on a visit, Hunter and his girl met in their chamber as usual; but having been so incautious as not to make their door fast, the children went into the room, and found them in such a situation as could not admit of any doubt of the nature of their intercourse.

However, as the eldest lad was not ten years of age, no suspicion arose that the children would mention to their parents what had happened; so that the guilty lovers had not the least idea that a discovery would ensue; but when the children were at supper with their parents, they disclosed so much as left no room to doubt of what had happened. Hereupon the female servant was directed to quit the house on the following day; but Hunter was continued in the family, after making a proper apology for the crime of which he had been guilty; attributing it to the thoughtlessness of youth, and promising never to offend in the same way again.

From this period Hunter entertained the most inveterate hatred to all the children, on whom he determined in his own mind to wreak the most diabolical vengeance. Nothing less than murder was his intention; but it was a considerable time after he had formed his horrid plan before he had an opportunity of carrying it into execution; which he at length in a great degree effected, as will be seen hereafter.

When the weather was fine it was his usual custom to walk in the fields with his pupils for an hour before dinner; and in these excursions the young lady generally attended her brothers. At the period immediately preceding the commission of the fatal fact, Mr. Gordon and his family were at their country retreat very near Edinburgh; and having received an invitation to dine in that city, he and his lady proposed to go thither about the time that Hunter usually took his moon-tide walk with the children. Mrs. Hunter was very anxious for all the children to accompany them on this visit; but this was strenuously opposed by her husband, who would consent that only the little girl should attend them.

By this circumstance, Hunter's intention of murdering all the three children was frustrated; but he held his resolution of destroying the boys while they were yet in his power. With this view he took them into the fields and sat down as if to repose himself on the grass. This event took place soon after the middle of the month of August, and Hunter was preparing his knife to put a period to the lives of the children, at the very moment they were busy catching butterflies, and gathering wild flowers.

His knife being sharpened, he called the lads to him, and having reprimanded them for acquainting their father and mother of the scene to which they had been witnesses, he said that he would immediately put them to death. Terrified by this threat, the children ran from him; but he immediately followed, and brought them back. He then placed his knee on the body of one, while he cut the throat of the other with his pen-knife; and then treated the second in the same inhuman manner that he had done the first.

It was within a half a mile of the castle of Edinburgh that these horrid murders were committed; and as the deeds were perpetrated in the middle of the day, and in the open fields, it would have been a matter of wonder if the murderer had not been immediately taken into custody.

It happened at the critical juncture that a gentleman was walking on the Castle-hill of Edinburgh, who had a tolerably view of what passed. Alarmed by the incident, the gentleman called some people, who ran with him to the place where the children were lying dead; but by this time the murderer had advanced towards a river, with a view to drown himself. Those who pursued, came up with him just as he reached the brink of the river; and his person being immediately known to them, a messenger was instantly despatched to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, who were at that moment going to dinner with their friend, to inform them of the horrid deed that had been perpetrated by their chaplain.

It is not in the power of language to describe the effects resulting from the communication of this dreadful news: the astonishment of the afflicted father, the agony of the mother's grief, may possibly be conceived, though it cannot be painted.

Hunter being now in custody, it is requisite that we give an account of the proceedings against him, and of the punishment that followed his crime.

By an old Scottish law it was decreed, that "if a murderer should be taken with the blood of the murdered person on his clothes, he should be prosecuted in the sheriff's court, and executed within three days after the commission of the fact." It was not common to execute this sentence with rigour; but the offender in question had been guilty of crimes of so aggravated a nature, that it was not thought proper to remit anything of the utmost severity of the law.

Hereupon the prisoner was committed to goal, and chained down to the floor all night; and on the following day the sheriff issued his precept for the jury to meet; and, in consequence of their verdict, Hunter was brought to trial, when he pleaded guilty; and added to the offence he had already committed, the horrid crime of declaring, that he lamented only the not having murdered Mr. Gordon's daughter as well as his sons.

Hereupon the sheriff passed sentence on the convict, which was to the following purpose: that "on the following day he should be executed on a gibbet erected for that purpose on the spot where he had committed the murders; but that previous to his execution, his right hand should be cut off with a hatchet, near the wrist; that then he should be drawn up to the gibbet by a rope, and, when he was dead, hung in chains between Edinburgh and Leith, the knife with which he committed the murders being stuck through his hand, which should be advanced over his head, and fixed therewith to the top of the gibbet."

This criminal was executed, in strict conformity to his sentence, on the 22d of August, 1700. But Mr. Gordon soon afterwards petitioned the sheriff, that the body might be removed to a more distant spot, as it is hanging on the side of the highway, through which he frequently passed, tended to re-excite his grief for the occasion that had first given rise to it. This requisition was immediately complied with, and in a few days the body was removed to the skirts of a small village near Edinburgh, named Broughton.

It is equally true and horrid to relate, that at the place of execution, Hunter closed his life with the following shocking declaration: "There is no God—I do not believe there is any—or if there is I hold him in defiance."

A few serious and important reflections will naturally occur to the mind on perusing the above melancholy narrative. Mr. Hunter was educated in a manner greatly superior to the vulgar; and he was of a profession that ought to have set an example of virtue, instead of a pattern of vice; yet neither his education nor profession could actuate as preventive remedies against a crime the most abhorrent to all the feelings of humanity.

His first offence, great as it was, could be considered as no other than a prologue to the dismal tragedy that ensued; a tragedy that was attended with almost every possible circumstance of aggravation; for Mr. and Mrs. Gordon had done nothing to him that could tempt him to any thoughts of revenge; and the children were too young to have offended him, even in intention; they simply mentioned to their parents a circumstance, that to them appeared somewhat extraordinary; and which Mr. Hunter's character and situation considered, was indeed of a very extraordinary nature; yet, in revenge of the supposed affront, did he resolve to embroil his hands in the blood of the unoffending innocents.

If we reflect on the conduct of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, in discharging the young woman who was guilty of a violation of the laws of decency, and retaining in their family the principal offender, we must own that their partiality was ill founded: this however, must be ascribed to the veneration in which clergymen are universally held, and the particular regard that was shown towards them in Scotland at the commencement of the present century. Still, however, it is an aggravation of Hunter's crime, who ought to have been grateful in proportion as he was favored.

It is a shocking part of Hunter's story, that he was one of a society of abandoned young fellows, who occasionally assembled to ridicule the scriptures, and make a mockery of the being and attributes of God! Is it then to be wondered that this wretch fell an example of the exemplary justice of Divine Providence? Perhaps a fate no less dreadful attended many of his companions; but as their histories have not reached our hands, we can only judge of the consequences by the enormities of their crimes.

There is something so indescribably shocking in denying the existence of that God "in whom we live, move, and have our being," that it is amazing any man can be an atheist, who feels that he did not create himself.

From this sad tale be mortals taught
The wondrous power of God,
And, filled with deep repentance, bow
Beneath his vengeful rod!

MUNICIPAL LAW IN ENGLAND.—The following exhibits the manner that the municipal laws of the city of Liverpool are put in force against Sunday ale drinkers. We copy from the Liverpool Courier:

Patrick Murphy, of Hurst street, Liverpool, was fined 60 shillings (£12) for selling ale to seven of his customers after 12 o'clock on Saturday night.

William Williams, of Sawney Pope street, was also fined 40 shillings (£8) for a similar offence.

James Scullion, Norbury street, charged with selling ale at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. Fined 40s. and costs.

Thomas Hollett, Burlington street, charged with having half, at 5 minutes to 12 on Saturday evening, five men in his house drinking, with jugs and glasses of ale before them. The defendant was fined 20s. and costs.

Mary Ketley, Chadyck street, charged with having had three men, one of whom was drunk, in her house at 25 minutes past 12 on Saturday night. Fined 20s. and costs.

Dora McDonald, Stewart street, for refusing to admit the officer. Inspector Johnson stated that at a quarter to 12 on Saturday evening he knocked for admittance and was refused. The defendant said she was not aware it was the officer. Fined 20s. and costs.

John Ford, Finch street, for selling ale at improper hours. Fined 40s. and costs.

MURDERS.

A. J. McCannon, who was some months since apprehended near Jackson, Illinois, upon a charge of murdering a whole family in Tippah county, Mississippi, has been tried and condemned to be hung on the first of November.

