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ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1836.

ROBINSON'S TRIAL.—We again devote most of our paper to this protracted trial. The testimony is now all before our readers, and ere this, we doubt not, a Verdict of *Acquittal* has been rendered by the Jury, in favor of as black a Murderer as ever disgraced a gibbet. And this Acquittal will have been produced by means which cannot fail to inflict a deep blow upon the Criminal Jurisprudence of our State. It will destroy the public confidence in Judicial Tribunals. We can no longer boast that JUSTICE holds an even Scale, dispensing its judgements impartially to the high and the low.

We have never before witnessed such a bitter mockery of Justice as this whole trial has exhibited. The Court has resembled a Theatre or a Club-Room more than a Hall of Justice. The friends of the Murderer have been—to the eternal infamy of the Court—permitted, by their constant cheers and plaudits, to taint and sicken the atmosphere, and to bewilder and overawe the Jury. A Court which tolerates such a want on contempt of its dignity and character, during a capital trial, is either corrupt or pusilanimous, and in either case, unfit to administer Justice.

The Counsel for the People, though desiring to discharge their duty, have yielded quite too much. They have submitted, too readily, to repeated and manifestly incorrect decisions. They have also given to much license to the arrogant and brow-beating spirit manifested by the opposing Counsel.

The law of the land holds that all persons shall be deemed innocent until they are proved guilty. In like manner persons are to be held innocent who, upon trial, are acquitted. But the trial must be *fair* and *impartial* to entitle persons to the benefit of this rule of constructive innocence. But such has not been Robinson's case. It was neither *fair* nor *legal* for the Court and the District Attorney to barter away the People's right to close the argument to the Jury. It was not fair nor lawful for the Court to allow Robinson's friends to turn that Hall into a Theatre. And above all, it was most *unfair* and *unjust* in the Court to refuse the reading of Letters, proved to have been written by Robinson to Hellen Jewett, and containing matters which had a direct and important bearing upon the trial.

All parties—Court, Counsel and *packed* spectators, seem to have entered upon this trial with a full conviction that Robinson was guilty, and that, nolens volens, he must be Acquitted. The opening testimony, though bearing hard upon the Prisoner, excited neither surprise nor apprehension. Circumstances were revealed calculated to rouse the public indignation, but none was expressed! Finally, "*proof strong as holy writ*" was illicited against the Prisoner, without apparently carrying conviction to a mind present! But when, amind the mass of clear, conclusive, overwhelming evidence of guilt, the Counsel for the Prisoner wormed out an apparent discrepancy, or tortured a word into an equivocal meaning, the mob filled the Court-Room with its insulting huzzas—and the Court tamely submitted to this *prostitution* of its dignity!

The testimony of Mrs. Townsend, and the unfortunate inmates of her House bears through out, upon its face, the impress of TRUTH. Not is its truth, its probability or its consistency, materially impaired or affected by the long and embarrassing cross-examinations of the Prisoners Counsel. Indeed it is most clear that those persons had no earthly motive but to tell the TRUTH. And besides, most of their testimony is corroborated either by independant circumstances or by other witnesses.

It is proved beyond all doubt or question, that Robinson's cloak, and the hatchet with which the murder was committed, were found in Mrs. Townsend's yard. This hatchet, too, belonged in Mr. Hoxie's store, and was taken away the evening that the murder was committed. It was proved, also, that an intimacy existed between Robinson and his victim; that they exchanged letters and miniatures. It was also proved that he was in the habit of visiting the deceased. All this, and much more, appeared by testimony of an unexceptionable character.—It was then proved to the satisfaction of all *unbiassed* and *impartial* minds, that Robinson came to Mrs. Townsend's on the night of the murder, in this same cloak; that he went to Hellen Jewett's room; that at 11 o'clock he ordered champagne, and that when Mrs. Townsend went up stairs with the wine she saw him on the bed. Here the testimony leaves him. And here, after human eyes were withdrawn, he undoubtedly perpetrated a crime which, under all the circumstances, has few parallels in the annals of atrocity. Having first murdered the wretched girl who had probably fallen asleep in his arms, the monster lit up a funeral pile, which, but for an accidental circumstance, might have cost a dozen lives.

And what is the nature of his defence? The most bald and naked that can be imagined.—Counsel who did not rely either upon the favor or the stupidity of a Court and Jury, would not have dared to insult them with such empty pretences. "What," exclaims Mr. Hoffman, "could this poor boy do against such an array of prostitutes?" And who is this "poor boy," but the habitual, practised, profligate associate and companion of "prostitutes?" Do we not find this "poor boy" frequenting Mrs. Townsend's under one *alias*, and attempting to buy Poison at a Druggists under another? Is not his pockt-book, when examined by the Police, gorged with bills of exchange, stolen from his employer? And yet Counsel claims sympathy for this "poor boy" against the testimony of "prostitutes:" and these "prostitutes" his chosen—and but that they are every way less guilty and more entitled to sympathy and forbearance—his fit companions.

We have neither room nor time to extend these reflections. But the subject shall be resumed.

The Fayetteville Observer urges upon its readers the cultivation of an abundance of the tomato, as an article of diet equally agreeable and salutary, medicinal in diseases of the liver, and likely, in the opinion of some physicians, to supercede the use of calomel.

Fatal Casualty.—Two men, William Smith and Henry Fox, of the city of Hudson, were drowned on Sunday last. The deceased with two others were in a small boat which capsized within a short distance of one of the wharfs.—They are all said to have been intoxicated.

A Mr. George S. Mott, formerly of N. York, was killed by the Indians at his plantation, near Mandarin, E. Florida, on the 18th May. He had been spending the winter in New-York, and arrived there on the 17th—the day before his murder.

The great Internal Improvement Bill has passed the Maryland House of Delegates, 48 to 29. It was expected to pass the Senate on Saturday. It authorises large subscriptions by the State, to sundry works of internal improvement.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

TRIAL OF RICHARD P. ROBINSON FOR THE MURDER OF ELLEN JEWETT,

Before Judge Edwards, and Aldermen Benson, Banks, Ingraham and Randall.

(*Continued.*)

MONDAY MORNING, June 6.

Defence Resumed.

Several of the witnesses were called but did not appear. Mr. Maxwell stated that he was of opinion the witnesses could not get in, owing to the great crowd about the doors, and the want of sufficient means to keep the passage open.—He said it was with great difficulty and after much delay that he had himself succeeded in getting in.

Judge Edwards gave notice that sentence will not be passed on the journeymen tailors until after this case is disposed of.

Peter Collyer sworn.—Is a watchman of the first district. Was on duty on the night of the murder. Was on his post between Franklin and Chapel streets when the alarm was given. Went to the house in Thomas street. Was the fifth man that arrived. Stayed till after day break. Saw Rosina Townsend. Asked her if she knew the person who was in the room with Helen Jewett. She said she did—his name was Frank Rivers.

Witness asked if that was his real name, she said she did not know. Witness asked if she would know him if she should see him. She said, not by day-light. That he had not visited the house more than three or four times, and when he came he had his cloak round his face so that she had never seen his face, and would not know him if she met him in the street. This was said in presence of the girls living in the house—some six or seven. She said he went up stairs into Helen Jewett's room—a bottle of champagne was called for and she carried it up. That she did not see him when she went up, for Helen came to the door and took the wine, and she (Mrs. Townsend) came immediately down, without being able to see him. Witness then put the question generally to the girls, whether any of them knew him All said they did not, except one.

Cross examined.—Two men were in the room during witness's conversation with Mrs. Townsend Mr. Secor and Mr. Lane. Mrs. Townsend did not say she saw any peson in Helen Jewett's room. All the persons in the room might have heard the conversation. Mrs Townsend said when he came in, he had his cloak round his face, so that she could not see him, and that was the way he always wore it when he came. She said she did not see his face and could not swear that it was Frank Rivers. Witness made his inquries for the purpose of detecting the murderer. Witness asked her where Frank Rivers lived. She said she did not know. One of the girls present, Miss Stevens, said she knew: that he attended a dry good store in Pearl street, near Chatham, & that on a week day she could find him in a few moments. Neither Miss Stevens nor any other person pretended to know him by any other name than Frank Rivers. Witness then went with Mr. Lane in search of Mr. Brink. They went to his house, roused him up, told him where to go, and then went back to Mrs. Townend's.—Witness did not know Mrs. Townsend before, and was not in court when she was examined. Was in the court on Friday. Knew the person with whom he conversed to be Mrs. Townsend. by her appearing to be mistress of the house and being so addressed by the girls.

Witness heard her say nothing about the lamp in the entry being lighted. If she had said any thing on the subject, thinks he must have heard it. Is positive she did not say she saw Frank Rivers' face. She did not say that when she handed the Champagne to Helen the door swung open, nor any thing about the position of the light in the room. Heard her say that at about 3 o'clock in the morning she found a light in the entry. Is positive as to this fact. She said she found the back door ajar. She said the light she found in the entry was a round lamp, of which there were but two in the house, one belonging to Miss Stevens's room and the other to Helen Jewett's. When she found the back door partly open she thought that one of the girls had perhaps gone into the yard—she opened the door and called aloud two or three times but no one answered. She then took the light which she found locked, and thence to Helen Jewett's room; as she opened the door the smoke rushed out in her face. Is not aware that any other watchmen were present, at this conversation, than the two he mentioned. Mr. Lane, one of those two, had some conversation with Mrs. Townsend, at the same time and on the same subject.

When he first went into the house Mrs. Townsend was up stairs, between Miss Steven's room and Miss Jewett's. Three watchmen, Mr. Garland, Mr. Van Norden and Mr. Hall, were there before he was. The fire was not quite extinguished when he got there—not blazing but smoking. Mr. Lane put some questions to Mrs. Townsend, respecting the name of the supposed murderer, but witness cannot say particularly what they were, as about that time he went into the other room where the body was. Was absent about five minutes. When he came back Mr. Brink and the coroner had come. [District Attorney inquired as to any renewal of the conversation when he returned—objected to by Maxwell, because no reference had been made to such renewal in the direct examination—question overruled.] Witness related the substance of his conversation with Mrs. Townsend to a number of watchmen at the watch-house—Mr. Secor, Mr. Garland, and others. Mentioned that she had said she did not see Frank River's face. Witness has been asked by Mr. Maxwell what he knew abou. the matter, and other persons have also asked him from time to time. Had some conversation on the subject with Mr. Hoffman.

Direct resumed. Has lived in New York 12 years—has been a watchman since October; has not conversed with Mr. Hoxie or any friend of the prisoner on the subject of his testimony; has no inducement to testify except his desire that the truth shall be ascertained. Mrs. Townsend told him that Miss Stevens's room adjoins Helen Jewett's room. The rooms are divided by a lath and plaster partition. Helen Jewett's bed was near this partition.

Mr. Maxwell here asked the district attorney if he could produce Miss Stevens. The district attorney answered that she was dead—that she ruptured a blood vessel on the day after the murder, which caused her death about a week ago. The witness reiterated his statement that she, Miss Stevens, said she knew the real name of Frank Rivers, that he attended in a dry good store in Pearl-street, and she could find him in a few moments, if it were a week day.

Mrs. Townsend recalled by Mr. Maxwell.—Asked if she knew Sarah Dunscombe, the colored girl. Ans. Yes. Heard her say, a few days since, after she had been examined in court, that Frank Rivers (Robinson) was at the house on Thursday evening. She, Mrs. Townsend, knows that he was there on Thursday or Wednesday evening—cannot say which. Her opinion as to the day, is not effected by the declaration of the colored girl, that it was Thursday. She cannot say whether it was Wednesday or Thursday. Is positive that she did not, on her former examination, state Thursday positively as the day. [Mr. Maxwell here read from a minute of her former examination, a positive statement that it was Thursday. Other minutes, however, including that of the court, stated that she mentioned both Wednesday and Thursday, and could not be positive which.]—Maria Stevens died about ten days ago. Died at Mrs. Gallagher's. She occupied the room adjoining Helen Jewett's.

Does not know shat suicide has been committed, since the murder of Helen Jewett, by any person who was in her house on the night of the murder. [Asked if she has heard of any such thing Question objected to. Objection overruled.] Witness says she has not heard of any person who was in her house that night having committed suicide.

By Mr. Phœnix.—Had mentioned the fact of prisoner having a bald place on his head to him (Mr. Phoenix) and Mr. Morrell before she saw it stated in one of the papers. It was at Mr. Phoenix's office, or Mr. Morrell's. A watch, chain, and ruby ring were found in Helen Jewett's room after her death. Also clothing and books, and a box of papers. Had seen the box a few days before in Helen's room. One of the watchmen brought the watch, chain and ring to her: she kept them about one hour, and then gave them to one of the officers in attendance—she thinks the coroner. Did not tell any watchman, or any other person, on the morning after the murder, that she had not seen Frank Rivers's face when she let him in. Does not know Mr. Collyer, a watchman. Did not make any statement to any watchman relative to her seeing Rivers's face, different from what she had stated on her direct examination.

By Mr. Price. Did not tell any thing to any watchman until after the inquest. Corrects herself by saying that she told nothing particular.—When she let them in the house, told them it was on fire. Has passed the last three days in he house opposite—the ladies who boarded with her, were in her company—gave the names of the ladies, seven or eight in number, and the colored girl Dunscomb, also Salters, and French have been examined on this trial. Neither witness nor the girls have been questioned or examined on the subject since they have been over the way, except one evening a person came and spoke to one or two of the girls. Knows that Salters and French were examined, because an officer came for them and brought them back.