Klouniwohiky, Tsu-noh-yunki, and Ka-no-ske-aki, Cherokees, charged with the murder of James Bigelow recently, in Going Spake District, Arkansas, have been tried, convicted and executed. They committed the murder to obtain money.

Since our last issue, the murderers of Jacob Phillips have been discovered, and are now in jail at Rutherford, N. C. They are three negroes—a woman and two men, or rather one man and a boy, sons of the woman. The secret of their murder was found by one of the fellows attempting to pass off a ten dollar bill part of the money taken from Phillips.

In the case of Archibald Mulholland and Patrick Ragan, convicted in the Philadelphia Court of Oyer and Terminer of murder in the second degree, in shooting John Burns, no motion for a new trial was entertained by the Court, and on Saturday the prisoners were sentenced to an imprisonment of four years each in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Some of the persons who murdered, a few weeks since, Mr. Selby, in Mountain Township, Washington county, Ark., have been arrested and are now in confinement. The guilty persons are named Burney, or Burnel, and consist of the father, mother, brother and sister, of one family. Another young fellow of the same family, who was also concerned in the murder, has made his escape and gone to Texas, whether he has been pursued by three men, appointed for that purpose. The object of the murder was plunder.

A most wilful murder was recently committed near Cleveland, in Bradley county, Tenn., on the body of James Hill, by a young man of the name of Mayfield, from Arkansas. It appears that Mayfield returned to that section of country after an absence of several years, and went to the house of Mr. Hill just after dark, and asked if he could stay all night. Mr. H. replied that he could, and advanced towards the fence, when Mayfield deliberately shot him down in his own yard, and made his escape. The cause is not assigned.

Andrew P. Potter was tried the past and present week at New Haven for the murder of Lucius P. Osborne, with a pick pole, on the 9th of February last. The murder was committed to enable Potter to keep a watch that Osborne had lent him, and also to obtain a note that he had forged, that was in the possession of Osborne. The defence rested solely on a plea of insanity, Potter having charged a negro with having committed the offence, and afterwards confessed himself as the murderer. He was convicted on Tuesday last of wilful murder.

Mr. Alexander Somerville, of Calvert county, Maryland, was shot on Thursday night last, and very dangerously, if not fatally, wounded. Mr. S. was sitting in his own room at the time, reading a newspaper. The gun was fired through the window, and a large number of shot lodged in his face, neck and shoulder. Physicians were immediately called in, and the wounds dressed; but very slight hopes were entertained of his recovery on the following day. One of Mr. Somerville's servants has been arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the bloody act.

Mr. Horatio Lawrence, of Rye, Westchester Co., has been arrested for the murder of his wife Phoebe, to whom he was married last June, and who was found dead in her bed on the morning of the 17th Oct. Her death had evidently been produced by a gash cut in her arm with a razor, which severed the arteries and caused her to bleed to death. The wound appeared to be inflicted in the garret, where there was much blood, and a bloody razor and hammer. The parlor, and bed-room were also bloody, but the bed was not. No other mark of violence was found about her, and the Coroner's Jury found a verdict of murder, nevertheless. Lawrence has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered her.

A laboring man by the name of James Meehan, from Troy, N. Y., fell into a vault about ten feet deep, on Water street, just above Wood's, at Pittsburgh, last week, and it is supposed was instantly killed, as his head was somewhat cut and his neck dislocated. He was found dead on Thursday morning, in the vault, where he had been lying during the greater part of the night. The vault was about being constructed by two contractors named Patterson, and they had neither placed a fence nor poles around it, nor a light, to prevent accident. The jury, after a thorough examination of the facts, gave as their verdict, that the deceased came to his death as above stated, and that Isaac Patterson and Abraham Patterson, by unlawfully, wantonly, and negligently making said opening, and leaving it unprotected, are guilty of manslaughter.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Philadelphia, before Judge Parsons, John Billman, a man who was some time since convicted of horse stealing, and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, was brought up last week in order to be arraigned for the murder of John Gerson, one of the deputy keepers of the Penitentiary, committed to October, 1844. It being known that the prisoner was insane, it was agreed to raise the issue whether the prisoner, being a lunatic, and incapable of answering, could be arraigned. Upon this issue medical testimony was heard, and the jury found that the prisoner was not compos mentis. He will be sent to some Lunatic Asylum for safe keeping.

Some days ago a dreadful affray occurred at Benton, Miss., between Samuel Swisher, keeper of the Eagle Hotel, and Colonel P. A. Bailey, a planter of Yazoo county, in which the latter was killed. The Yazoo Banner states that Bailey entered Swisher's house, and without provocation, made a brutal attack with a large Bowie knife upon Swisher, who at the time was unarmed, and inflicted several severe gashes upon his head and face. Bailey then left the house, and told Swisher to arm himself; that he would return in fifteen or twenty minutes, and make another assault upon him. Accordingly, about twenty minutes afterward, he returned, and brandishing his Bowie knife, attempted to enter the house again, when Swisher fired both barrels of a shot gun at him, his contents, eighteen shot, entering his right side and breast. He fell to the ground, and died in about half an hour. Mr. Swisher was tried and acquitted.

Joseph Pope, a man long addicted to drink, the proprietor for several years of the "New England House," Back street, Philadelphia, but lately of the sailors' boarding house, sign of the "Anchor," at the corner of South and Swanston streets, made a desperate attempt, a few nights since, upon the life of his wife, who is within about two months of her confinement, by stabbing her with a large shoemaker's awl. The affair took place in the cellar kitchen, and in consequence of the springing of a rattle by a small boy in an adjoining house, who supposed there was a fight among the sailors, Pope escaped to the top of the house, which is surrounded by a railing, evidently under the impression that he had murdered his wife, and leaped headforemost into the street below. Of course death was instantaneous, his brains being literally dashed out. Mrs. Pope had rushed, in the mean time, into the street, bleeding profusely, where she was attended by several persons, of whom she begged that they would protect her children, unaware of the dreadful end of her unfortunate companion! Medical aid was immediately summoned, and every attention paid by Dr. Gegan and others, to the wounds of Mrs. P., only two of which are dangerous. Her eyes are almost closed, while her delicate situation alone is enough to cause her death. Numerous stories are afloat as to the probable cause, one of which is that demon—Jo-

ROBBERY OF LIVINGSTON & WELLS.—We made the public acquainted, in an extra slip last Saturday morning, of the heavy robbery of the above gentlemen's express, in advance of all the other city papers, and despatched the information by mail to all parts of the country several hours before its publication by any other sheet. As our numerous country subscribers may not have received any account of the particulars, we subjoin an extract from that publication for their benefit:

"Saturday, October 25th, 5 o'clock, A. M.
We have just been informed by Messrs. Livingston & Wells, Express Agents, of No. 10 Wall street, that they were made the victims of a daring robbery on Thursday night last, under the following circumstances. At half past nine or ten o'clock, on the above evening, while their express train was making its usual pause at Rochester, the messenger in charge of the packages of money received at different points of the route having locked his trunk on receiving the instalments from the latter city, placed it in the cars in its usual place of deposit, and threw over it a buffalo skin, according to custom. His attention was then attracted, it appears, by something outside, which caused him to step to the platform for a moment. He however almost instantly returned, but found the trunk had disappeared.

"An alarm was immediately given, but no trace of the missing article or the thieves was found. The trunk is black, 22 inches long by 14 broad and 12 high. Its body is of tin, covered with thin black leather, and its frame is strongly iron-bound. It has strong leather handles, and two straps which run across the top and buckle in front.

"It is impossible at present to tell the amount of the above robbery, but it is plain that it must be very heavy, and number its aggregate by thousands. The money was principally on the Rochester and Buffalo banks.

"We are directed by Messrs. Livingston & Wells to state that they will pay a handsome reward for the recovery of the property in proportion to its value, and likewise for the detection of the thieves."

The above extra, the rapidity of its issue, and its almost instantaneous dissemination throughout the city police stations, and the various cities of the United States, is another evidence of the energy and enterprise of the conductors of this paper, and of the value of the system which they have introduced as an aid to the detection of crime. Without this action on our part, the information might have fallen into the hands of some police officer, who, for the purpose of securing the advantages of its ultimate development, would have locked the secret in his own breast and maintained it as his private property until it should accidentally transpire through some other source.

We do not believe in this staid mystery for private benefit, and think it requires very little argument to convince the public that the system which instantly puts every citizen upon his guard against the subsequent operations of a successful rogue is vastly more beneficial than the one which submerges it in the dark and mysterious depths of a calculating officer's bosom. By the latter mode, nothing but individual and desultory effort is elicited; but by the former, every man who reads is made an officer, and every suspicious character is made the object of universal scrutiny.

It is true there has nothing yet transpired in relation to the above robbery which has led to the detection of the guilty parties, but it is at the same time very plain that an immediate and wide circulation of the matter was the most effectual step that could have been taken in the premises.

The Buffalo Pilot of Saturday says:—

We have made diligent inquiry here, touching the possible loss, and give as the result the following, which we cannot suppose a perfect list, though it is all we have ascertained—

H. R. Seymour & Co.	\$10,000
A. C. Patchin	2,500
O. Lee & Co.	3,700
White's Bank	1,750
Ward & Co.	600
Livingston & Wells	300
Two packages from the west, received here per steamer, one directed to American Exchange Bank of New York	
One to H. Bromley & Co., N. Y.	783
H. O. Hood, one package to N. Y.	235
Bank of Bandusky	303
	1,000
	\$23,671

Robinson & Co. and the Atlantic Bank sent nothing. Besides the above, there were several smaller sums known to have been sent from this city, which may swell the amount a few hundreds.

It appears that the packages were made up at the office by Mr. Hastings, the agent, and Mr. Powell, the messenger, at the usual time in the evening. Between ten and half past, all the baggage and the money trunk were taken to the depot by these gentlemen. The baggage was placed in the car and locked up.

Mr. Powell placed his money trunk in the passenger car, on the seat he intended to occupy, locked the door, and stood conversing for some minutes with Mr. Hastings by the window, where he had a full view of the trunk. He then stepped into the ticket office to pay a freight bill, where he remained not over two minutes, and when he returned the trunk was gone. All the doors of the building were immediately closed, and a thorough search made. Information was immediately given to the police, and every avenue to the city was watched until morning, to discover if the robber left town.

The locks on the passenger cars are of very simple construction, and the thief probably found no difficulty in opening the door with a false key. The north side of the depot is usually dark, and quite favorable to the escape of a rogue without being observed.

There can be no doubt that every movement of these messengers is watched by individual or banded thieves, and that nothing but that skillful concert which such men are so perfect in, could have made two minutes

office, under such circumstances, for such an act. It is a great satisfaction to know, that, providentially, a gentleman waiting for a message by the Express, watched through the car-window the opening and closing of the missing trunk, saw it laid up on the seat, and the car locked after him by the messenger, as he passed out to the Collector's desk."

The latest advices from Buffalo render it probable that the amount of money lost is about 30,000 dollars. The only information received concerning the robbery is the statement of a passenger, who, upon entering the car, saw a man coming out with a small trunk under his cloak. He was accompanied by a short man with a grey overcoat on. Both passed out of the eastern end of the depot.

Mr. H. J. Hastings has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the recovery of the trunk and money, and the banks have offered \$1,500 more. The money trunks of the Express Agents should be made of tough sheet iron, and closed with one of Jones' patent locks.

DAVENPORT GOUGHED.—Davenport, the express carrier of Gay's Express, who recently disappeared so mysteriously with \$4500, as before noticed, has returned the money, lacking \$300, to the person who lost it. He says he took a drink with a man at a shop in this city, near the wharf where the steamer was, and afterwards retired to the yard, where he thought he should die from pain: that when he recovered the steamer was gone and he then wandered about for three or four days, and did not know where he was or what he did! That when he was restored to his senses he felt for his package and found it in the opposite coat pocket from which he had put it. He examined it, found the envelope and money the same, except the \$300 which was missing! He then travelled all the way round through Ohio, and the lakes, to Troy, and returned to Springfield, Mass., where his wife wrote to the loser of the money to come and get it! This story beats Gough's sarsaparilla tale far away.—Davenport shall have the medal, and the Springfield Republican, that places credence in his story, shall have the honor of presenting it.

A GRATIFYING RESULT.—The Grand Jury at the October term of the Court of Sessions, found one hundred true bills of indictment, and dismissed ninety-six complaints. Their action has been most impartially divided, and protects them completely from any imputation of unfairness. It is now proved conclusively to be an almost "even thing" whether a complaint is to be entertained or discharged. We be to the country, however, if some designing member of a future session should introduce for the decision of their business a fraudulent copper with a tail on both sides. To avoid such a danger, some system of voting had better be adopted. It is true that this latter course might lead to some injustice through prejudice or partiality, but we think it rather more suitable to the dignity of the Grand Inquest than mere chance. The present system is what gives rise to the flash expression of thieves, who say, when they fall fairly within the gripe of the law, that they are "tossed."

POLLY BODINE'S trial will be commenced on Monday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in this city.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received from Messrs. Burgess, Stringer & Co., the enterprising publishers of 222 Broadway, the following works, which have recently issued from their press. We have not had an opportunity to read any of the number, but the reputation of the authors of the three first are a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of their contents:

"The Love Match," by Henry Cochtou, with numerous fine engravings. Price 50 cents.

"Sylvester Sound, the Somnambulist," by Henry Cochtou, with numerous engravings. Price 50 cents.

"St. Giles and St. James," by Douglas Jerrold. Part I. Price 12½ cents, with plates.

"St. James; or, the Court of Queen Anne," by William Harrison Ainsworth. Price 25 cents.

"Cruiser of the Mist," by Ingraham. Price 12½ cents.

"George Barnwell," by T. S. Surr.

RICHARD K. PILLAR, ALIAS MOORE.—We noticed the case of this man some weeks ago at the time of his arrest, in connection with Bartlett and Coulter, his accomplices, for certain extensive business frauds practised in this city. We also subsequently exposed a most wretchedly absurd scheme to implicate him as one of the robbers of the barge Clinton, in connection with Smith, Cupid, Colard, and Parkinson, and furnished at the same time a shrewd hint as to the probable motives of the interested getters-up of the latter artifice.

At the time of his arrest for false pretences, Pillar, who, under the name of William Moore, had recently arrived in the country with a considerable sum of money, was generally supposed to have been the dupe of Bartlett and Coulter, who had inveigled him into a connection with their shadowy concern, and obtained his money by turning it into the general sieve. Subsequent inquiries on our part, however, have resulted in placing us in possession of important particulars in relation to his career, which, however much he may have been plundered by his associates, entirely relieve him from the imputation of misguided simplicity, and entitle him by former exploits to as high a degree in the science of chicanery as either of them.

It appears that Pillar is a native of the county of Tyrone, Ireland, where he has wealthy and highly respectable connections, who have been most deeply mortified and wounded by his disgraceful courses. He commenced life as a clerk to Messrs. Buley, Brothers & Co., a heavy firm, of Dame street, Dublin, with whom he remained for a period of seven years as a clerk at a salary of £30 a year. At the end of that time, heavy peculations, which had long occasioned the anxiety of the principals, and cast suspicion upon several of the clerks, were traced to him, and the discovery of a sum of £1000 to his credit in the "Bank of Ireland," afforded partial evidence of the extent of his depredations. He was, of course, instantly discharged, and was only saved from rigorous prosecution by the active intercession of his family. For some time after this, Pillar floated about Dublin, unable to obtain a situation, but at length, forming a connection with some fellows of his own kidney, proposed an arrangement which resulted in the firm of Pillar, Stokes & Co., fruit and commission merchants. The speculation thrived, and soon all the parties, through the forced sales of some heavy consignments obtained from two French houses, were enabled to cut quite a figure and to live in superb style. Taking advantage of the meretricious glitter which this success had gilded him with, Mr. Pillar obtained the favor of a highly respectable Scotch lady, whom he married. For nine months from the commencement of the partnership adventure, Messrs. Pillar, Stokes & Co. went on without interruption or obstacle, but at the end of that time, some of their engagements having fallen due, and having already made several thousand pounds by their operations, the swindlers considered it prudent to decamp, to evade some movements which were in rapid progress to bring them to justice. Pillar and Stokes were unfortunately a little too late, and were arrested and thrown into prison. The former immediately employed a distinguished lawyer, and managed through some informality in the preliminary proceedings to effect a temporary discharge, which he improved by despatching his wife to her friends, and starting off with his share of ill-gotten gains, (several thousand dollars in amount) to Glasgow.