They also mentioned that they had been examined and spoke *generally* of the nature of their testimony but deponent paid little attention to their conversation. Dunscomb told witness she had been examined at the police. Witness had not seen Sarah Dunscomb since she left her house on the morning of the murder and has not seen her until she saw her in Court.

By Mr. Phœnix.—Has been requested not to hold any conversation with the girls on the subject; and when they have spoken to her, she has stopped them. It was on Monday evening she was desired not to converse on the matter.

O. M. Lowndes recalled and examined by Mr. Hoffman.—Was the magistrate who conducted the examination. Rosina Townsend was examined on the question of commitment. Notes were taken by the clerk of the police under his directions. Rosina Townsend stated that she had recognized Robinson's voice on the second knock at her door. Thinks there can be no doubt she said so. The question was put more than once. Not a word was then said about Bill Easy's voice.

Thinks she swore that Robinson was at her house on Thursday evening; there is nothing however in the minutes; but he is satisfied he has heard it from her at some time or other. There was not a word said during that examination about a bald place on his head. She described his situation in bed, as lying on his side, leaning on his elbow, as if a little raised, and reading. She said the light was on the bed, or close to it.—When she took up the champagne, understood her to say that she stood in the door but a very short time—handed in the wine and went down stairs.

The attention of witness was more particularly directed to the fact of Robinson being there on Thursday night by the testimony of Sarah Dunscomb. She also swore that she believed the person she saw at Helen's room on Saturday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, was Robinson. Witness has stated it as his opinion, from her testimony, that Robinson was there at that time. Sarah swore that Robinson was there on Thursday night, and Helen asked her the next morning if the miniature was not like him. Sarah was not examined before the coroner's jury, but she stated that she saw Robinson at Mrs. Townsend's on Sunday morning.

By Mr. Phœnix.—Mrs. Townsend was under oath when she made the statement to witness. The minutes then taken are in the hand writing of Resolvet Stevens, and were taken down as she gave her testimony. Witness took the minutes of Sarah Dunscomb's testimony, as the clerk was not there. Every thing was taken down that was thought material.

By Mr. Hoffman—On the examination for commitment, the witness and Mr. Stevens suspended taking down the cross examinations, when Mr. Price told him to continue them as they might be important hereafter.

By Mr. Phœnix.—Questions were put and answers given, which were not put down by the clerk, but witness does not recollect what they were. Witness brought some papers and letters from Helen's room, and others were sent to him by the coroner. Can only identify one letter which he took from the room, and which he knows from having read it in her room. He cannot designate particular letters brought to him by the coroner, but a large portion of the whole came through him or his clerk.

Robert G. Moulton called. By Counsel.—Where did you live at the time of the alleged murder? 42 Dey st. Same house with the prisoner? Yes. At what time did you come to that house on Thursday preceeding the Saturday of the murder? Cannot say exactly between six and seven o'clock.

By the Court. In the afternoon? Yes.

By Counsel. At what hour that evening did you see the prisoner at the bar? I think about 7 o'clock. How long did you continue in his company? Till about 12 o'clock, the time he went to bed, between 12 and 1 o'clock. What was the day of the murder? [illegible] What was the play of Judah and the Dumb Belle. Was the prisoner at the bar, between seven and half past twelve at the Theatre in your company that night? He was so at the Treatre and at the house 'till that time. He went to his bed.

By the Prosecution—Did you go from your house to the theatre with him that night? I cannot say with certainty; we may have met at our house in John street. About what hour did you go to the Theatre? We were there when the curtain rose. Had the curtain rose before you got there? I think not. How long did you continue in the theatre? Till the performance closed. Did you remain there all the time? Yes. Did you remain together all the time you were at the theatre? I think we did. What box did you set in? We went in the Pit till the Maid of Judah was finished, then we went to the boxes. Did you discover any person in the pit that you was acquainted with or spoke to? I think not. You then went into the Box tier, where did you take your seats? I do not recollect, the house was crowded, I believe in different parts. Dont you recollect any particular box you was in? No. Which row? Part of the time in the second tier, part in the third tier. Was it not so crowded that you could not get a seat in the second or third tier? I think not. Did you see any person in the third tier that you was acquainted with? None, only by sight. Did you know Hellen Jewett? By sight. Was she there? She was. Did you see Robinson talk to her that night? I did. Will you state where in John street you met that night before you went to the theatre? I do not know that we met in John street that night, we have met at Parkers coffee house. Did not Robinson have a cloak on that night? I think not.—You walked with Robinson in John street that night you walked with him to the theatre, you went to the pit, cannot you recollect if he had a cloak on that night? I cannot. Have you ever seen him wear a cloak? I have. How often? I cannot say. How long since you first seen him wear a cloak? Sometime in the winter, when the snow was on the ground, but cannot recollect when. Have you seen him wear a cloak in the daytime? I think I did, once. As you have seen him wear a cloak a number of times, what kind of a cloak was it? I think blue. Was it cloth? Yes. How faced. I think with velvet. What color? I think black. What ornaments were there to it, cords or any thing like that. I think there were. Tassels? I think there was. Have you seen the cloak since the murder was committed? I have not, that I know of. Has a cloak ever been shown to you in the Police Court by any of the Police officers? No. Is that the cloak? I cannot swear to it. Was it like it? It was a cloth cloak with tassels. Did you ever have the prisoner's cloak in your hand before the murder? I had not. Was it like that? Yes. Was you ever out sleigh riding with Mr. Robinson? I was. Do you know who made Robinson's cloak? I do not. Did you hear him say? No. How often have you been out sleigh-riding with him? Twice I think. At any time you was out sleigh-riding with him, did he have a quarrel with any person in your presence? Never. White did you go? One time to Jamaica, the other to Harlem. Had he his cloak? I believe he had. Do you know where he kept his cloak when at home? I do not. Did Robinson have a night key to let him in when he pleased? I expect so. Are you sure of it? No. At what time from the theatre did you go home? At twelve, or past twelve. How did you get in? I think I opened the door with my night key. Was you ever at Mrs. Townsend's? I was.—Was you there the first part of the night the murder was committed? I was. Alone, or in company? In company. Who was with you? Mr. James Tew. By what name did Mr. Tew go at the house of Mrs. Townsend? I do not know. Did you ever hear him called Frank Rivers? Not to my recollection.

By the Court. When was you there? About half-past nine.

By Prosecution—Who let you in? I cannot say; a female, but who it was I cannot say. Did you know Mrs. Townsend? I did not. How often had you been at that house before the night of the murder? Twice, I think. Did you know Elizabeth Salters? Yes, by name. Did you see her that night? Yes. What part of the house did you see her in? In the entry.—Had you any conversation with her in the entry? None, myself. Did Mr. Tew go in with you? He did. Had he any conversation with Miss Salters in the entry? He had. What was said? (Objected to.) Did Mr. Tew go up stairs? I think not. How long was you there? I think 10 or 15 minutes. Did you go to no part of the house except the entry? No. Did you see Helen Jewett there that night? No. Did you inquire for her? I did not, myself.—Did Mr. Tew? I did not hear him. Did you at any time see the cloak, which the prisoner wore after the tassel was off? He mentioned to me after the sleigh ride that he had lost one of the tassels. Did he say it was off, or he had lost it? That he had lost it? About what hour did you take tea on the evening of the night the murder was committed? About 7. Had you any overcloak on the night you went to the Theatre? I think not. Did Robinson and you stop any where in the neighborhood before you went into the Pit? I think not.

Thomas Garland sworn.—By Counsel.—Are you one of the city watchmen? I am. Whose watch? Capt. Hull's. Where was you posted on Saturday night of the murder? Corner of Thomas and Chapel. What time did you occupy on the post? from 2 to 4 o'clock. If you heard an alarm, state when? At the corner of Thomas and Chapel streets, about 20 minutes past 3. From what house did the alarm proceed? Between Hudson and Chapel. Did you go to it? Yes. What period intervened before you got to the house after the alarm? Not over one minute. Was you the first watchman? I believe I was, she said there had been no other.—When you entered the house how many men did you see, and in what part? When I first went in I saw two men in the room on the right, the first after you go into the door. Mrs. Townsend and two men. When you saw these two men, what impression was made upon you from their attitude and manner? (Objected to.) I took it those two men were going to fight, they being in their shirt sleeves. I then turned to the stoop and rapped the long rap. When you came in what did she say to you? She said a girl had been murdered in the house and the room set on fire. How long after this did you go to the upper part? I got two watchmen to my assistance. How many minutes? Not over 5 or 10. When you went up stairs did you see any men standing, and if so, how near the door of the room? In front of the door of Helen Jewett's room I caught a young man in my arms, he was undressed. Did you discover any man or woman about that time going down stairs with a band box in their hand? Not then. How long first? After I had been there a woman seemed to come out of one of the rooms with a band box. And went down stairs? Yes. After you had been informed by Mrs. Townsend of the murder what did you say about the door being locked? I said let the door be locked and no person be let in or out but watchmen. Could you be mistaken? No. How many men were there in the house? Three watchmen and four other men, as near as I can recollect. How long after you had given direction about the door, was it that you discovered the men had disappeared? Not till after the watchmen came. Did you go into the yard that night? I did.—What part of the yard? As far as the cistern, and put the light down a little ways, the cistern was open. Was there a step ladder in the yard? Yes, near the fence. Is the cistern near the house? Yes. So that if the step ladder was in a different position in the morning, it must have been changed from what you saw it? Yes. What kind of a night? Very dark, rather damp towards morning. In what condition did you find the body when you went up stairs? She was lying with her head on her arm, on her stomach, with her back up. From the time you first heard the alarm until you went up stairs after you called the other watchman, how many minutes do you suppose elapsed? Not over 15 or 20 minutes, I think. Do you feel sure of 15 minutes! Yes, somewhere thereabouts. Was you the first man, or the first individual that went into that room that applied water to extinguish the fire? Yes. Did you call for water yourself? Yes. Was there any appearance of any attempt by the use of water to extinguish the fire before you did so? Not that I recollect.

By a Juror—Was the fire blazing! No, it was a smouldering burning?

By Counsel.—Was the door open when you went up? Open. Did you suppose the fire had been for sometime? Yes. Did you observe the smoke? Yes, I smelt it on the stairs, it was dark.

By Prosecution.—Was you on the first turn of the watch? I cannot recollect, I was from 2 to 4. Was you out in the early part of the night? Yes. What was the state of the weather? It was dark. Was it drisly? Not that I know of, unless it was when I was in the watch-house? Was it a cold night? No not very cold. Was you out between 9, 10 and 11? Yes. What was the state of the atmosphere between 9 and 10? I will not say certain, but I believe it had. Was Mrs. Townsend was at the door and they in the room. I only staid a second. And you thought they were going to fight because they were in their shirt sleeves? Yes. Did not one of them hand you the water to put the fire out? I cannot say. Was it male or female? I believe female. Was it Mrs. Townsend? I cannot say certain, but I think it was. What was the water in? First a pitcher and then a basin. Was you long enough to know whether there had been water thrown? Mr. Hall had a light, the young man I had hold of, said he belonged to the other room. I said you cannot stir an inch. I let go of him, however. How many male persons did you find in the house when you entered? I did not think first, I found two men there, the watchmen then came in. Did the two men you saw in their shirt sleeves go away immediately? I cannot say. Did you see them go? No.—How many did you find up stair? Two more. Were they dressed or undressed? I know the young man had no coat on, I cannot be positive of the rest. How long after did you see the young man? I did not see him three minutes afterwards. Did you know him? No. Was there a candlestick or candle found under the bed? I cannot say. Did you stay in the room till fire was out? I staid till I thought it was out.—Were there any articles in the room while you were there discovered? A handkerchief. Who discovered it? I believe Mr. Collier. Where did he find it? Between the pillow and bolster. Who did he hand it to? Me, the girls had come into the room, and one said, that's Frank's handkerchief. Who did you give it to? The assistant captain of the watch, Mr. Noble. What kind of a step ladder did you take it to be that you saw in the yard? I took it to be one that had been used in cleaning the house.

Gerald L. Moore, sworn—By Counsel.—What is your business? Watchmaker. Did you receive this morning, a watch from Mr. Hoxie? I did. When did you sell it to him? The charge against Mr. Hoxie for it is on the 21st last March. Can you identify it? Yes, the usual way is by the number and mark. Is that it? [handing a watch,] Yes.

Mr. Hoxie called—Did you deliver prisoner that watch? I did not myself, I gave the order for it, having received the money from his father to buy a watch. And you have seen him wear it? I have, repeatedly.