From thence he fled to Liverpool, and from the last mentioned place sailed for this country in the packet ship "Northumberland," on the very day of the arrival of the officer from Dublin to effect his arrest. He landed in this city in February last, and, led by a natural instinct, fell in with Bartlett & Coulter, by whom, as we have before intimated, he fell.

Shortly after his arrival he formed an acquaintance with an amiable young lady, to whom, notwithstanding his previous marriage in the old world, he offered his hand. His designs in this quarter, however, were abruptly frustrated by his arrest, and the caution of a gentleman who had known him in Ireland, as to his previous character and marital connection.

Richard K. Pillar is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, 29 years of age, well made, and quite good looking. His hair is of a reddish

cast, his complexion fair, and his whiskers sandy.

We have communicated his whereabouts to his Dublin creditors, and will doubtless in due course of ocean mail, receive further particulars in relation to him. His prospects at present are a trial at the next term of the General Sessions for "false pretences."

Before closing our present remarks upon the above gentleman, it is proper to mention that Stokes, his Irish partner, was convicted in Dublin, and is still undergoing the imprisonment which was awarded as the punishment of the common frauds.

AN INFAMOUS SCOUNDREL.—Some infamous wretch has nearly destroyed one of the posts of the magnetic telegraph at the corner of Amity street and Broadway, by boring through it in several places with an augur. A villain who could be guilty of such an act as this, through a mere wantonness and spirit of mischief, should have his power of doing harm abridged by an imprisonment for life. If done with any more decided motive, its perpetrator should be hanged. There will be no protection for this line of communication until it is brought under the control of the General Government, and unless all attempts to injure or destroy it be punished with the penalty of death,—as in the case of robbing the mail.

JACK GIBSON.—A strong effort will be made either to obtain a pardon for this old rogue, recently convicted in Philadelphia of picking pockets, or a new trial. It is to be hoped that Governor Sunk will not be misled by false representations. The infamous character of the attempted *atibi*, offered in proof on the trial should prevent any executive clemency.

RENSSELAER BECKER.—This man, who is now awaiting trial in Philadelphia, for false pretences, had just commenced the foundation of an extensive fraudulent business in Boston, which was defeated by our arrest of his person. The Bostonians may congratulate themselves on their escape from his wily net.

FUGITIVE FALSE PRETENCE SWINDLER—\$500 REWARD.—We were waited upon Tuesday morning last by the principal of the firm of McKay & Co., watch importers of Boston, with information of heavy frauds practised upon the above house, as well as several others in the same city, by a man named Julius Phillips, who represents himself to be a Prussian Jew. It appears that Phillips has been doing business in Boston for the past two years in company with a person named Jackson, under the firm of Jackson & Phillips. During the month of August last he managed to obtain the following heavy amounts of goods:

From Davis, Palmer & Co.	\$2000 worth of watches.
" Wm. P. McKay & Co.	\$1400 do. do.
" Thatcher & Fearing	\$1800 do. of dry goods.
" Bigelow & Co.	\$1200 do. of watches.
" Charles A. Hoyt & Co.	\$700 do. of dry goods.
" Bigelow & Dickerson	\$900 do. do.
" Augustus Brown & Co.	\$550 do. do.

and various other lots of goods from other merchants, which swells the aggregate of the frauds to nine or ten thousand dollars.

After obtaining the above valuables, Phillips left Boston, and has not since been seen by any of the parties.

On the ninth of October his name was found on the passenger book of the steamer that plies between Boston and Bangor, and on the 20th October he writes a letter from this city, expressing remorse at what circumstances had obliged him to do, and stating that ere that letter was received he would be on his way to Rio Janeiro, South America, and hundreds of miles would be between them.

This evidently is a ruse, no vessel having sailed for Rio Janeiro since the 20th ult. either from New York or any of the adjoining cities. The probability is, that Phillips is still in the United States, and near at hand. For the assistance of the Police and the benefit of the sufferers, we annex the following description of his person.

Julius Phillips is a man of about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has rather a slight frame, and is a little round shouldered, and looked to stoop. His expression is very swarthy, being almost Indian in color; his hair is curly and of a glossy black; his eyes are remarkably prominent, and bright and expressive in their character. He has a mark or blot in the flesh on one of his cheek bones, which resembles a small hole or puncture to the skin. He is a Jew, calls himself a Prussian by birth, and speaks English a little broken. His manner is affable and gentlemanly, and he dresses well.

Mr. McKay, the agent of the above named creditors, authorizes us to state that he will pay a reward of \$100 for the detection of the man and \$500 for the recovery of the goods, and in proportion for a part of them. It is presumed that Phillips has every dollar's worth of the goods in his possession, as he is of a frugal, penurious character, and not subject to extravagance or dissolute habits.

From the London Times of October 10th.

GREAT EXTRADITION CASE.

Arrest of Jack Reed in London.

On Monday, Oct. 6, a dark-featured middle-aged man about 45, known as John Comstock Clinton, alias John Reed, alias John Johnson, alias John Chalmers, merchant, of Somerset street, Whitechapel, was brought before Mr. Hall, on a warrant granted by his worship under the act of treaty between her Majesty and the United States of America, for "giving up criminals fugitives from justice," &c., charged with altering and forging a certificate of deposit on the New-Orleans Bank, for \$23,000, payable in Mexican dollars, by which the Messrs. Little & Co., bankers and stock-brokers, of New York, were defrauded of that sum on the 15th April, 1841.

The prisoner, it may be remembered, was apprehended on the same charge upon the warrant of the Foreign Secretary of State, and taken before Mr. Jardine on precisely the same day (October 6), in 1843. On that occasion he was discharged on two grounds, it being the opinion of his worship, in the first place, that the clause in the treaty act passed in 1842, which directed that "copies" of the depositions taken in America should be produced, had not been complied with, the "original" depositions having been forwarded instead; and, in the second place, that the magistrate, not having been previously applied to for a warrant for the apprehension of the prisoner (as the act directed), had no authority in the case. From that time to the present, it appears no further steps had been taken. A bill amending the original act had received the sanction of the two States, and on Sunday last the prisoner was again taken into custody by Inspector Haynes, the warrant having been granted by Mr. Hall the same morning.

Mr. Mullins, of the firm of Bush and Mullins, attended for the prosecutors, and Mr. Sheard, from Mr. Parker's office, for the prisoner.

Mr. Sheard said, he had only just received information of the prisoner's apprehension, and begged for a short remand to enable him to have the assistance of Mr. Chambers, who defended the prisoner on the last occasion. There were other important reasons why a remand would be essential to the prisoner, who required time to produce witnesses.

Mr. Hall felt bound to proceed with as little delay as possible, and certainly without contemplating the necessity for a remand.

Mr. Sheard said, material objections would be raised, on the prisoner's behalf, to the application of the treaty acts, passed after the alleged offence, to his case. Mr. Chambers, who had urged these points on a former occasion, should, therefore, in justice to the prisoner, have an opportunity of being present.

Mr. Hall had no objection to wait a short time, until Mr. Chambers had been sent for.

At the expiration of about an hour Mr. Sheard returned with Mr. Clarkson, the barrister, with whom he was in consultation on the bench, when Mr. M. Chambers, Q. C., who had been previously retained by Bush and Mullins for the prosecution, arrived to conduct the case for his new clients and former adversaries.

This circumstance appeared to astonish Mr. Sheard, who had calculated upon the co-operation of the learned counsel by whose advocacy the prisoner gained his acquittal on the last occasion.

Mr. M. Chambers briefly stated the case, which was one of considerable national importance. He alluded to the treaty act of August, 1842, and also to the subsequent bill to amend the same, the latter of which merely removed some of the difficulties which had been experienced in the operation of the former one, and in consequence of which the prisoner was discharged when taken before Mr. Jardine in 1843, on a charge arising out of the same transaction. No question could now arise upon the subject, as the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had certified that the requisitions of those acts had been fully complied with. It would be the duty of the magistrates, therefore, simply to act upon the written and oral testimony which would be submitted to his judgment regarding the prisoner, as he would an ordinary person who had been apprehended within his own jurisdiction. The difference could be only in the issue of the case—the prisoner at the bar being sent to take his trial before the tribunals of another country, instead of being tried by our own.

Mr. Clarkson applied for the immediate remand of the prisoner, who had been apprehended under the most extraordinary circumstances. In the year 1843 (and he would call upon his friend, Mr. Chambers, who was then the advocate of the man whom he now opposed, to confirm what he stated,) the same parties were in motion against the prisoner, who, after being kept in prison from June to October, was discharged by the magistrate because they failed in making out a case against him. He had been ever since a resident in England, and if any evidence, got up in another country in his absence, were to be admitted against him, it would be no more than sheer justice to allow him copies of the depositions, and an opportunity, if he required it, of meeting the charges by counter testimony. What was the present position of the prisoner? The prosecutors had laid their hands upon £2000, or thereabouts, deposited in the Union Bank by the prisoner (having previously indemnified the

directors of the bank,) and, consequently, he had commenced an action for the recovery of the amount, the judgment upon which was to be pronounced in the city the very next day. The prosecutors knew this, and hence the course adopted by them. He (Mr. Clarkson) had been so hastily instructed on the matter, that he hoped his worship would, by remanding the prisoner for a week or a fortnight, enable him to do justice to his client, and his client to do justice to himself, by examining more minutely the multifarious circumstances of the case as alleged against him. He apprehended that nothing so monstrously unjust as sending the prisoner out of the country before this opportunity were given him could be contemplated by his worship, who was expressly enjoined by the act to judge of the case as he would one of every-day occurrence within the jurisdiction of his own Court. He might refer to other important points in this case, in which, he should contend, the act could have no reference whatever, being of subsequent date; but for the present he should confine himself to his application for an immediate remand.

Mr. Chambers was unwilling to object to the application of his friend, but doubted whether the acts in question, which directed that the proceedings should be taken "with all convenient speed," empowered the magistrate to grant a remand. This point he should, therefore, leave in his worship's hands. He had almost forgotten the circumstances of the case when before under the consideration of the bench; but he believed that the charge, as it now stood, was based upon a document exhibiting a forgery in two respects—the amount said to be deposited, as well as the name of the depositor, being altered. Should the magistrate believe that this charge was established by the depositions, and commit upon that conviction, it would then be in the power of his friend to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and submit the objections which he had to offer to the superior authority.

Mr. Hall remarked that the circumstances of the case were of a very peculiar nature, differing in an important respect from those that came before him in the ordinary way. He sat there to take the side of neither party, but merely to discharge a duty which he trusted he should have the firmness to do according to the conviction of his mind; but it should be remembered that when an ordinary prisoner was brought before him, he usually proceeded to the investigation of his case in total ignorance of the particulars of the charge against him, whilst in the present case he was actually obliged, by the act of parliament, to make himself master of every fact, as recorded in the depositions, before granting the warrant.

Mr. Clarkson.—In that respect you have an important advantage over the prisoner.

Mr. Hall.—It might be considered an advantage if it was the province of the magistrate to connect with his own the functions of an advocate. Whether he felt disposed, however, to grant a remand, or otherwise, it was quite clear that in this, as in all other cases, some evidence must be previously taken. The depositions would be read over to the prisoner, and it would be found that the facts of the case, however massive was the appearance of the depositions, were comprised in a very narrow compass.

Mr. Clarkson objected to the admission of the certificate of the Foreign Secretary of State (before alluded to) in the absence of proof of Lord Aberdeen's signature.

A messenger was consequently despatched to the private secretary of his Lordship, Mr. Dawkins, who attended at a later period of the afternoon, and identified the signature.

Mr. Hall observed that the second clause of the original act authorized the reception of "copies" of the depositions, which, it had been held, rendered the production of the original copies insufficient. He was not of this opinion, and Lord Kenyon had held that the "originals" in such a case were admissible. Still there were adverse opinions, and he had, therefore, used both the copies and the originals for the purposes of this inquiry.

The depositions, as taken in New York before the District Attorney and Recorder of the city, together with the certificates accompanying them, were put in and read. It appeared that on the 15th of April, 1841, a person, calling himself "Nathaniel Brittan," went to the prosecutors' office, in Wall street, New York, and produced a certificate of deposit purporting to be drawn upon the Bank of New Orleans for 23,000 Mexican dollars. A check for the amount, less 1 per cent., was given to him, and afterwards a party, alleged to be the prisoner, called and received the cash in gold. Other evidence went to show that a man named Charles Webb, of Philadelphia, was in concert with him.

John Dieter Poe, clerk to Messrs. Little & Co., the prosecutors, deposed that he compared the copies with the original depositions in the District Attorney's office at New York. He spoke to the signature of the Recorder to the original certificates, and saw other points of form.

Cross-examined.—Was not present at the examination of the witness. Was examined himself before the District Attorney, who was the public prosecutor, in his private office. Witness had no public office in America. Was not in England in 1843. Came to England in January, 1845, and gave the documents into the hands of Mr. Mullins, the solicitor (in England) to the prosecutors.

Re-examined.—He believed that every effort had been since made to apprehend the prisoner.

Mr. Clarkson denied this statement, and expressed his surprise that such a question should be put to the witness, who could know nothing about it.

The same witness was then examined as to his own depositions, and repeated the statements made by him in New York. He recollected of giving the check for 23,000 dollars, and identified the prisoner at the bar as the person who received it. He also afterwards paid Reed \$2000 in sovereigns for notes of the Union Bank, which witness placed the gold, dropping some sovereigns at the time on the floor. The prisoner remarked at the time that he (witness) might have them if he liked, as he was in a hurry to leave. Witness thought the prisoner's manner very extraordinary.

Cross-examined.—Had not seen the prisoner from that day (April 15, 1841), up to the present time, since his appearance at the bar. Could positively swear that he was the person. He was not altered in his appearance, and talked in a deep tone of voice. No sovereigns were left upon the floor. Witness picked them up, and put them in the bag.

Thomas John Sowter deposed that he was a merchants' clerk, living at Bermondsey. He was formerly in the service of Messrs. Sanders, of the Hull saw-mills. On the bankruptcy of the firm, in the latter part of 1841, the premises were taken by the prisoner, Mr. Clinton, and a Mr. Charles Webb, to whom he acted as clerk until February, 1843. The prisoner was chiefly in London, but came to Hull when the December balances were due in 1842. Witness knew the prisoner's handwriting. He believed the words in blue ink on the certificate of deposit were in his handwriting. The signature, "Nathaniel Brittan," written twice at the back of the document, was in the handwriting of his partner, Charles Webb.

Cross-examined.—Had been in one or two situations since that time as clerk. Mr. Mullins came to witness upon the subject. Did not expect any remuneration. Would have scorned to make any such stipulation. Had never expressed a doubt as to the prisoner's handwriting upon the document produced. The prisoner owed witness no money. He also behaved very honorably to witness.

By Mr. Hall.—Clinton never went by any other name whilst witness knew him.

Mr. Chambers having said that he had no other evidence to offer,

Mr. Clarkson addressed the bench for the prisoner, declaring that if it was intended that anything like justice should be done in this case, a remand must be granted. He denounced the species of evidence taken in the District Attorney's private office at New York as of the most trumpery nature, such as could never be admissible in any English court of justice. He concluded by again demanding for his client a privilege which would be conceded to any Englishman—the privilege of disproving the charges brought thus irregularly against him.

Mr. Hall said, although it was not desired of him to offer an opinion as to the treaty act being of a prospective or retrospective character, he could not, as the subject had been so frequently alluded to, pass it over altogether without remark. He should not attempt to decide so grave a question himself, but would gladly leave it in the hands of the learned judges, to whom the case might be submitted, in the event of ulterior proceedings being taken on behalf of the prisoner. Still he was of opinion that there was nothing in the clauses of the act that could be regarded as limiting its operation to offences occurring after the date thereof, and he was strengthened in this opinion by the fact that the French treaty contained a clause expressly extending the operation of the act to all offences, whether of prior or subsequent date. With regard to the application for a remand, he would only say that, looking at the requisitions of the treaty act, and remarking that no general rule could be laid down in such matters (which must be left to the discretion of the magistrate), he was bound to express himself satisfied that such a *prima facie* case had been established by the evidence before him as justified him in taking that course which was defined by the terms of the treaty between this country and the United States. It was his duty to allow no unnecessary delay to take place, and therefore he should certify his committal of the prisoner to the Government, who would act accordingly. It was satisfactory to him to know that, if he had erred, his error might be corrected by a higher authority.