James Tew, (a smart looking lad) sworn. *By Counsel.* What is your business? A clerk.—How long have you known prisoner? About 4 years. Where did prisoner board at the time of the murder? 45 Dey street. Where did you board? At the same place. At what time Saturday afternoon did you see him at his boarding house? At or about 7 o'clock. How long did you remain in the house after tea? I think about an half an hour. Did prisoner remain until you and him went out? I went out a few yards ahead of him. Where did you part? In the crowd by the American Museum. Who was you with? Mr. Moulton; he with Tyrrel. Had Robinson a cloak? I do not recollect. Had Robinson a cloak? I believe he had. Had you seen him with it? I have. How long had Mr. Robinson used it? I cannot say. About what time? About 2 months. Whose cloak was it? I always heard him say he got it from William B. Gray left in his possession for money he had borrowed of him. What time did you retire to bed on Saturday night? A quarter past 11. What room did you occupy? Front room, first floor. What room did Robinson?—Same room; we were room mates. Did you occupy the same bed? Yes. Did you occupy the same bed Saturday night? Yes. Who went to bed first, you or Robinson? I did. Did you awake any time during the night? I did. What time? I had no light, but judging from my feelings, I should suppose between 1 and 2. Did you find any person in the bed with you? I did. Did you believe it to be the prisoner at the bar? I know it to have been him. Was it usual for you to retire to bed first? No, not very usual. After ascertaining that Robinson was in bed, did you awake at any other period before the officers came? I think I did. When do you suppose? I think between 3 and 4. Did you examine your watch? No. Then you merely speak judging from the quantity of sleep you had? I do. Was Robinson in bed at that time? He was. When the officers came, were you awake? I was. What was the habit of Robinson as to putting his clothes, when he went to bed? I think he generally put them across the foot of the bedstead. Was there any different disposition of his clothing on that morning? I did not observe it. Do you not suppose you would observe it, if there had been? I cannot say: I was in bed when he dressed himself. What took place when the officers came? I heard some one knock, I thought, unusually hard at the street door; the door was opened by the servant: I heard some one inquire if R. P. Robinson was in, and as Robinson was asleep, I got up and went to the door of our room and opened it. I told the servant if any one wanted to see Robinson to let him in as he was in bed. Two men then came to the room door, and when I went back to the bed, I put my hand on Robinson and shook him, and told him there was some one at the door. He woke just as the officers came to the door. They asked if he was in; he said that was his name; they then told him they had something to say to him, wished to speak to him. He inquired if what they wanted of him required him to get up, or if they could not say it to him in bed. One of them replied that they wished to see him in private. He then got up, partly dressed himself, and went into the hall.

By Mr. Maxwell. Did Mr. Robinson leave the room? Yes, he went with them into the hall. Did you hear anything that was said upon that occasion? I did not. Was the conversation concluded as if you was not wished to hear it? I cannot say when he returned to the room what took place? He finished dressing himself. What then? He said first, these men want me to go with them, and he wished me to go, I said if he wished I would. He then asked them if they had any objections, and they said they had not. Do you recollect, as you went along, anything said about returning? No. Before I got out of bed, I called him to the side of the bed, and asked him in a whisper what was the matter? he replied that he did not know. He said it in a loud voice. From the moment you awakened him to the time you left the room did you observe any emotion or anything in the prisoner different from that you had always observed in him? I did not. Did you proceed with him, get into the carriage? I did. What took place, was there anything said up to Broadway? A general conversation then—when I first got into the carriage it was raining fast, I remarked I thought that rain would clear the ice out of the river. Did Robinson join in it? I believe he did, will not say. Did the officers? Yes. When Robinson came to the house did you observe anything in him indicating guilt? I did not. How long did you remain? Till near 12. Was he taken to the room to see the body? I believe he was. I was not present, he was taken out of the room. When he returned, did you observe anything? He did not return immediately to that room.

By Court. Was Robinson asleep when the officers came? I thought so, I put my hand on him and shook him. When you awoke between 3 and 4 did you think him asleep? Yes. On Saturday did you know that any engagements had been made for the Sunday morning? I understood arrangements were made for him to rise on horseback before breakfast with Mr. Moulton. And what prevented it? In the morning before the officers came I looked out of the window and finding it rainy, said to Moulton, it is raining, and there is no use waking up Robinson as he will not go. Did you agree to wake them? I got up and went to the window, and said that to Moulton, who said there was no use to wake him. Do you recollect any thing being said of a white spot on his pantaloons? Yes, Mr. Noble asked him if it was not whitewash on his pantaloons, he replied, No, it was paint. Did he say how he got it? He did not, he said they had lately been painting their store. He told Noble that? He did.

The Court then took a recess for about an hour, after which James Tew was recalled.

Were you at the house of Rosina Townsend the Saturday night of the murder? I was. Did you see prisoner from the time you left him at the American Museum till you saw him in bed Sunday morning? No.

By Prosecution. At what time was it that you left your boarding house with Mr. Robinson?

By Court. Did he wake you when he came home that night? No. What time did you wake? I should suppose between 12 and 1. Was he asleep? That was my impression. Did you speak to him when you awoke? I did, I asked him when he came in, and he answered between 11 and 12.

By Prosecution—Was you examined before the coroner's inquest? I was. At what time? I should think about 10 o'clock, perhaps a little later or a little earlier. Was you examined before the Grand Jury? I was. Had the prisoner at the bar a night key to get in when he pleased at night? I would not swear to it because I did not see him with it, my impression was that he had. Have you not known him to come home after the family was in bed? He has come home after I was in bed, and I do not know but the family. Have you known him to come home when you were does the family go to bed and the house shut up? The door is the same, as to fastening, night and day. Each person has a key. Has he been in the habit of staying out late at night? I cannot say, not very late, I have known him to stay out late. When did he (objected to by counsel but insisted on by prosecution. Court stated that he said all the boarders had night keys. The Prosecution said if that was the case it was all he desired.)

Did he ever tell you he had a night key? I do not recollect that he did.

By the Court.—You believe he had a night key? I do.

By Prosecution—You stated you walked with prisoner to American Museum, can you tell whether or not he had a cloak? I cannot. Did he wear a frock coat? He wore one in the room. Did he always wear one? I believe he did. What was the color of his pantaloons? I cannot say. When he got up in the morning what pantaloons did he wear? Grey mixed. Were they grey mixed or plain? Cannot say. Were they of the same description he had on when you parted with him at the American Museum? I cannot say. Did you see him when he got out of bed that morning? I think I did, I was along side of him.

By the Court.—Did you observe any paint or white on his pantaloons, on Saturday evening? I did not observe such, because I did not notice them. Did you observe any thing of a white description on his pantaloons before you got to the house, or after you was there? Not till after I was at the house, when it was spoken of by Mr. Noble. To whom did Mr. Noble speak of the circumstance? He said to Robinson, what is that on your pantaloons, is it whitewash? or something to that effect. Was your attention then called to it? Yes. Was his coat then buttoned, had he a frock coat on? I think he had a frock coat, he had a surtout coat. Was it a double breasted coat? It was so, with two rows of buttons. It appears to me he wore it from the house and had it all the time. When Mr. Noble called your attention to the pantaloons, where was the white? I think on the left side of the right leg below the knee. Was you then close to the prisoner? Perhaps as near as I am to that table, (about 4 or 5 feet.) Was that before or after you was examined by the coroner's jury? Can't say. Did you discover any white appearance on his pantaloons? No, I did not examine his pantaloons and would not then if my attention had not been called to it. Did you examine any other part of his pantaloons? I did not. How long after that discovery did you remain with prisoner! Cannot say, perhaps an hour. When you parted with prisoner that morning where did you part with him! In that house, I left him there. At the time Mr. Noble called your attention to the pantaloons was that the last look you gave it? Yes. Did you go to the prisoner after you had been to the coroner's jury? Yes. How long was you before the coroner's jury? I cannot say exactly, perhaps half an hour—it might be longer. How long was you with prisoner after you had been before the coroner's jury? I cannot say as to that. As near as you can sir? I might have been three quarters of an hour, longer or shorter. Was your attention drawn to the white on his pantaloons before or after the coroner's jury? I told you Sir, I did not know which. Did the coroner get through with his inquest before you left that house? I cannot say certain, my impression is that he did; I was told I would not be wanted any more. Did you call the attention of the prisoner to what had been stated about the white on his pantaloons at any time while you was there? I did not. Have you ever stated that the whitewash, or what was alleged to be whitewash, was paint? I have said he replied it was paint. Who did he say that to? Mr. Noble. Have you ever stated to any person that Robinson informed you that he came home at a different time from that you have now stated? I do not think I have, the amount of my answer was that he came home between 11 and 12. Have you not sworn before the Grand Jury that Robinson told you he came home about 12 or half past 12? No. How often had you been, prior to this affair, at the house of Mrs. Townsend? I cannot say as to that. Had you been frequently? Several times. How long from the time this death occurred had you been to the house? About two months. By what name did you pass? They called me at the house Frank Rivers. Did you ever pass there as the cousin of the other Frank Rivers? I did not say we were cousins, though I heard the remark made that we were cousins. And you did not deny it? I did not. On the Saturday night you was there, and said you did not see Helen Jewett, did you make any inquiry after her. I did not. Was there any cloak such as you saw the prisoner at the bar wear in your room on the morning he was arrested? I did not see any there. Did the prisoner at the bar say to you that afternoon, or when you were walking up Broadway in the evening, where he was going. No.

Do you know if, on that Saturday afternoon, Robinson had any cigars in his room? It is my impression that he had. What quantity? Cannot say. Did he buy them by the box? He and Moulton had a box together; whether they were kept in Moulton's room or not, I do not know. Do you know if there were cigars in the box that afternoon? I cannot say—I do not know whether they were in his room or not. Did you ever see Mr. Robinson write? I think I have. How often? I cannot say as to that. Are you acquainted with his hand writing? No, sir, I am not. I do not know his hand writing from his cousin's. Did you ever see him have a journal? I cannot say as to that. [The book was withdrawn, the counsel for the prisoner saying that the prosecution had acted with proper magnanimity in withdrawing the letters, that the journal was private memorandums, and ought not to be given.] Was the prisoner in the habit of wearing a hat? He generally wore a hat in the day time, and a cap when he went out in the evening. Did you never see him wear a hat in the night? As to that I cannot say; it is probable that I have. After a pause, he resumed, my impression is, that I have not seen him wear a hat at night for two or three months. You say you got up in the morning, and found it was a rainy morning, and having engaged to go out riding, did you awaken him? I did. How did you? I believe I put my hand on him. Can you say certain? I cannot; I believe he was but partly awake; he appeared to be drowsy. Between that period and when the officer came, had you any conversation with him? I had not. Did you go to sleep again? I believe I did not. Was any thing said in the carriage going up about murder? I cannot say as to that, for I did not know that the murder was committed till I got to the house. Did you not hear one of the persons in that carriage, after you had passed the police office, tell the prisoner what he was charged with? I did not. Was you present when any charge was made against him, either in the carriage or the house? I did not hear any charge made against him.—Did you hear the prisoner state to Mr. Brink, either in the carriage, or at the house of Mrs. Townsend, that he was home that night between 9 and 10 o'clock? I did not

By Mr. Maxwell—What time did you say you went to Rosina Townsend's that night? I think between half past 9 and half past 10. Who admitted you? I do not know.

William B. Townsend sworn—By Mr. Price—Was you the foreman of the Grand Jury that preferred the bill of indictment against the prisoner? I was. Was Mr. Brink examined before the Grand Jury? He was. Was he the officer that arrested the prisoner? He said he was. Did you, as foreman of that jury, question Brink as to any indications of guilt? I did. What? When he was before the Grand Jury I requested him to be very particular as to his opinion of the manner of the prisoner, and whether he expressed guilt or innocence. He said when he told him he wanted him to go to the police, he did not seem to express much of any thing. When they were passing the hall Robinson said, you are passing the police. Brink said yes, I am going somewhere else. I think he said he went down Duane Street, and when they turned into Thomas street, he (Brink) stated that a very great murder had been committed. I asked him to say what occurred to him. I think I cannot be mistaken in his answer—the first impression he had

AUGUSTA EVENING JOURNAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1836.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

William Henry Harrison.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Francis Granger.

☞ The very solemn farce, got up to represent the trial of *R. P. Robinson* for the murder of *Ellen Jewett*, resulted, like all well-ordered plots, in the acquittal and release of the prisoner. Nothing of the kind ever went off with more *eclat*. The *dramatis persona* were quite perfect, and *"spoke their speeches trippingly"* without *"mouthing them as many of our players do."* A "learned Theban Judge—a very Daniel," expounded the law to the admiring multitude, who testified their joy by reiterated bursts of applause!

To be serious: Robinson is acquitted, as it was intended he should be. The forms of trial—most indecently it is true—have been gone through with, and the supposed murderer is now, in the law's eye, an innocent man!

The very able sophistries of three Counsel, for the prisoner, were promptly seconded by the presiding Judge, who, with less capacity, but equal zeal, pressed the jury for a verdict of not guilty.

Every unbiassed, dispassionate observer must see that this verdict is not in accordance with the testimony. It is equally apparent that a state of things was *created* with a view to obtain a verdict of acquittal without regard to the testimony. Extraneous influences were operating upon the jury from the commencement to the termination of the trial. A blear-eyed, foul mouthed multitude were permitted to howl through the Hall until the whole judicial atmosphere became diseased. Artful Counsel played upon the public passions until the sympathies, and even the judgments of all, were excited and perverted. So far was this delusion carried, that Mr. PRICE's preposterous assertion that Rosina Townsend herself committed the murder for the sake of Ellen Jewett's jewelry, and then set fire to the house to recover the insurance on her furniture, *"was received with deafening shouts of applause!"* Now this duped, besotted multitude could penetrate even this bald subterfuge! Rosina Townsend, says Mr. Price, murdered Hellen Jewett for her Jewelry. Then why after committing the murder, did she not *take* the Jewelry? The testimony shows that the Watch, Rings and Jewelry belonging to Hellen Jewett, were found in her trunks, after she was murdered and after the fire had been communicated to her bed.

Mr. Price says that Mrs. Townsend set fire to the house to obtain the insurance on her furniture. If this be true, why did she herself give the alarm and extinguish the fire before her object was accomplished? Such trash is sickening. And yet even such trash goes down with a New-York court, jury and populace!