Mr. Clarkson applied for a copy of the depositions.

Mr. Hall said it was unusual to grant such application, and therefore refused it.

The case, with its numerous delays, occupied the whole of the day, to the entire exclusion of all other business from the court.

John McCauly, alias George Thompson, arrived at Buffalo last Friday from this city, having with him his wife and her sister, from Brooklyn. He took passage for Detroit in the Wisconsin on Saturday, but returned to Buffalo in consequence of some accident which occurred to the boat, and engaged rooms and board for his party at the Genesee County House, Madison Block. On Monday evening Mr. McCauly left his hotel for the purpose, he said, of visiting the theatre, since when he has been missing. He is an Englishman born—about 30 years of age—the height 5 feet 6—hair sandy, and face slightly peck marked. He was supposed to be in possession of a considerable sum of money; has connections at Toronto, U. C., and is, by trade, a dealer in collets.

ANOTHER ELLEN JEWETT AFFAIR!

HORRIBLE MURDER IN BOSTON OF A YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL FEMALE WITH AN ATTEMPT TO CONCEAL THE CRIME BY ARSON!!!

A most appalling tragedy took place in Boston on Monday night last, the awful development of which has frozen all hearts with horror, and communicated a shudder to every community which has subsequently been made acquainted with its dreadful details. It bears from the beginning to the end so striking a resemblance to the awful death of Ellen Jewett, of this city, some years ago, that we are almost irresistibly induced to dwell upon the latter tragedy as a bloody supplement to the first. The following accounts, commencing with that of the Boston Mail, and containing, along with the published statements, some private information from our correspondents, furnish the most full and particular history of the case yet given to the public:

Our city was thrown into a great state of excitement this morning, by a report that a most appalling murder had been committed at the West End, in a respectable house in Cedar Lane, which first was stated in our second edition, but without any of the particulars.

A coroner's jury was empanelled this forenoon, and under the direction of Coroner Pratt, proceeded to examine the body, and the premises in which the deed was perpetrated. The scene of the murder is a small two story brick house, in Cedar Lane, between Cedar and Charles streets, occupied by Mr. Joel Lawrence and wife, who have lived there something like twenty-five years. For some years past, as we understand, the premises have been used as a house of assignment—rooms being kept for the accommodation of those in the habit of visiting it.

The body, that of a young and beautiful female of 23 or 24, was lying on the floor, covered all but the breast, head and feet, with a bloody sheet which had been thrown over it. She lay on her back close to the grate, with the head turned over the right side. The head was thrown back, exposing a ghastly and terrible cut from ear to ear. The jugular vein and windpipe were entirely severed, the razor which the murderer used having entered to the bone. Her hair was partly consumed, and her face charred and blackened by the action of the fire.

The door of the house being unlocked on the arrival of the coroner's jury, they proceeded up one pair of stairs to the room in which the murder was committed; and the view was most appalling—inconceivably so to any one who was not there to see it.

The room, which was a small steez bed-room, to the rear of the house, in the second story, contained fragments of burnt clothing strewn about, and the walls were spattered with blood—probably done when she was dragged from the bed and thrown upon the floor. A chair, standing near the head of the bed, contained a pool of blood.

We gathered from a conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, and a girl in the house, that they were awakened about 5 o'clock in the morning, by a shriek up stairs, and a heavy fall, which apparently jarred the house; immediately after, and before they were hardly awake, a person came down stairs, slipped in the haste, and fell, but recovered, and rushed out of the front door.

The family then smelt fire, and going up to the room found it filled with flame and smoke. The fire was set in three different places—the bed which the murdered woman had occupied—the closet containing her dresses, and a bed in an adjoining bed room, which was unoccupied, were all more or less burnt. Against the door of the front bed room, occupied by a girl who lives there, a pile of bed clothes had been placed and then set on fire—it seems to have been the intention of the murderer to bury all evidence of his fiendish deed, in the conflagration of the house and death of its occupants.

The name of the murdered woman was Maria A. Bickford. She was of a slight graceful figure, and very beautiful. She has been married, but has not lived with her husband for some time past. He is a shoemaker by trade, and was lately in the employ of Mr. Smith, in Cambridge street. He is now in Bangor, where the ill-fated woman formerly belonged.

A letter was found in the room addressed A. J. T. to M. A. B. Also, a pair of men's drawers, cane and stocking, and a bunch of keys. Dr. Moriarty, who was present at the examination, said it was impossible for her to move after she received the death wound, and he must have dragged her from the bed. In the straw bed under which she slept, a bunch of matches were found nearly burnt up.

Suspensions, amounting almost to certainty, are fixed upon Albert J. Tirrell as the murderer, though he has not yet been arrested. Tirrell was arrested some time since at New Bedford, on a charge of adultery, and was lately discharged, having compromised the matter. He is said to be a native of Weymouth, in this State.

The Boston Times says:

The house in question has been considered by the Police for several years to have been used for illegal purposes. The murdered woman, to all appearances, was first lying on the bed, when the razor was applied to her throat. She then probably leaned over the side of the bed, where she bled some in the seat of a chair, and at last fell, or was pulled off, on to the floor, near the fire place. She had only a chemise on her person, and that was partially burnt. The bed clothes were set on fire, also a closet in the room, and a bed in an adjoining room, and some bed-clothes that were piled against the door of the front room, in which some of the lodgers slept. Her face and body were a good deal burnt, as also a considerable portion of the hair on her head. From a view of her person as she lay on the floor, she possessed much beauty of person. The contour of her form was full, her face was round and indicative of health, and her hair was of a rare blackness. She was said to be addicted to drinking, and at times was very passionate. She lived some years in Fruit street place, and kept a house of ill fame there.

A Jury of Inquest visited the premises in the forenoon at 11 o'clock, and found the room, which is on the second floor, in much confusion. Among other things, a trunk of clothes, in which matches had been introduced, was much burnt. The body of the murdered woman was much disfigured, and presented a horrible appearance. She lay in her blood on the floor, and the articles in the room were more or less stained with it. Some matches and a comb were found in the bed on which she had lain. Among the articles in the room, we noticed some lines of music, an accordion, a bottle of cologne, a parasol, gloves, shoes, &c. The jugular and windpipe were cut, and the throat entirely laid open. It seemed, by the bloody water in the wash bowl, that the murderer, after commencing the deed, coolly went to the wash stand and washed his hands.

The individual who passed the night with the deceased, and who, it is supposed, is the murderer, went

to the house in question at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon...

The jury found, among other things in the room, a letter addressed as follows:—"A. G. T. to M. A. B."

The suspicions of the police have fallen upon Albert J. Tirrell. He is said to be a desperate character...

Take the case, all in all—the fact that the girl was of great beauty, was formerly from Maine, was murdered by her lover...

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE SHOCKING MURDER IN BOSTON.

From the Boston Mail, Oct. 28.

Everything in the room occupied by this young, beautiful, and fascinating, but fallen woman, not debarred by the terrible scene so lately enacted...

From the Boston Journal, Oct. 28.

Coroner Pratt, this morning, at 9 o'clock, held an investigation in the room of the traverse jury of the Municipal Court, relative to the murder of Mrs. Bickford...

The following is the copy of a letter addressed to De Wolf, or Tirrell, at No. 9 Elm street, by some one. It is signed by one Cassimer. The letter is written in a neat female hand...

the room. Upon first entering the room, it was supposed by Mr. Lawrence the deceased had fled in the excitement of the moment...

The jury of inquest was as follows:—Artemus Binonda, foreman; Dr. Joseph Moriarty, Thomas Hollis, William Whitwell, Daniel Merrill and Charles Brown.

Joel Lawrence related.—I live in Cedar lane, or Puckney avenue; there is no sign up; I have lived there about twenty five years; I direct folks by saying to them that I live rear of 76 Charles st.