Let us examine, for a moment, the only testimony upon which the Counsel pretended to hang a defence. We refer to the testimony of Mr. Furlong, that intelligent, respectable grocer, by whom such a clear, decided and probable *alibi* was made out. Mr. F. swears that some days after the murder, when reading a description of Robinson in the papers, it occurred to him that he must be the same young man who spent an hour in his grocery on the evening of the murder. Big with this impression, Furlong goes to Mr. Hoxie, gets an order on the keeper, and posts off to Bellevue for the purpose of identifying Robinson. Going with that *intention*, it would have been no easy matter to balk him. When admitted to Robinson, he recognized Robinson's watch by way of satisfying himself that it was the same silver French Lapine that he held up in the grocery, at *"precisely one minute past 10 o'clock on Saturday evening."*

Now there is one view of this question that does not seem to have presented itself to the *enlightened* counsel, court, jury and populace of the city of N. York. It is, that if there was one word of truth in this story, *Robinson himself would have been the first man to have recollected the fact.* When arrested on Sunday morning and charged with having gone to Mrs. Townsend's at half past nine the night before to commit a murder, his prompt and triumphant answer would have been,—"I am innocent. I can prove where I was from nine till ten o'clock last night. I was sitting smoking a cigar, on the head of a barrel, in Mr. Furlong's Grocery, Nassau st. at the time I am charged with entering this House." Mr. Furlong would have been sought out to confirm his statement. But Robinson recollects nothing of this, and for the reason it did not occur. He makes no such statement either to the Police, to his Counsel or his friends. But Mr. Furlong, after a week or ten days reflection, thinks a young man whom he did not know, who sat on the head of a barrel in his Grocery on the Saturday evening of the murder, must be the veritible Robinson described in the papers! And so thought the New-York Court and Jury!

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—This Convention assembled at Utica yesterday. It was most numerously attended. In point of numbers and respectibility, it is not surpassed by any that has preceeded it. We have reason to believe that strong and popular nominations for Governor and Lieut. Governor, were made with entire unanimity, and that these nominations will receive a cordial, hearty and vigorous support from the People.

GLORIOUS WHIG TRIUMPH AT ROCHESTER.—The Charter Election for the city of Rochester, which occurred on Monday, resulted in a triumph for the Whig cause, our friends having carried their Tickets in *three* of the five Wards. Party lines were strictly drawn between HARRISON and VAN BUREN, and each side did its utmost. The result shows that the patriotic and ever constant citizens of Monroe, will again do their whole duty in the approaching conflict. At the last Rochester city Election, the Jacksonmen carried every Ward.

☞ We are requested, by the trustees of the Exchange Company, to state that the meeting of the Stockholders called for this evening, is postponed until Saturday evening, at the same time and place.

☞ At a meeting of the Directors of the New-York State Bank, held yesterday morning, The Hon. FRANCIS BLOODGOOD was unanimously elected President, and RUFUS H. KING Vice President, for the ensuing year.

Delaware Senator.—The New Castle Gazette of Saturday says, "It is rumored that the Hon. A. Naudain, Senator in Congress from this state, will resign his seat, in time to allow the appointing a member during the coming session of the Legislature, on the 14th inst., and that either Mr. Milligan or Robert Frame, Esq. will be appointed in his place.

☞ The Pennsylvania United States Bank has established an Agency Office at Boston, which has commenced purchasing Domestic Exchange.

☞ The Boston Banks have agreed to extend their line of discount five per cent, upon their respective amounts of capital.

"No Go."—Dowton, a worn-out English actor, sent over here on speculation, has broken down at the Park Theatre. We wish that Wood had to divide his "spoils" with the old man.

"Gone to the State Prison."—A man by the name of Hamilton, who went to reside with our friends the Shakers, at Watervliet, instead of imbuing himself with their principles of honesty, soon stole a span of horses and ran away. He was pursued and overtaken in Montgomery county, where he last week had his trial, and was sentenced to five years imprisonment at Sing Sing.

Methodist Bishops.—The Rev. Beverly Waugh of the city of New-York, the Rev. Wilbur Fisk, President of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., and the Rev. T. A. Morris, Editor of the Western Christian Advocate, have been elected Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church by General Conference lately in session at Cincinnati.

Michigan.—The receipts for the sale of public lands taken at the three land offices in the peninsula of Michigan, during the month of May, amount to rising of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. The receipts at Kalamazoo exceed $500,000; those in the city of Detroit $375,000; and those at Monroe probably $200,000.

Canal Tolls.—From the 21st to the 31st of May there was received for tolls on the New York canals, the sum of $80,615 69. The whole sum received during the month of May, on all the canals, is $266,001 84.

In 1833, the tolls of May were		$231,515
1834,	" "	200,360
1835,	" "	237,809

Fire at Owego.—The extensive Steam Furnace of H. W. Camp, & Co. of Owego, was consumed by Fire on Monday evening of last week, The establishment embraced three large buildings, and comparatively nothing was saved.—The loss is estimated at 8 or $10,000, and no insurance.

Ups and Downs in the life of a Distressed Gentleman."—This is a neat volume from the Press of Messrs. LEAVITT, LORD & Co. New-York, and written by our friend Col. STONE, who finds time—it cannot be *leisure*—amid his Editorial duties, to write more good Books than he gets credit or pay for.

The work before us is in a happy vein.—The introduction and the Chapter on "Circles" are both admirable. The chapter on "Lombards" is truly graphic and interesting. Indeed there is a spirit of cheerful and instructive philosophy running quite through the Volume.

To Albanians this Volume has a local interest, its hero having been, for many years, one of our citizens. In this "Distressed Gentleman," the Albany reader will very readily recognise a man who some fifteen or twenty years ago, tried, in an indolent, slip-shod way, several expedients to obtain here, what he said the world owed him—*a living.*

FOR THE EVENING JOURNAL.

Mr. Weed—In your paper of 20th ult., you have done us the honor of saying, you never saw such a deluge of water as was discharged from engine No. 9. Since which, and in order to show the public the capacity and superiority of the Albany engines over all others, I have taken some pains in making calculations of the quantity of water discharged through the line formed from the river by engines Nos. 7 and 9. No. 7 was stationed at the dock, and forced the water through 250 feet of hose to No. 9, which engine discharged it on the fire through 400 feet and a pipe—making in all 650 feet.

The calculations are made from actual measurement, and are as follows:—

Capacity of No. 9, five cylinders, 425 cub. in. ea.
Average numb. strokes pr. min. 130

No. c. in. disch'd pr. min.	55,250
	60
do pr. hour	3,315,000
Time the line was at work,	3 hours.

Making 9,945,000 inches; or forty-three thousand six hundred and eighteen gallons; in other words, seven hundred and twenty-six hogsheads, and a fraction over, of water. A few more such streams would be [illegible]

Great Fire at New Orleans.—[illegible] on the 17th ult., in the forge of Mr. J. F. Miller, in New-Orleans, which destroyed upwards of fifty wooden buildings before it was supdued.—Unluckily the New-Orleans papers of that date have not been received that we are furnished with no particulars. The papers of subsequent date, contain the proceedings of a meeting of citizens convened for the relief of the sufferers.—*Cour. & Enq.*

Melancholy Accident.—On Wednesday morning as the canal boat Pacific, on her downward passage, was passing through the dam just above this place, she was met by another boat, the Rosanna. The boats struck, and the sudden shock knocked overboard a young girl, aged about 14, by the name of Sarah Hicks, a passenger in the Pacific. An elder brother of the girl, by the name of Jacob, aged 18, immediately plunged in to the rescue of his sister. After struggling for some time to save his sister, he succeeded in getting within 20 feet of the shore, where they both sunk to rise no more. The heroic boy having clung with the desperation of a forlorn hope to his sister, anxious and determined to save or perish with her, became exhausted, and in endeavoring to keep his sister above the water, was himself borne down—another, older brother, also jumped in to their assistance, and was near going with his brother and sister to "that home from whence no traveller returns," but was rescued by the boatmen.

The deceased children were brought to this borough, and decently interred—a large portion of the citizens in attendance.—*Huntingdon Jonr.*

New Dragoon Regiment.—The N. Y. Courier & Enquirer publishes the following list of the nominations submitted to the Senate, of officers (excepting second lieutenants) of this regiment. The only two New Yorkers (observes the American) are Mr. W. W. Tompkins, the original commander of the Tompkins Blues, a good disciplinarian, and John Graham, now a 2d lieut. of Infantry, who distinguished himself by his gallantry at the battle of Ouithlacoochee.

David E. Twiggs, of Georgia, Colonel.
Wharton Rector, of Arkansas, Lieutenant Colonel.
Thomas J. Fountleroy, of Virginia, Major.
Captains.—William Gordon, of Missouri; John F. Lane, of Indiana: James A. Ashley, of S. Carolina; Stinson A. Anderson, of Illinois; W. W. Tompkins, of N. Y.; Henry W. Fowler, of Louisiana; Benjamin L. Beall, of District of Columbia; Edward I. Windsor, of Maryland.
First Lieutenants.—Thompson Grimsley, of Missouri; Thos. H. Holmes, of N. Carolina; Horatio Grooms, of Kentucky; Thomas L. Bryant, of Pennsylvania; John Graham, of N. Y.; Townsend Dade, of Virginia; Erasmus D. Bullock, of N. Carolina; Marshall L. Howe, of Maine; Charles Spalding, of Georgia; James W. Hamilton, of Missouri; and George A. H. Blake, of Pennsylvania.

Western Trade.—A few days since there were ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE sail of vessels and steamboats lying in the port of Buffalo! These were all loaded and despatched for "the eternal west" much about the same time; so that, two days ago, there was not left in port a single steamboat, and but two schooners.—*Buffalo D. Journal.*

[*From the Buffalo Daily Journal.*]

The ship "Milwaukie," of three hundred tons burden, now loading at the foot of Main street, sails in a few days, with a full cargo of goods, for the same destination. She is the the first ship that ever floated upon our "Inland Seas," and her towering masts, and, long yards, with studding sail booms, might cause her to be mistaken for an Indiaman. The "Julia Palmer," the second ship of the Lakes, is nearly ready, the workmen being now engaged in setting up rigging. She sails for the same destination, the moment she is ready for sea. Such is the rush to the west, and the enormous quantity of property to be carried this season, that the most sanguine among us confess their astonishment.

The Maryland Internal Improvement bill has passed the senate of that state by a vote of 11 to 2, and has become a law. The bill authorizes the following subscriptions:

To the Baltimore and Ohio rail road	$3,000,000
" Chesapeake and Ohio canal,	3,000,000
" Eastern Shore rail road,	1,000,000
" Annapolis and Potomac canal,	500,000
" Maryland canal,	500,000
Total	$8,000,000

Making *eight millions of dollars*, in addition to the millions subscribed by the city of Baltimore, to be raised upon stock of the state of Maryland and of the city of Baltimore. It is stipulated that on each of the above subscriptions an interest of *six per cent.* is to guarantied by the companies. If the profit of the companies shall yield more than six per cent., the surplus on the shares owned by the state, is to be divided among the other stockholders.—*Argus.*

[*From the Courier and Enquirer.*]

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

TRIAL OF RICHARD P. ROBINSON.

[*Concluded.*]

TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

Mr. Price continued speaking until eleven minutes past one, when he closed his remarks in a burst of powerful eloquence, having spoken an hour or more, spent in interlocutory conversation in relation to the further order of proceedings. Mr. Morris, for the prosecution, commenced his summing up argument at 13 minutes before 2 o'clock, and after speaking until 4 minutes past 3, gave way without finishing his speech, for the court to adjourn for dinner.

After an adjournment of more than an hour, the court met, at 25 minutes past 4 o'clock to resume their business. At 20 minutes before 5 Mr. Morris recommenced, proceeded and concluded his remarks; during which, he reviewed and commented on the entire testimony, replied fully to the remarks of Mr. Price and contended strenuously for the guilt of the prisoner, concluding his remarks at half past 5 o'clock, having spoken in all one hour and fifty-one minutes. Mr. Hoffman then commenced his summing up speech, and continued to address the Court and Jury with tremendous energy and thrilling eloquence until 35 minutes after 8 o'clock, having spoken full three hours. After he concluded, the audience, who had listened with profound attention to his speech, during its delivery, broke forth with loud plaudits, which for a while interrupted the proceedings of the court.

Mr. Maxwell then rose and cited and read several authorities on the subject of evidence necessary to work a conviction, particularly evidence of a circumstantial character, which he interspersed with appropriate observations, and illustrated by pertinent comments and remarks. The reading of these authorities and the comments and remarks upon them, occupied until three minutes before 9 o'clock. Mr. Maxwell concluded by submitting to the consideration of the Court the following proposition, viz:

1st. Every man is presumed to be innocent until his guilt be proved. The guilt charged must be proved to the exclusion of all reasonable doubt.

2d. No conviction can be had except upon proof of guilt. The mere *preponderance* of evidence will not warrant a conviction, unless that preponderance should convince the jury *of guilt, to the exclusion of all reasonable doubt.*

3d. Circumstantial proof may be sufficient to convict, but to warrant a conviction, the circumstances proved ought fully to exclude the belief that any other person could have committed the crime.

4th. The proof in this case consists of *coincident circumstances*, but taken severally or united *they do not necessarily exclude the hypothesis*, that some other person ought to be guilty of the murder, and if they do not the prisoner ought not to be convicted.

5th. The coincident circumstances as proved, may create a *probable ground for presuming guilt*, but each and every circumstance severally and united, are no more than *inconclusive probabilities*, and do not warrant a conviction.

Mr. Phœnix, the District attorney, then commenced the closing speech in favor of the prosecution, and after a pertinent and able argument of two hours and more, he concluded at 5 minutes after 11 o'clock.

His Honor Judge Edwards then charged the Jury at length, recapitulating the prominent parts of the testimony, and laying down the law for the guidance of the jury. He said that the jury however were as well the judges of the law as of the facts. That it was a principle of law as laid down by Blackstone, that it was better that ten guilty persons escape punishment, than one innocent person suffer. He stated that if after a careful and candid investigation of all the facts and circumstances of the case they did not arrive at a full conviction, that the prisoner was guilty beyond all reasonable doubt, they ought to acquit him.

That this principle was to govern them throughout; and if all the facts and circumstances brought by evidence against the prisoner did not bring them to the conclusion that the guilt of the prisoner was established beyond all reasonable doubts, they were to be laid aside as insufficient for conviction. The jury were also to consider well the character of the persons brought forward as witnesses; the manner in which they testified; whether they were consistent throughout; and whether the facts they stated were in accordance with other facts indubitably established. In this case the testimony principally is drawn, confessedly, from persons of very bad repute—from one of the most infamous houses in the city. When persons are brought forward who lead such profligate lives, their testimony is not to be credited unless corroborated by testimony drawn from more credible sources. The law therefore says, if testimony is drawn from persons of this description, in the judgment of law you are not entitled to convict upon it; but if it be corroborated and strengthened by other credible testimony, then give to it was the prisoner at the bar the min. justice entitled.

Your attention is directed to the circumstances connecting the prisoner with the crime with which he is charged. First there is the cloak found in the yard; 2d, the hatchet found in another yard; and 3d, the miniature which was proved to be in possession of the deceased on Friday, and was found after the murder in possession of the prisoner on Sunday. These are the three facts relied on for connecting the prisoner with this transaction. First, as to the cloak, Mr. Terril testified that he saw it on the prisoner at half past seven or eight o'clock, and Mr. Furlong testifies that at half past 9 he was at his shop without it. It must then have been left at some place in the intermediate time. If he had been to the house of Mrs. Townsend after he parted, with Terril, he might have left it there early in the evening and returned to Mr. Furlong's without it; or else he may have taken it home, and after he left Mr. Furlong's, he may have gone and got it. The cloak, however, was found in the yard adjoining the house in Thomas street, spread out, where it was dropped by some person. Further, Mrs. T. testifies, as also do her girls, to precisely the same facts, viz: that the prisoner came to their house at 9 or half past o'clock, while Mr. Furlong testifies, that he did not leave his store until half past 10 o'clock.

His Honor considered the statement of Mr. Furlong as the proper one to be relied on, to the exclusion of those of Mrs. Townsend and her girls. How the cloak came in the yard, he however could only hypothetically account for. As to the hatchet, he said, it was sworn to by Mr. Hoxie's porter; it had been taken from the store on Wednesday previous to the murder, found in the yard of Mrs. Townsend on Sunday morning with the string round it, and not missed by the porter until Monday morning. His Honor then attempted to furnish a satisfactory solution of this matter. As to the miniature, he stated the facts proved in relation to that; so with the fire, the discovery of the murder, the calling in of the watch to extinguish it, the contradictory statements of Mrs. Townsend and her girls, with that of the black girl, &c., all of which circumstances he stated and commented upon, with some severity, as regarded the females who testified, but he admitted that some of these circumstances, were enveloped in a mystery, difficult to be unravelled. The result of his Honor's convictions was generally adverse to the credibility of the female witnesses against the prisoner, and strongly in favor of the probable innocence of the prisoner. He concluded by charging the jury that if they entertained any reasonable doubt, of the guilt of the prisoner those doubts were the property of the prisoner and they were bound to acquit him, but if they were without a reasonable doubt of his guilt, they should find him guilty.

His Honor closed his charge at half past 12 o'clock, when the jury retired to their chamber, and in about 15 minutes returned into court with a verdict of *not guilty.*

As soon as the verdict was announced, the court house rung with loud and reiterated plaudits which the officers were for some time unable to suppress. The prisoner was then formally discharged from custody.

☞ The following is an exact copy of the Letter from Robinson to Ellen Jewett, which was read to the Jury:—

Miss MARIA—I think our intimacy is now old enough for both of us to speak plain. I am glad you used the expression in your note of yesterday—"And as long as you pursue a gentlemanly course of conduct, &c. &c." I dont know on what footing I stand with you. Any deviation from the line of conduct which you think I ought to pursue, and I am blown. All your *professions, oaths* and *assurances* are set aside to accommodate your new feelings towards me. Even this very letter will be used as a witness against me, to avenge a fancied insult received at my hands. Poor Frank, has indeed, a thousand insurmountable difficulties to encounter. Bandied about like a *dog*, who as he becomes useless is cast aside, no longer worthy of a single thought, except to be *cursed*. No sooner extricated from one difficulty than he is plunged into ruin and disgrace by one who he had confidence in; on who professed attachment more sincere than any other, who swore to be true and faithful, and let *all others* be false, she would be my friend till death parted us. Oh! has it come to this, and she the first to forsake me, whom I so ardently endeavored to gain her lasting regard and love; then are *all* vows false, or Frank is indeed altered. He has but two wishes left, either of which he would embrace, and thank his Heavenly Father *with all the ardor of his soul, death* or a complete alteration, and make me what I once was—'tis strange, yet 'tis true.

After reflecting on our situation all night, I arose this morning feverish and almost undecided, and so ill as to be able to attend to but a portion of my business of the day. *I have*, however, come to this conclusion, that it is best for us both to dissolve all connexion. I hope you will coincide in this opinion; for you well know that our meetings are far from being as sweet and pleasant as they once were, and regret such a step. I am afraid it will be the only way for me to pursue a gentlemanly course of conduct; *in my opinion*, my conduct the last time I was at your house, was far from being gentlemanly or respectful. I behaved myself as I never should do again, let the circumstances be what they might, even if I had to prevent it, by never putting my foot into your house again. I was very sorry for it, and now can beg your pardon. I have done to you, as I never have done to any body else, (in the case where other gentlemen are concerned) this I hope will be forgiven, as there's no harm done, and let the circumstances justify the act. H.— as we are about to part, allow me to tell you my genuine sentiments.—I have always made it a point to study your character and *disposition*; I admired it *more than any other female*, I ever knew, and so deep an impression has it made on my heart, that never will the name and kindness of Maria G. Benson be forgotten by me. *But for the present, we must be as strangers.* I shall call on you to-night to return the miniature, and then ask you to part with that which is no longer welcome; that you should think that I would use subterfuge to obtain the cursed picture, wounded my feelings to the quick; for God knows, I *am not*, nor ever was as mean as that. *Your note of Wednesday I never received that I am aware of.* I would not insult you by leaving you to infer, that another will receive my visits. for "Piu," I shall remain. Nelly, I have only to say, do not betray me; but forget me, I am no longer worthy of you.

Me ex memoria, amitte et ero tuus servus.

Respectfully, FRANK.

14th Nov. 1835.

The Superscription was,—"Miss Helen Jewett, 128 Duane street.

Copy of a private letter from Gen. Scott to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

SAVANNAH, May 22.

"I have just landed here from St. Augustine, which place I left suddenly yesterday morning. On the night of the 20th a letter reached me from the Secretary of War, requiring me to hasten to the Creek country. The letter went by mistake with many others, to a small town (Newnansville) in the interior of Florida 35 miles north fort Drane. It was heard of accidentally, and an express sent, &c. Its date is April 15th. I go in the morning, by steam, to Agusta, and thence, without delay, *via* Milledgeville, to the Creek Nation. Thank God! here an enemy may be reached, perhaps 10,000 strong! Nothing is wanted but a sufficient force; and the Georgians and Alabamians are assembling. I may have every thing to create, in regard to subsistence, and every thing to organize. So much the better—I like difficulties, and I hope to know how to conquer them. One of these difficulties is to conquer the prejudice excited against me by the publication of my letter of the 30th ultimo, in which I ask for 3000 *good* troops *not* volunteers. Very well—I will, by the truth, conquer that difficulty—and conquer the Creeks too. I think, the thing is in me—I feel so—it shall be done.

"Thank God again! I am nearly well. By the time I arrive at Augusta, I shall be able to ride 40, or march 30 miles a day on foot. Thank God! for a good constitution and a cheerful mind. Both shall be devoted to the country—body and soul.

"I have not a staff officer with me—save Paymaster Kirby, and *he* is a good Quarter-Master-General, Inspector-General, and Adjutant-General. I am also without money to establish depots of subsistence, &c. &c. Some regulars are coming from the North! I could not take one from Florida."

Suicide—On Wednesday last, a man by the name of Kirk, jumped overboard from a steam boat, as it was entering Dunkirk harbor. He formerly resided in this city, but removed not many months since to Sandusky, which place he had recently left. He was, at the time, in charge of a civil officer, who had been in pursuit of him as an absconding debtor. The boat was within half a mile of the landing, when he took the fatal leap. Efforts were made to save him, but in vain.—*Buffalo Spectator, May* 28.

The individual mentioned in the above article, had been residing at the Union Hotel, in this village, kept by A. Pierce, for several months, where he passed by the name of Capt. Allen,—was an Englishman by birth—appeared to have no business—pretended that he expected money from England, by way of a brother, &c., and finally absconded on Sunday the 22d ultimo, without paying his board bill. For this he was arrested on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences, and was in charge of an officer when he disposed of himself as above stated.

A few moments before he committed the fatal act, he wrote the following lines and left them in his hat, which, with his coat, he left [illegible] It would seem from [illegible] cessful, and we do not learn that his body has yet been found.

"Mr. Gulian, Saddler, &c. of Buffalo, will please write to my son-in-law, Mr. Edward Schermerhorn, coach lamp manufacturer, Albany city, and say I am no more!—My wife, and three daughters, and two sons, will claim any money of mine in England. He will also please write to Messrs. Jacob and Cyrus Broadwell, of Cincinnati, and wish them to inform my wife, Mrs. Ann Tree, I am no more!—And as the children of Mrs. Kirk are provided for by my father's will, I trust my brother and sister, in England, will leave my wife, Ann Tree, and her lovely girl Georgina, what they intended for me, Edward Kirk. I wish my diamond ring to be enclosed in the letter to Messrs. J. & C. Broadwell, for Mrs. Tree, and say it is all I have. My watch I desire Mr. Seek to keep, for his kind behaviour to me. The other ring and brooch, Mr. Gulian will please keep, in token of "old acquaintance." The knife I will to Mr. Pierce, to cut away vindictive feelings.

Expecting no mercy from man, I ask none—but of God. Adieu, this bright world!!

E'W'D KIRK.
GEO'E TREE.
W'M ALLEN.

Off Dunkirk, May 25th, 1836. } (Aged 51.)

Melancholy Occurrence.—Chief Justite Sewell metwith a serious accident about 4 o'clock this day, which it is feared, will prove fatal. He was riding down the Esplande Hill with his daughter, Miss Eliza Sewell, when the horse took a fright, and the wheels of the carrage coming in contact with the edge of the pathway, the vehicle overturned. The Chief Justice is most seriously hurt, the wheel of the carriage having passed over his head. He was conveyed into Mr. penney's boarding house, where Drs. Skey and Sewell dressed his wounds, and he was conveyed on a pallet to his own residence. Miss Sewell escaped unhurt.—*Quebec paper.*

Smuggling extraordinary.—About noon on Tuesday last, as the American ship Splendid, with passengers for New York, was going through the north locks for the Prince's Dock, a flour barrel, pupposed to contain bread, was brought alongside. Preparations were immediately made for putting it on board, but by some chance or other the lastening slipped and down it went between the vessel and the quay. Before it reached the water the head started, when to the astonishment of the numerous bystanders, a living being, in the shape of a full grown "son of the sod," dropped out. Assistance being at hand he was immediately drawn to terra firma without farther damage than a good ducking and the loss of his shoes. The poor fellow said that he had been confined in the barrel for about two hours, and had given a sovereign, all that he possessed, to some person to smuggle him on board in the above manner, and thus evade paying the regular passage money.

[*From the Cincinnati Post.*]

The Presidency.—Many calculations have been made as to who will be supported by the different States for the office of President: great changes are continually taking place, but from present appearances, in our opinion, they stand as follows, viz:

HARRISON.	WHITE.	VAN BUREN.
Vermont,	N. Carolina,	Maine,
Pennsylvania,	Georgia,	N. Hampshire,
Delaware,	Louisiana,	Rhode Island,
Maryland,	Alabama,	Connecticut.
S. Carolina,	Mississippi,	
Indiana,	Missouri,	
Kentucky,	Tennessee,	
Ohio.	Illinois.	

Massachusetts for Webster—New York, doubtful, although Harrison's prospects brighten daily in this State—Virginia, very doubtful—New Jersey, doubtful, this State and New York, we *believe*, are *the only ones Van Buren* can possibly obtain, under any circumstances, in addition to those given to him above. If he should not obtain the vote of New York he cannot go to the House, and the election will be decided by the people, a consummation devoutly to be wished.

From the Record kept at the Custom House of Philadelphia, the *Philadelphia Commercial List* makes up a statement of the arrivals at that port in every year for the last forty-nine years. Thetable is curious in one respect, as it exhibits rather a decrease in foreign arrivals, the great increase in the commerce of Philadelphia being through the coastwise trade. Thus in the year 1787, the whole number of arrivals was 886, whereof 587 were foreign and coastwise; in 1800 the whole number was 1589, foreign 536, and coastwise 1051; in 1815 the whole number was 1600, foreign 486, and coastwise 1113: in 1720 whole number was 3702, foreign 415, and coastwise 3287: in 1835 the whole number was 4002, foreign 429, and coastwise 3573.—*Balt. Amer.*

WESTCHESTER COUNTY MEETING.

At a public meeting of the friends of Gen. WM. H. HARRISON for the Presidency, held pursuant to notice, at the house of Abraham Brower, in the town of Mount Pleasant on the 28th of May, 1836, Doct. JOSIAH W. BOWRON was appointed President, HERVY NEWELL, Esq. Vice President, and MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD Secretary.