Nothing had transpired up to 9 o'clock last night as to Tirrell's arrest, though the officers have been informed that he had been seen recently among his relations at Weymouth...

PROTEST OF MANUFACTURERS.—We have received the following protest from several manufacturers who contributed to the late Fair...

Messrs. Editors.—We, the writers of this letter, as manufacturers, and contributors to the late Fair held at Niblo's, take this method to complain of the unjust conduct of some of the Judges...

SILVER PLATING FLUID, FOR PLATING WITH PURE SILVER. Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, or any other kind of old plated goods...

had come into getting into a little scrape in the city, and wanted me to carry him to his wife's father. He had a glazed cap on; he had a sick on, buttoned up and down; I saw no gloves or cane; he wanted me to drive on as fast as I could...

At this stage, the jury retired, and returned in half an hour. The witnesses in the case were then called, and bound over to the November term of the Supreme Court...

We would remark, that Mr. Coroner Pratt, previous to the commencement of the examination, said that it would be perfectly agreeable to the jury to have the gentlemen of the press present...

We have learned the following facts, which will be found of interest as connected with the late tragical occurrence in this city:

For some weeks during the last summer, Tirrell and Mrs. Bickford boarded together as man and wife, at the Hanover street house. To avoid suspicion, they took their meals at a private table...

While stopping at the above named house, they frequently quarrelled, it is said, and on one occasion, Maria had a valuable silk dress literally torn from her. Her husband, Mr. Bickford, was residing in the city at the time...

The father of this same Tirrell, Mr. Leonard Tirrell, was a representative for some twelve years to the General Court from the town of Weymouth...

There were unfounded rumors in circulation yesterday, that Tirrell was seen in Weymouth on Monday, while officers Merrifield and Coolidge were there.

\$2500 REWARD.—Whereas Livingston & Wells Express was, on the evening of the 23d inst. at Rochester, robbed of a trunk containing sundry packages of money...

\$100 REWARD.—Thursday night, 23d ult., our store was entered by some burglars who stole therefrom between three and four hundred dollars in New York State and Eastern bank bills...

\$50 REWARD.—Whereas Charles Holmes Perry, a sailor, formerly of the city of Bath, in England, who sailed as a passenger from the port of Liverpool in or about the month of March, 1836...

ABERNETHY'S BOTANICAL PILLS. One box of these invaluable Pills will cure all the quick medicines advertised for certain delicate diseases. Let the unfortunate rest assured that there is no exaggeration in asserting these Pills to be a speedy and radical cure for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Irritation of the Kidneys, &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. The subscriber begs to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, selected from the manufacturers of Europe, which will be warranted perfect Time Keepers...

FAIRBANK'S TOOL STORE.

The public are respectfully informed that at the above establishment may be found MICHIGAN'S and ARTIZANS' TOOLS, in almost endless variety. The subscriber having made it his study to ascertain where the best and cheapest implements used by mechanics are produced...

HENRY F. FAIRBANK, 44 Fulton street, between Pearl and Cliff sts.

LIVINGSTON & WELLS' EXPRESS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

C. LIVINGSTON, Proprietors. H. WELLS.

PACKAGES RECEIVED AND FORWARDED To the following AGENCIES AND OFFICES.

- W. A. Livingston, Albany Exchange, Albany
Pullen & Co., Troy
H. Y. Stuart, Little Falls
Bennett, Backus & Hawley, Utica
B. Leonard, Rome
T. A. Smith, Syracuse
J. C. Derby & Co., Auburn
Capt. T. D. Wilcox, Ithaca
John Fargo, Geneva
J. G. Shepard, Cansanagna
H. J. Hastings, Rochester
Nickosou & Paine, Albion
George H. Boughton, Lockport
L. A. Smith, Batavia
Livingston & Wells, Buffalo

M. C. Younglove, Cleveland
Wells & Co., Detroit
S. F. Gale & Co., Chicago
By Virgil & Co. to Montreal.
By C. Mead to Toronto.

\$2500 REWARD.—Whereas Livingston & Wells Express was, on the evening of the 23d inst. at Rochester, robbed of a trunk containing sundry packages of money, and \$1000 having been offered by said Livingston & Wells, we hereby offer an additional reward of \$1000 for the recovery of the trunk and its contents, and \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the Robber, or Robbers.

\$100 REWARD.—Thursday night, 23d ult., our store was entered by some burglars who stole therefrom between three and four hundred dollars in New York State and Eastern bank bills. Also, check of Sheldon & Co. No. 131, on the Bank of America, for \$36; Messrs. Townsend & Brothers' check, payable to our order on the Union Bank, for \$70 77—payment of which have been stopped.

\$50 REWARD.—Whereas Charles Holmes Perry, a sailor, formerly of the city of Bath, in England, who sailed as a passenger from the port of Liverpool in or about the month of March, 1836, on board a vessel called the Jane, belonging to Plymouth, in England, to New York, in the United States of America, and has not since been heard of by his friends, who reside in England. Any information respecting him will be gratefully acknowledged, and should it lead to any final discovery of him, either living or dead, the above reward will be paid.

ABERNETHY'S BOTANICAL PILLS. One box of these invaluable Pills will cure all the quick medicines advertised for certain delicate diseases. Let the unfortunate rest assured that there is no exaggeration in asserting these Pills to be a speedy and radical cure for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Irritation of the Kidneys, &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. The subscriber begs to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, selected from the manufacturers of Europe, which will be warranted perfect Time Keepers...

A. R. THOMPSON, WATCH MAKER, JEWELER, AND DEALER IN DIAMONDS.

309 1-2 Broadway, Sells Watches and Jewelry cheaper than any other House in the city. Gold Watches from \$15 to \$100 each. Silver do. from \$5 to \$40. All watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

FINE WATCHES, SILVER SPOONS, AND JEWELRY.

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of purchasers of Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, and Spectacles, to his stock, which will be found in all respects, as good and as cheap as at any other establishment in the city.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, For the Removal and permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System.

The operation of this preparation is three-fold. It acts as a tonic, strengthening the digestive power and restoring the appetite, as an aperient, peculiarly suited and gentle in its laxative effect, and as an anti-septic, purifying the fluids of the body, and neutralizing the active principle of disease.

This may certify that my son, now aged seventeen, has been ten years afflicted with the Scrofulous Humor. At the age of seven years he had the measles, which probably caused this humor to make its appearance in a most singular way, covering his body from his head to his feet with small tumors.

The proprietor of this fine Hotel, formerly known as Gadsby's, but now generally called Coleman's Hotel, desires to return his thanks to his friends and the traveling portion of the community generally, for the favors which they have bestowed upon him since he opened his establishment, and to assure them that he will spare no exertions to render his house worthy of the patronage of which he has already received so liberal a share.

Knowing that Dr. Sands' Sarsaparilla was the only medicine that had ever done him any good, I applied to Mr. Powie, Apothecary at Boston, for more. He has taken fifteen bottles of it, which has removed the humor from his eyes and hearing, and he now appears to be cured, and radically so.

These are the simple statements of the facts of the case, and I feel it my duty to make those facts known to the public, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted in like manner, feeling a full conviction the cure has been effected solely from the effect of this invaluable medicine.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. A. D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggist, 79 Fulton street, 273 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States.

F. & O. LOCKWOOD, WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER, 126 Fulton street, (Sun Building.)

Is daily receiving the latest styles of fashionable Jewelry, consisting of Gold and Hair Bracelets, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Gold Chains and Keys, Genis Vest Chains, Gold Enamelled Pencils of new style, also Gold Watches for Ladies and Gents of the best quality, and most beautiful descriptive pieces, from \$36 to \$75.

P. HEGONE, dealer in PICKLED OYSTERS, GLASS, LOBSTERS, MUSCLES, MIXED AND PLAIN PICKLES AND CATSUPS, OF ALL KINDS; ALSO PREPARED FRUIT OF ALL KINDS.

158 Greenwich st. cor. Courtland, N. Y. Families and Ships supplied at the shortest notice. ul-3m-ann

The great Snake recently exhibited in Broadway, and little Tom Thumb, are both great in their way; and the great excitement about great politicians exposed by Mackenzie is the great topic of the day.

Accordeons accurately tuned and repaired at short notice, and warranted correct. GEORGE W. PRATT, 75 Chatham street.