The call of the meeting having been read by the Secretary, and the objects of the meeting stated by the Chairman,—on motion it was

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and the said committee be appointed by the Chair. Whereupon the Chair named the following gentlemen, viz: Abraham Quimby, Joshua B. Fowler, Carpenter Hyatt, Isaac R. Mead, Barnardus Brower, who reported by their chairman, Doct. Fowler, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we do most cordially concur in the nominations of the State Convention, held at Albany, on the 3d day of February last, of WM. H. HARRISON of Ohio, for President of the United States, and of our Fellow Citizen, FRANCIS GRANGER for Vice President and that we *pledge* ourselves to *support* them with a *firm heart* and a united hand.

Resolved, That we hail the nomination of Gen. WM. H. HARRISON, as a response to the spontaneous impulse of a free and intelligent people. That we recognize in him the experienced statesman, patriot, soldier, and the truly Republican Candidate; that we view the daily increasing popularity of the Farmer of Ohio, as an omen of the approaching *triumph* of the people over the legions of corruption, the plots of mercenary intriguers, and the frowns of Executive power.

Resolved, That it is the highest prerogative, of the people of the United States, to choose their own Chief Magistrate; that they are sufficiently intelligent to elect a successor to the present incumbent without his assistance, and that we view the proceedings of the late Baltimore Convention in no other light than a proclamation by the President of the United States of his will and pleasure' whom "the Party" should elect as his successor.

Resolved, That we deem the manner in which that convention was got up and conducted, the most direct insult that ever has or could be offered to a free and independent nation, and that we fully partake of the sentiments of indignation so unanimously manifested at is proceedings by the high minded and patriotic Legislature and citizens of Tennessee.

Resolved, That we contemplate with equal abhorrence and contempt, the slavish doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance now openly maintained by the collared menials of party through the presses, which sustain the Baltimore nomination as a legitimate and conclusive title to the Presidency of the United States, and that we will *resist* to the last, these systematic attempts to destroy the spirit of our free institutions, and all of our Republic but the name.

Resolved, That in the candidate for the Presidency, who is sometimes arrogantly styled *"the favorite Son of New-York,"* we discover only an unworthy intriguer, of whose political career every son of New-York has reason to be ashamed, and that the empire state owes it to her own character to wipe away this imputation upon her own honor and intelligence.

Resolved, That the distribution of *the surplus* revenue of the United States among the several States, for the purpose of education and internal improvement, ought to be demanded by the people, before the peculators, who now control it, have grown so rich and powerful as to be able to stifle the voice of the people by the edicts of party.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to our delegates to the Utica Convention, to give their support for the offices of Governor and Lt. Governor of the state, to such individuals only as shall be most likely to attract the support and confidence of our Republican fellow citizens generally, throughout the State, without regard to sectional feelings and with a sole view to triumph of the great principles of reform for which we are contending.

Resolved, That in contemplating the character and abilities of WM. H. HARRISON, we feel proud that we have in him a man, in whom our country can fully confide, both in peace and war; the only aim and the extent of whose ambition will be to elevate his country to that station, to which it is justly entitled to aspire.

On motion it was resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to retire and nominate eleven Delegates to represent this county in the Utica Convention; the following gentlemen were named by the Chair, Reuben Qumby, Isaac R. Mead, and Joshua B. Fowler, who reported the following gentlemen, who were all unanimously appointed Delegates to the Convention, to be held at Utica, on the 8th day of June, 1836.

James Knowlton, Joshua B. Fowler, Mount Pleasant.
William Hunt, Pierre Wildey, Greensburgh.
Zeras Newell, Mount Pleasant.
Peter Goetschius, Cortlandt.
Ralph Lockwood, New-York.
[illegible], Castle [illegible]
Fred. Van Cortlandt, Yonkers.

Resolved, That these Proceedings be signed by the President, Vice President, and Secretary of the meeting, and be published.

JOSHUA W. BOWRON, President,
HERVEY NEWELL, Vice President.
MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD, Sec'ry.

New York Jocky Club.—This club met at the City Hotel New York, on Saturday last, for the purpose of organizing a new club, the period for which the old one was formed having expired. After the transactions of the ordinary business, the company repaired to the dining room. The scene there, is described in the following extract from the N. Y. *"Spirit of the Times."*

"The meeting then adjourned to discuss pleasafter themes in the dining room, where the table fairly groaned under the delicacies of the season heaped upon it. CRUTTENDEN's *chef de cuicine* had outdone himself, and the collection of "choice *spirits of the time*" that "touched knees under mahogany" left nothing to to be desired. The rare old wine, from the hill sides of Tuscany and sunny France and the banks of the bounding Rhine, was only equalled by the wit and humor and conviviality of the occasion. The song, the toast and the enlivening story succeeded each other in quick succession, and as the circling glass went round full bumpers were pledged to the rival champion of the South and North, and "heeltaps" discolored no goblets quaffed "to the sports of the Turf."

In the course of the evening, COMMODORE RIDGELEY, the President of the club, had the pleasure of announcing His Excellency Gov. MARCY, who with Col. CROWEL, of Ala., and other distinguished guests, imparted new zest to the festivities of the occasion. The company were "entered" for dinner at 5 o'clock, and when "time was called" at ten, after a "second heat," none had "withdrawn" or "paid forfeit." Turfmen from abroad who had arrived in town were at once "named at the post," and with "strangers" were "taken in." Wit and mirth were the presiding deities of the evening, and the spirit and chivalry of the South found a reciprocation in the gallantry and cordial good feeling of the North. At a late hour the company retired, after a meeting that will long be remembered for the sociality and humor of which it was the occasion, in the hope of assembling at some future day under auspices alike joyous and pleasurable."

Delicate Negociation: English and French Women.—All these secondary matters had nearly made me forget the most important matter, namely, a negociation, the object of which is, to take a young English lady with me to Germany. There is no article of exportation in which the English are so far behind the French as in that of young women, sedate governesses, and old bonnes. The English might answer, this is a proof of our prosperity, of our contentment at home, of attachment to our country; whereas, poverty, ennui, and vanity drive the French women over the frontiers. I can only half concede the correctness of this conclusion. An easy and agreeable life certainly keeps the English women at home, and it is difficult to indemnify them on the continent; but the French gain, by this kind of exportation, more influence in Europe than by ambassadors, spies, and all active agents of the male sex.

It was not on the exportation of herrings and stock-fish that the English government should have granted drawbacks and bounties, but on that of their amiable countrywomen. It is to be hoped, that the present very judicious ministry will, at least, defray the travelling expenses to the continental capitals, and they may be persuaded, that this outlay will prove more advantgeous to Great Britain than many large subsidies for the importation of German soldiers.—*Von Raumer's England in* 1835.

Female Heroism.—A letter from Columbus, in giving an account of the attack upon the steamboat Hyperion, by the Indians, mentions the following interesting incident. "The Captain run ashore on the side and jump. d into the water and came up here. The hands also escaped, leaving a lady on board, who after all had left gathered up her husband's money, her jewels, watches, &c. and jumped into the water, and with her hands paddled along to the shore amid a shower of bullets. She then walked three miles through the swamp and plantation, until she came up with some of the boat hands, who got her on a mule, on which she rode up to town. Her husband who was up here met her, as he was, with a few men, on his way down to the boat."

[*From the Northampton Courier.*]

CURIOUS RELIC OF BENEDICT ARNOLD.

Soon after Arnold, the Traitor, joined the British army, the war of the Revolution terminated and he sailed for England. He lived there in ignominious obscurity many years, but finally removed to St. John's in New Brunswick.—He carried on a traffic to the West Indies there, and became quite an extensive trader. But he was universally despised, ahd respectable people generally shunned him. He lived in opulence, but even that would not have secured his introduction into any respectable circle, had it not been for the exemplary character and fine accomplishments of Mrs. Arnold. While residing at St. John's, an extensive warehouse of his, filled with unsaleable merchandise, was destroyed by fire. The insurance office suspected foul play and refused to redeem the policy. A law-suit followed, and during its progress, the people were in a high state of exasperation, but no evidence was adduced of guilt, although it was believed he was knowing to the incendiary. An original letter written by Mrs. Arnold, during the trial, to a lady

AMUSEMENTS.

ALBANY THEATRE.

MISS E. WHEATLEY'S BENEFIT.

THIS EVENING, June 9,
Will be presented the drama of
VICTORINE; Or, I'll Sleep On't.
Michael Mr. Blake | Victorine, Miss Wheatley
After which will be presented a new Grand Drama, which has been some weeks in preparation, entitled
THE JEWESS,
Or, the Council of Constance.
Founded on M. Scribe's Opera of "La Juive," and arranged for the English stage by W. Moncrieff, Esq.

New Scenery, painted by	Mr. Leslie.
Costumes and Properties, by	Mrs. De Grouch.
Music,	Mr. Underner.
Machinery, by	Mr. Robinson and others.

The Processions and Marches under the direction of Mr. McConachy.

Prince Leopold	Mr. Blake
Cardinal de Brogni	Russell
Eleazer, (the Jew)	Isherwood
Count Forrester	Placide
Princess Eudoxia	Miss Fisher
Rachel (the Jewess)	Wheatley
Abigail	Mrs. Blake

Doors open at half past 6; performances to commence at half past 7 o'clock.
Price of admission—Box 75 cents; Pit 37½ cents; Gallery 25 cents. Checks not transferable.
The most rigid order and decorum will be enjoined.

ALBANY MUSEUM.

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION.
The proprietors feel much pleasure in announcing an engagement for one week, with the celebrated Signor BLITZ, professor of Mechanism and Metamorphoses, whose extraordinary performances have been received with the most unqualified approbation in the principal cities of Europe, as certificates in his possession will show; and lately at New York, where they elicited the most decided applause from crowded audiences, for forty eight successive evenings.
Performance commences at 1-4 past 8 this evening, and every evening during the week at the same hour.
The Museum has been refitted and several important additions have been recently made. It now contains nearly 200,000 specimens of natural, history and other curiosities, making it both an agreeable and fashionable resort.

NATIONAL GARDEN,

FIFTH WARD, ALBANY.

THE proprietor of this establishment, Mr. JAMES WHITE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his garden is now open, and will be so during the season, for the reception of company. Mr. W. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and assures his friends that on his part and that of his family, every thing shall be done to reciprocate the compliment and make an evening's visit agreeable. Mr. W. has, at great expense, so improved his garden as to make it superior to any public one in the vicinity, and inferior to none abroad. The walks and shrubbery are in first rate order, new and beautiful transparencies added, together with an elegant fountain of water in the centre.
The entrance is commodious, and it is as healthy and salubrious a location as can be found.
Mr. W. assures ladies and gentlemen that every thing shall be conducted with propriety and decorum.
Ice Cream and Refreshments at the Garden and Saloon. ENTRANCE FREE.
my27 1m JAMES WHITE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced cook at 79 North Pearl street. je8

REMOVAL.—LOUIS DE WITT, Attorney at Law and Solicitor, office at Stanwix Hall, next door north of the Post Office. je8 1t

GLAUBER SALTS.—8 bbls. just received and for sale by P. E. BOWMAN, je8 No. 49 on the dock.

MISSIONARY HERALD for June, received at the Depository, No. 38 State st. opposite the museum. je8 E. H. PEASE, Agent.

VIRGINIA COAL of the first quality, for sale by C. LIVINGSTON & Co. je8 589 South Market st.

THE NOSE GAY—A new and delicious perfume, wherein are mingled many rare and delicious sweets, for sale at the U. S. BAZAAR, 324 North Market st. je8

MONEY BELTS—An additional supply of those desirable articles received at the Variety Store, 392 South Market st. by STEPHEN VAN SCHAACK. je8

LADIES SLIPS.—A large assortment of kid, morocco and seal, of his own manufacture, at 88. per pair, at the Albany Boot and Shoe Store, 390 South Market st. je8 3t WILLIAM RANKIN.

BIRD CAGES AND GLASSES. for sale at the Variety Store, by STEPHEN VAN SCHAACK, je8 392 South Market street.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Real Estate, Bank and Insurance Stock.—DAVIS & JONES will sell tomorrow at the Mansion House, at 12 o'clock, valuable Real Estate, Bank and Insurance Stocks. See auction head. je8

FRENCH TRAVELLING BASKETS—an elegant assortment of French travelling and fancy work baskets of desirable styles; just received at the U. S. BAZAAR, between the Post Office and City Hotel, je8

CREAM OF AMBER—for removing pimples, spots, freckles, and all eruptions of the skin, gradually producing a soft, clear and beautiful complexion, for sale at 345 North Market st. opposite Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank. je8 J. C. VAN SCHOONHOVEN, Druggist.

MITCHELL'S POCKET MAPS—The Map of the United States, together with a table of distances, stage and steam boat routes, &c.
The maps of the state of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, &c. For sale at
je8 R. O'HARA'S Bookstore, 5 Green st.

NEW BOOKS.—Index Rerum or Index of Subjects, intended as a manual to aid the student and the professional man, by Rev. John Todd.
Letters, Conversations and Recollections of S. T. Coleridge.
The Tourist, or Traveller's Guide.
Williams' New York Annual Register.
Rienzi, by Bulwer.
Brougham's Discourses on Natural Theology; just received by je8 WEARE C. LITTLE, 67 State st.

ROYAL VEGETABLE AND JASMIN SOAPS—Patented by his Majesty's royal letters, granted to Price & Gosnell, Chemists, London.—These soaps are by a judicious, delicate process in the art of chemistry, rendered the most unparalleled articles in the world for washing, &c., effectually preserving the skin from all eruptions arising from the use of other soaps—a new and superior supply just received and for sale by
C. FROTHINGHAM, Druggist,
je8 37 State street.

HORSE LINAMENT.—This article from its remarkable penetrating, assuaging and healing virtues, has proved altogether superior in its effects to any other mixture, when applied to horses, for any affection of the limbs, or for any flesh wounds. Men of the greatest experience in extensive applications for horses, pronounce it the most effectual remedy ever offered to the public, for strains, swellings, scratches, or wounds proceeding from the kick of a horse. It can be applied without danger of taking cold from its use; a few dozen has been sold in this city, and all who have used it pronounce it the best horse liniment in the world. For sale by the dozen or retail by the subscriber, 277 North Market st. Albany. je8 JOHN G. WEBB.

BOOKS.—The Great Teacher, by Harris.
King Solomon's Counsels to the young, by H. Hooker.
Hodge on Romans,
do do abridged for Sunday schools and bible classes.
Memoir of Mrs. Ellis, wife of Rev. W. Ellis.
Beecher's Views in Theology.
do Plea for Colleges.
do Plea for the West.
do on Scepticism.
do (Miss) on the difficulties of Religion.
The Young Man's Guide, by Alcott.
Emerson's Evangelical Primer.
The Christian Brahmin, by Hollis Read.
The Christian Library in volumes, various bindings; just received at the S. S. Depository, 38 State street, opposite the museum. je8 E. H. PEASE, Agent.

NEW WORK ON GARDENING.—Just published, "The Kitchen Gardener's Instructor," containing a catalogue of garden and herb seeds, with practical directions under each head, for the cultivation of culinary vegetables and herbs, with a calendar showing the work necessary to be done in a kitchen garden in every month throughout the season. Also, directions for forcing and forwarding vegetables out of the ordinary seasons. By T. Bridgman, Gardener, New-York; price 37½ cents, 125 pages, in neat boards.
The above is the title of the best little gardening manual ever offered to the public, and in apropos time, as the season is just about opening. The author of this work is well known as one of the best practical gardeners in this country, and is therefore none of your quill-driving horticultural authors, but writes from his own experience; his Directions for raising Asparagus, Celery, Cauliflower, Brocoli, Rhubarb; for tarts, tomatoes, and Mushrooms, is worth all the price charged, as is also his directions for making and sowing a hot bed. The Monthly Calendar is of itself an invaluable part of the book; in short, those who are dissatisfied, after a perusal, will have their money returned.
On hand, every variety of Early Peas, Early Cabbages, Radishes, &c. suitable for early sowing; Ames' improved Spades, &c. W. THORBURN,
je8 dac opposite Post Office.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL.—This spacious establishment is now open for the reception of company; its situation is one of the most delightful on Long Island Sound: it is easy of access from New York, New Haven, New London, and Har ford. The proprietor pledges his every exertion to give satisfaction to all who may honor him with a visit. His bar is furnished with the choicest of wines and liquors. His table will be amply supplied with every variety of sea food, and all the delicacies of the season. The bathing houses have been much enlarged, so that cold or warm baths can be furnished on the shortest notice. From the many improvements already made, and others in progress, the subscriber flatters himself that he will receive, as he intends to merit, the patronage of his friends and the public.
je8 daclm SAMUEL FOWLER.

CHEESE.—1400 lbs. fresh quality cheese, received and for sale by P. E. BOWMAN,
je7 No. 49 on the Dock.

SACK SALT.—200 sacks fine Liverpool salt, just received and for sale by P. E. BOWMAN,
je7 No. 49 on the Dock.

OILED SILK—Figured and plain, just received at C. FROTHINGHAM, Druggist,
je7 37 State-street.

LEECHES.—Just received a quantity of fine lively and strong Leeches, at 345 N. Market street, opposite Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.
je7 J. C. VAN SCHOONHOVEN, Druggist.

NEW GOODS.—Daily receiving from New York, a variety of combs and fancy dry goods, at 367 S. Market corner of Beaver street.
je7 SPELMAN & BROTHERS.

BY VIRTUE of a will of test fieri facias to me directed and delivered, I shall sell at public auction, at the City Hall, in the city of Albany, on the 11th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the right, title, claim and interest which Benj. V. Clench, deceased, in his life time, and on the 6th day of May, 1836, had in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate in the city of Albany, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the south side of the Schenectady turnpike road at the intersection of the said turnpike road with Quail st. and running thence along the westerly side of said street south 43 deg. 30 minutes, west 11 chains 22 links, to Washington street, thence along said street north 46 deg. 30 min. west 4 chains, thence north 43 deg. 30 min. east 5 chains, thence north 46 deg. 30 min. west 4 chains, thence north 43 deg. 30 min. east 7 chains 8 links, to the Schenectady turnpike road, thence along the said road south 35 deg. east 5 chains 10 links, to place of beginning, containing about 5 acres, be the same more or less.
ANGUS McDUFFIE, Sheriff.
By ISAAC BURTON, Dep. Sh'ff. je4 law6w

NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the county of Albany, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Daniel Shilds, late of the city of Albany, deceased, to exhibit their several demands, with the vouchers, in support thereof, against said Daniel Shields, to the undersigned, at his store in Washington street, on or before the 20th day of October next, at which time and place he will proceed to make distribution of the monies in his hands belonging to the estates of the said deceased pursuant to law.
ap18 law6 m DYER LATHROP, Administrator.

MILITARY and Naval Shaving Soap—highly celebrated, in consequence of its neatness and convenience for travellers and transient persons. For sale by C. FROTHINGHAM, Druggist,
je7 No. 37 State st. Albany.

BOARD WANTED—A man and his wife wishes board in some genteel private family, where there are few or no boarders; between State and Lydius sts. would be preferred. Best of reference given. Address W. J. B. 436 South Market st. je7 tf

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and lady, or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and furnished or unfurnished rooms, by a small pious family in the north part of the city. Enquire of P. VAN DEKLIP,
je7 2w No. 1 Church street.

NEW GOODS.—The subscriber has just returned from New York with a fresh supply of seasonable Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which, with his former stock, will be sold at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit, at the old established corner, 230 North Market st. je7 WM. McELROY.

HOWE'S WORKS.—The complete works of John Howe, may be obtained at the Bookstore and Sabbath School Depository of Mr. Pease, 38 State st. in one or two volumes, at the publisher's price. Clergymen and others are invited to examine the work. Published by Jno. P. Haven, New York.
je7 3t WM. D. HOLT, Agent.

NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the Canal Board at the Canal Room, Comptroller's office, on Tuesday the 21st inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. in relation to matters connected with the enlargement and improvement of the Erie canal, between Albany and Schenectady. By order. G. W. NEWELL, Clk.
je7 dlwetd

NOTICE.—Whereas a story has been put in circulation by some malicious person at present unknown to me, that I had failed and put my property out of my hands for the purpose of defrauding my creditors; now I hereby give notice that there is not the slightest foundation for such report, and as an evidence of the fact, I request all persons having demands against me to present them and they shall be immediately settled.
je7 5t* AMOS ADAMS.

COAL, COAL, COAL.—The subscribers, dealers in anthracite and bituminous coal by the cargo, and at retail, have completed their arrangements for a supply of first quality coal, and are now prepared to receive and execute orders for the following, viz:
Anthracites, Lehigh, Schuylkill, (Red Ash) Lackawana, Bituminous Liverpool, Cannel, Sydney, Picton and Virginia. C. LIVINGSTON & Co.
je7 No. 589 South Market st.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the subscribers at his office, (City Hall) until the 26th instant, for 3000 yards of first quality paving stone, from six to ten inches in diameter, to be delivered at such places on the docks within the bounds of the city, as may be designated; the stone to be delivered in the months of July, August and September.
je7 W. W. VAN ZANDT, City Sup't.

DOMESTIC GOODS.—20 bales brown shirting and sheeting.
50 bales black and white wadding.
25 do cotton batts and candle wick.
50 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 sheeps gray and brown cloths.
50 do mixed and do do satinett.
3 cases black and colored cambrics.
6-4 and 7-8 bed ticks, blue and fancy prints, &c. for sale on liberal terms, by SAM'L MORGAN & Co.
je7 No. 63 State street.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between GILBERT WINNE and RICHARD NELSON, was dissolved on the 24th ult. by mutual consent.
EVERT WYNKOOP and GILBERT WINNE have become partners in the business of making Hats and Trunks, to whom all accounts with the late firm of Winne & Nelson must be presented for settlement at the old stand, corner of South Market and Division sts.
Albany, June 6th, 1836. je7

LOOKING GLASS STORE REMOVED.—The subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public in general, that he has removed his Looking Glass Store to No. 66 State st. where he will keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of Looking Glasses, which he offers for sale as low as can be had in the city. Purchasers, either at wholesale or retail, are particularly requested to examine his stock before they purchase elsewhere, as they will find it much to their advantage.
All kinds of Picture Framing attended to as usual.—Look Glass Plates at wholesale or retail; also very large glasses made to order and fitted up in a manner which cannot fail to suit purchasers.
je7 A. BELKNAP.

HORSES STRAYED OR STOLEN.—A pair oi small bay Mares were taken from the residence of the subscriber, about three miles west of Albany on the Great Western Turnpike, either on Sunday evening or early on Monday morning last. The mare is a long tailed small mare, one had a small white spot on the forehead; about six years old, gentle horses, used to work together. Whoever will return the said horses to the subscriber at his residence, or give satisfactory information, shall be liberally rewarded. WILLIAM AMSDELL, 3 miles from Albany, on Great Western Turnpike Road.
je7 3t

IMPORTANT TO MECHANICS.—To be disposed of, the lease of that old and excellent stand, the Wheelwright Shop and Plough Factory, with apartments attached, fit for a genteel family, with immediate possession, at No. 215 in Washington st. on the hill, adjoining John Lossing's edge tool manufactory, now in full trade; a rare chance for a young man, and who is also a good plough maker, as there is no other in the city, and as the present occupant is leaving this part of the country. For further particulars enquire on the premises.
je7 1w

ALL persons are forbid harboring or trusting my son Francis on my account, for I will pay no debts of his contracting. je6 1w JOHN G. WEBB.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—5 steady men and 2 or three boys, from 15 to 18 years old, to go to the country—employment in a forge or furnace. Apply to BACKUS, AMES & Co.
je4 No. 8 State street.

SALT.—50 sacks Ashton's Salt, for sale by
je3 WM. CRAPO, 7 State st.

1000 BUSH. PACKING SALT. afloat, and for sale by J. K. WING,
je3 No. 80 on the dock.

OIL.—1000 gallons pure Sperm and refined Whale Oil, a superior article, just received from Nantucket.
Also, 200 quintals Cod Fish, pickled Cod, Mackerel, sack Salt, &c. all of which will be sold low by
je4 1w THOS. W. SLACK, No. 70 on the dock.

M. J. TOBIAS & CO'S best Lever Watches—an assortment just received from the case makers. These watches are the very finest that are imported, and are unequalled for time.
Also, one fine lever alarm watch, the alarm independent of the watch, a beautiful and very convenient article.
Also, a fine assortment of Anchor, Duplex, and Cylinder Watches, some very fine, with independent seconds, for sale by C. & A. W. JOHNSON & Co.
je4 374 South Market st.

A CARD.—The demand for the subscriber's Summer Stove for anthracite coal, has been so great that many have not been able to obtain them. To guard against any such disappointment in future, the subscriber has made arrangements to have an abundant supply, and solicits a continuance of the patronage that has been so liberally extended to him. A. H. AUSTIN,
je3 No. 17 State st. corner of Dean.

EMERY.—15 casks assorted, for sale by FRANCIS & EMERSON,
je3 No. 53 State street.

SYRUPS—Lemon and Sarsparilla, for soda water, for sale by the gallon or less, by
je3 HENRY RAWLS & Co. Druggists.

TACKS.—A small assortment of cut tacks, brads, and sparables, just received and for sale by BACKUS, AMES & Co.
je3 dac No. 8 State street.

PLATED TEA AND TABLE SPOONS.—A large assortment received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, for sale by STEELE & WARREN,
je3 No. 368 North Market street.

ALFRED OLDRIGE'S Balm of Columbia, the best and cheapest preparation for the hair ever offered to the public, discovered in 1821 by the late Mr. John Oldridge, father of the present proprietor, No. 1 Wellington st Strand, London.
In the production of a beautiful, glossy, curling growth of hair upon a head perfectly bald it is inestimable. In preventing the hair from turning grey, as well as in keeping it free from dryness and dandruff nothing has ever approached it. In short, its efficacy in ameliorate its wonderful qualities, would occupy more space than an advertisement would admit of. Suffice it to say that a trial is only necessary to convince the most unbelieving. A quantity just received and for sale by
C. FROTHINGHAM,
je3 Druggist, 37 State street.

DR. CHURCH'S GENUINE VEGETABLE LOTION, for eruptions and humors on the face and skin.
This lotion is excelled by no other in the world. It has been administered by the proprietor for several years in Europe and America, with the greatest success. By the simple application of this fluid, night and morning, it will remove the most rancorous and alarming scurvy in the face. It is perfectly safe, yet powerful, and possesses all the good qualities of the most celebrated cosmetics, without any of their doubtful effects. It is therefore recommended as a certain and efficacious remedy, and a valuable and almost indispensable appendage to the toilet. Suffice it however to say, it has been administered to many thousands in the United States and West Indies with the greatest and most unparalleled success, and without even a single complaint of its inefficacy.—A small bottle at 75 cents will be found sufficient to prove its value. For sale by SANDS & SHAW,
je3 Druggists, Agents, 46 State st.