INDEPENDENT POLICE OFFICE, No. 48 Centre Street, NEW YORK.

The proprietor of this fine Hotel, formerly known as Gadsby's, but now generally called Coleman's Hotel, desires to return his thanks to his friends and the traveling portion of the community generally, for the favors which they have bestowed upon him since he opened his establishment, and to assure them that he will spare no exertions to render his house worthy of the patronage of which he has already received so liberal a share.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

The proprietor of this fine Hotel, formerly known as Gadsby's, but now generally called Coleman's Hotel, desires to return his thanks to his friends and the traveling portion of the community generally, for the favors which they have bestowed upon him since he opened his establishment, and to assure them that he will spare no exertions to render his house worthy of the patronage of which he has already received so liberal a share.

WILKES' HISTORY OF OREGON, GEOGRAPHICAL AND POLITICAL, Embracing an Analysis of the old Spanish claims, the British pretensions, the United States title; an account of the present condition and character of the country, and a thorough examination of the project of a NATIONAL RAILROAD, FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

To which is added, a Journal of the events of the celebrated Emigrating Expedition of 1811, containing an account of the route from Missouri to Astoria, a Table of Distances, and the physical and political description of the Territory, and its settlements, by a Member of the recently organized OREGON LEGISLATURE.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE. The public are respectfully cautioned against an article which is offered at reduced prices, purporting to be "Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor."

OWNERS WANTED, for a valuable Opera Glass and a splendid gold Pencil Case, with a gold pen attached. The above articles were taken from the person of Alfred Morgan, the hotel thief, lately escaped from the New York Penitentiary, and are supposed to have been stolen. Apply to GEORGE J. COOLEIDGE, Constable, No. 3 Franklin Avenue, Boston.

WRIGHT'S PRINTING OFFICE, 74 Fulton, cor. Gold street.

Circulars, Handbills, Posting Bills, &c. &c. printed at the shortest notice. Orders received at this office.

ENOCH E. CAMP, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 27 Centre street, near Duane.

Respectfully informs his numerous friends in this city and elsewhere, that the increase of his professional business has compelled him to engage the assistance of one of the most accurate attorneys of the New-York Bar, who will always be found at his office, in his absence.

ACCORDEONS! ACCORDEONS!

The subscriber offers for sale at 75 Chatham street, a large and splendid assortment of the best finished and fine-tuned French Accordeons, at wholesale and retail, for cash, at reduced prices.

Accordeons accurately tuned and repaired at short notice, and warranted correct. GEORGE W. PRATT, 75 Chatham street.

PEASE'S HOREHOUND CANDY.

Those, if any such there be, who think the manufacture of this candy a simple affair, are egregiously mistaken. No less than twenty-five ingredients, each prepared with infinite care, are amalgamated by a peculiar process in this extraordinary compound.

Estimated Friends.—I am no friend to puffing or quackery, but having been cured of a very bad cough and colic by the use of your Compound Horehound Candy, I feel desirous to recommend it to others, that each may give it a fair trial and then judge for himself.

Gentlemen.—I have used your Horehound Candy for the epidemic or influenza, and find it gives great relief both to the distress on the chest or lungs, and to the cough which so universally follows.

Gentlemen.—The Horehound Candy you had the kindness to send me, I have used pretty freely; and it is with pleasure I take this occasion to acknowledge its good effects upon my voice and general health.

Samuel Hammond (of the late firm of Benedict & Hammond) having associated with him Mr. Edwin Asherah, under the firm of Samuel Hammond & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they will continue the business of selling and repairing FINE WATCHES, at the old stand, No. 44 Merchants' Exchange, in William, first door from Wall street.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

Samuel Hammond (of the late firm of Benedict & Hammond) having associated with him Mr. Edwin Asherah, under the firm of Samuel Hammond & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they will continue the business of selling and repairing FINE WATCHES, at the old stand, No. 44 Merchants' Exchange, in William, first door from Wall street.

830 REWARD. Stolen from the subscriber, at Detroit, Michigan, about October, 1843, a sorrel horse, then about fifteen months high, four years old, brown, white stripe down the face, hind feet and right fore foot white, long curly tail, white hairs on his flank, an appearance of incipient ringbone on the right hind foot; natural trotter; disposed to back; well broken to saddle and harness.

PRICE, 25 CENTS. For sale at the office of the "National Police Gazette," No. 27 Centre street, and at the book stores.

HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA

Is now almost exclusively used for Coughs, Colds, Hoarse Spitting, Pains in the Breast, &c., by the more eminent physicians of Europe and America. It is a positive and speedy cure; and it is the only medicine known which actually arrests the formation of Tubercles on the Lungs, and thus cures Consumption.

LIFE INSURANCE. CAPITAL \$2,500,000.

The insured entitled to participation of profits in both European and American policies.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON.

U. STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS, (OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.) New York. Jacob Harvey, Esq., Chm. George Barclay, Esq. John J. Palmer, Esq. Samuel S. Howland, Esq. Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gorham A. Worth, Esq. James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

The following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz: The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

\$50 REWARD.—Stolen on Sunday morning last from the sloop "Bee," Albert Chase master, lying at the foot of Rosevelt street, by the cabin boy, a sum of \$160, the property of the captain. This money was in two \$50's on the Mechanics' Banking Association, four \$10's in Eastern money, two \$5 bills and one \$5 gold piece.

\$500 REWARD. Office of the Richmond, Va., Fire Association. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on Tuesday the 13th May, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: "Whereas, we are satisfied that most of the recent fires in the city have been caused by design,—Resolved, That a reward of five hundred dollars be offered by the Richmond Fire Association for the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons who may have set any house on fire during the last three months, or who shall set any house on fire with malicious intent, within the corporation."

\$100 REWARD.—Stolen from the house No. 250 William street, October 3d, 1845, 1 gold patent lever watch, "Samuel Morris, Liverpool, No. 1843," 1 gold and 1 silver watch, "M. J. Tobias & Co. Liverpool, No. 2656," 1 do. do. "Marchand Peret, No. 1857," 1 do. do. brass esp. "Marchand Peret, No. 2223," 4 silver and 10 gold pieces, "M. J. Tobias & Co. Liverpool, Nos. 36156, 26156, 26159, 26160," 2 do. do. "E. H. Cooper, Nos. 3715, 3717," 1 do. do. "E. Hyde, No. 4266," 1 do. do. "Ate & Fenner Locele, 1311," 1 do. do. "Bante Geneva, 36508," 1 do. do. "Brothers & May, 6968," 1 do. silver watch, "M. J. Tobias & Co. 5612 or 2710, 101," 2 do. second hand lew. "M. J. Tobias & Co. 1160 or 2560," 6 D. R. silver watches, Nos. not known, 3 or 4 doz gold rings and bracelets, and 1 gold cant chain, with gold studs, with a set stone, 1 do. with plain links, 1 gold fob chain, with a set key, with amethyst stones, and 10 gold pencils. The above reward will be paid for the property and thief, on application at this office, or to A. H. GOODMAN.

\$100 REWARD.—Stolen on Monday, October 6th, between 7 and 9 o'clock, A. M. from the trunk of Capt. C. K. Davis, City Hotel, a package containing 21 large silver spoons, 24 small do. do, 26 large forks, do, 24 small forks, do, 2 sugar tongs, 9 salt spoons; sugar tongs and salt spoons, six German silver, the sugar tongs marked "Emily," all the rest are marked "No. 95," on the back. This silver is styled Queen's pattern, maker's name "Wilson & Co." or "Wilson & Son." Fifty dollars of the above reward will be paid by C. K. Davis; fifty dollars by C. Jennings, City Hotel, or on application at this office.

PRICES REDUCED 34 PER CENT. 102 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y. MANUFACTORY OF CHAPMAN'S MAGIC STROP OF FOUR SIDES. This celebrated Magic Strop has acquired its great popularity from two causes: its cheapness and its excellence. It is of four sides, one of which is the horse, the others contain compositions for sharpening, and giving the keenest edge to the razor. Retail for 60 cts. 62 1/2 cts. 75 cts. and \$1 each, according to size and outward finish. Prices by the dozen, \$3 60, \$5 00, and \$5. A two-side Strop with horse, \$2 60 per dozen, 34 cts each. o25-1m-h, au