CANARY BIRDS AND CAGES.—Just received and for sale, a large assortment of Canary Birds, also bird cages of the best make and various patterns, either for singing or stock birds, from $1 25 to $7; also glass bird fountains and bird boxes, and materials to build with; cuttle fish bone to put in the cages—this article is every way preferable to loaf sugar for canary birds, and is moreover a preventive of disease.—Bird seeds of every sort. Also the new and complete Canary Bird Fancier, containing a variety of useful information, by which the admirers of those beautiful birds may be instructed in their management while breeding and their treatment when diseased, with a few useful hints to the breeder of Mules, and with every other article appertaining to the fancy; all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms. Also, a first rate Mocking Bird in full song. W. THORBURN,
je3 tf 317 N. Market st. opposite post office.

SASH WEIGHTS.—10 tons of Sash Weights, assorted sizes, for sale by
je2 dac BACKUS AMES & Co. No. 8 State st.

ORANGES.—100 boxes in prime order, just received and for sale by WM. CRAPO,
je2 No. 7 State street.

LYMAN T. DOTY, Sign and Ornamental Painter for E. RUSSELL & SON, at 302 North Market street, two doors north of Stanwix Hall. je2

WHITE HAVANA SUGAR—Just received and for sale by E. R. SATTERLEE,
je2 61 State street.

3300 DOLLARS wanted on valuable property in Beaver st.—Present rents $550, for a term of years. je2 S. COBB, 335 N. Market st.

LADIES WIGS.—Ladies can be supplied with wigs with long hair, for the low price of $10.
D. GRIFFIN, No. 4 Green street,
je2 and 112 William st. N. York.

SHEET ZINC.—15,000 lbs. of superior sheet Zinc, suitable for roofing, and warranted equal to any imported, for sale by BACKUS, AMES & Co.
je2 dac No. 8 State street.

THE subscriber has just received a quantity of Price & Smith's Copal Varnish, for carriages and furniture, both quick and slow drying; also quick drying polishing brown japan and black varnishes, which he will sell at the manufacturers' price, by the barrel or less quantity. JOSEPH DAVIS, No. 9 Green,
je2 corner of Norton street.

LEMONS.—200 boxes in prime order, for sale by
je2 WM. CRAPO, 7 State st.

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY, No. 3 Green street.—The subscribers feel pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public, that they have this day ratified their terms of copartnership as manufacturers of Piano Fortes, for a term of years, from the 16th day of January last, under the firm of COLE & CLEMENCE, manufacturers of cabinet, cottage, grand square and square Piano Fortes. They would also beg leave to say, that from the very forward state of their manufactory, with an extensive stock of seasoned materials, and a number of first rate workmen, they feel confident that their instruments will, for tone, workmanship and durability equal any manufactured in the United States. I. P. COLE,
THOS. CLEMENCE.
Albany, May 31, 1836. je2

NEW YORK, ALBANY & TROY STEAM BOAT LINE.
From the Pier, foot of State st.
DAY LINE.

June 9	Champlain	at 7 A. M.
do 10	Albany	do
do 11	Erie	do
do 12	Champlain	do
do 13	Albany	do
do 14	Erie	do

NIGHT LINE.
From the Pier, foot of State street.
OHIO, DE WITT CLINTON, NORTH AMERICA,
One of these splendid boats will leave the pier, foot of State st. Albany, every afternoon at 5 P. M.
For passage apply at the office on the Pier, foot of State st, Albany.
N. B. Both day and night boats will depart from the pier, foot of State st. until further notice.

FOR TROY, from the Pier, foot of State street, Albany. The elegant low pressure Steam Boat JOHN MASON, Capt. V. Truesdell, will leave Albany and Troy in the following order:

Leave Albany,	Leave Troy,
At 7 a. m. on arrival night boat	At 6 o'clock, A. M.
9½ o'clock, A. M.	to day boat.
12 do noon.	8½ do A. M.
2½ do P. M.	11 do do
5½ do do	1½ do P. M.
Or on arrival of day boat	4 do do
	to the night boat.

For passage apply to the Captain on board, or at the office on the Pier, at the foot of State st. Albany.
N. B. A splendid sitting room is fitted up for the accommodation of passengers for Troy and New York, while waiting for the steamboats my14

PEOPLE'S LINE.—FOR NEW-YORK—OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. The splendid low pressure steam boat EMERALD, Capt. St. John, will leave the foot of Lydius st. Albany, on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, at 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office, opposite the Eagle Tavern.
N. B. This Boat can accommodate 200 passengers with berths my25

ALBANY AND NEWBURG LINE, FOR 1836.—The low pressure steamboat BALTIMORE, Capt. L. W. Brainard, will run between Albany and Newburgh, the ensuing season, for the transportation of passengers and freight, touching at all the intermediate landings, as follows, viz:
Leaves Albany, from Pier No. 120, Mondays and Thursdays, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Leaves Newburgh, from D. Crawford & Co's Dock, Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.
Horses, carriages, stock, furniture, and all kinds of freight, received and carefully landed at the intermediate landings.
CHAS. A. KEELER, Albany, } Agents.
D. CRAWFORD & Co. Newburgh, }
All orders punctually attended to. ap25

FOR the accommodation of the Merchants of Albany, the proprietors of Tow Boats have established an EXPEDITIOUS LINE, to be despatched daily from the foot of Cortlandt street, New York, at 5 o'clock P. M precisely. Goods shipped by this line will in all cases be delivered the following day, at the foot of State street bridge. my9

1836. PACKET BOATS NEW ARRANGEMENTS—Four daily lines of Packets will leave Schenectada for Utica, Syracuse, Oswego, Rochester and Buffalo,

At 8 o'clock	A. M.	
11	do	do
4½	do	P. M.
7½	do	do

Passengers from Albany wishing to take the Packet, will leave Albany in the Rail Road Cars that start

At 6½	o'clock	A. M.
9	do	do
3	do	P. M.
5	do	do and
6½	do	do my20 tf

REGULAR LINE OF NEW HAVEN AND ALBANY PACKETS FOR 1836.
The following vessels compose the line.
Sloop TANTIVY, Capt. A. HOYT.
Sloop REAPER, " D. WRIGHT.
Sloop ALBION, " G. A. CHAPMAN.
It is expected that one of the above vessels will leave Albany and New Haven every week through the season.
Freight will be taken to be delivered in New York, at the different landing places on the river, or forwarded on the Erie, Champlain and Farmington Canals.
For freight or passage apply to the masters on board, or to R. HOTCHKISS & SON, } New Haven.
E. HOTCHKISS, }
JED'H CHAPMAN, }
CHAS. A. KEELER, Albany, 120 Pier.
my14 tf

FOR BOSTON—The schr. WM. SEYMOUR will sail as soon as possible. For freight apply to MM. CHAPMAN,
my24 No. 81 Quay street.

WHITE ROCK LIME—fresh burnt, just received by WM. CHAPMAN, and for sale at No. 81 Quay street. ap27

J. MAIRS M'ALLISTER, Surgeon Dentist and Manufacturer of the Metallic Incorruptible Teeth, offers his services to the public generally, in the practice of Dental Surgery. Operating rooms No. 26 South Pearl street.
Mr. McAllister assures a confiding public, that all his operations shall be judicious. He has spared no effort to qualify himself, and has full confidence in his ability to operate skilfully, and to the entire satisfaction of his patients, have induced him to locate in Albany, where he intends a permanent residence if he meets with that encouragement which his qualifications as a good, honest and skilful Dentist shall merit.
☞ If preferred, ladies can be waited on at their dwellings. je2-tf

DR. THOMPSON'S justly celebrated Tooth Ache Drops. These drops are universally esteemed as one of the best of remedies ever offered to the public, for sale by C. FROTHINGHAM,
je2 Druggist, 37 State st.

100 BUSHELS Dried Plums, Peaches and Apples, this day received and for sale by HALE & EAMES, corner Hudson and Quay sts.
Also, a few firkins fresh Butter. je2

CHENANGO CANAL LOAN—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, under the authority vested in them by the act entitled "An act directing a Loan for the construction of the Chenango Canal," passed April 30th, 1835, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received until Monday the 20th June, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for a loan of One hundred Thousand Dollars. The payment to be made at the Manhattan Bank in the city of New York on the 25th June. At the time of payment, transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal reimbursable at the pleasure of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund after the year 1845.
It is to be understood that the Commissioners will be at liberty to take a less sum than $100,000, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the state.
The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $20,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed 'Chenango Canal Loan,' and then enclosed in an envelope and directed to the Comptroller at Albany.
The stockholders residing in the first and second senate districts, and those residing out of the state, will receive their interest quarterly at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the city of New-York, and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Albany, May 3, 1836.
A. ALLEN, Comptroller.
JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of State.
je 2—td A. KEYSER, Treasurer.

THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of the city and county of Albany—office No. 353 South Market street. This company was chartered May 3d, 1836, and is now in successful operation. The benefits arising from the principle of mutual insurance, when understood, cannot fail to enlist every disinterested person in its behalf.
Every man who insures in this company becomes a member, and is directly interested in its prosperity. At the time of his application he is required to give his note with approved security, to the company, the amount of which is governed by the amount insured, and the hazard of the risk; upon which note he pays five per cent, and is then insured for five years, as follows: To insure a good risk, fire proof, to the amount of $500, he gives his note (not on interest) for $20, 5 per cent of which is paid at the time, $1; and until a loss is sustained by the company, he is not required to pay any further premium unless the equition of a loss should occur; the operation of this system of insurance in Boston and other eastern cities, has been a saving to the insured of an average of three quarters of the amount ususully required to insure in stock companies.
The company invite the public to come forward early and receive, as well as contribute to the great advantages derived from mutual assistance.
DIRECTORS.

Barent P. Staats,	Daniel Conkling,
Rufus Brown,	Eli Perry,
Christopher Hepinstall,	Matthew Brown,
Agur Wells,	John Hermans,
Eli Gould,	Gaylor Sheldon,
James L'Amoureux,	John Van Volkenburgh.
Levi Phillips,	

BARENT P. STAATS, Pres't.
ERASTUS V. JOICE, Sec'ry. je2

2000 fresh Coaco Nuts, just received and for sale by je3 WM. CRAPO, 7 State st.

10 TONS GRIND STONES.
50 sacks Liverpool Salt.
150 boxes Lemons, in good order, for sale by
je2 TAYLOR & WING, No. 50 on the dock.

PAINTERS WANTED.—A number of hands may find employment and liberal wages, by applying at 302 North Market street.
je1 E. RUSSELL & SON.

SOAP.—White and marble soap, a first rate article, for sale by je3 J. K. WING, No. 80 on the dock.

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings, fine and superfine, of various shades and qualities, may be found at 230 North Market st. cheap for cash.
my26 WM. McELROY.

ORIENTAL HAIR DYE, for coloring hair of any color to a beautiful black, for sale by
my24 D. GRIFFIN, No. 4 Green st.

WANTED—3 OR 4 JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS. Apply at 91 N Market st. my28 1m

CHEESE.—Just received on consignment, 3000 lbs. Cheese; for sale low for cash. J. BLOOM,
je1 No. 5 Exchange st.

INDIA NANKEENS.—Blue and yellow Nankeens, real India, received at 319 North Market st. by
je1 EDWIN A. HARRIS.

CONGRESS WATER, fresh from the Springs wholesale and retail, by
je1 HENRY RAWLS & Co. Druggists.

BEST TABLE FISH.—A few quintals Noman's Land Cod Fish, of a superior quality, just received and for sale by the subscribers, at 302 N. Market st. three doors north of Stanwix Hall.
je1 E. RUSSELL & SON.

REV. DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S ELIXER OF LIFE—A superior medicine, highly recommended by the faculty for the cure of fevers and agues, inflammation of the lungs, &c. &c. A quantity for sale by
C. FROTHINGHAM, Druggist,
je1 37 State street.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE, 116 State street.—The subscriber will continue the Cabinet and Upholstery business at the old stand, 116 State st. where he will keep, and is manufacturing a general assortment of the most fashionable furniture.
Upholstering in all its branches, hair and moss Mattresses do, church and chair Cushions, Bedding, Feathers, Curl Hair, Carpets, cut and made, &c. &c.
je1 JOHN WINNE.

FOR THE TEETH—A new preparation prepared by the United Society of Shakers, New Lebanon.
COMPOUND PEACH WATER, a superior tooth wash, to preserve the teeth from decay and render them white; it also removes any offensive smell proceeding from decayed teeth, tobacco, &c. A supply this day received from the Society, and for sale by their agents.
je1 H. RAWLS & Co. Druggists.

BUTTER.—Just received on consignment, 1000 lbs. old Butter, and for sale J. BLOOM,
my31 No. 5 Exchange street.

BADEAU'S CELEBRATED STRENGTHENING PLAISTER, for pains and weakness in the breast, side, back, limbs, &c. &c. This plaister gives immediate and soothing relief, and for pleasantness, safety, ease and certainty, is superior to other remedies. Persons of sedentary habits, who are troubled with pains in the side or breast, are advised to try these plaisters, as they will find them an unfailing and pleasant remedy. A quantity just received and for sale by
C. FROTHINGHAM, Druggist and
my31 Apothecary, 37 State st, Albany.

WANTS.

AN American or English woman, with references as to character, is wanted as chambermaid at No. 50 North Pearl st. my9 tf

WANTED—two apprentices to the blacksmithing business, from 14 to 18 years of age. Apply to BEEBE & TICE, William st.
my24

WANTED—An English, German or American girl to go to New York, as chamber maid in a small family. Good recommendations are required. Apply to No. 13 Montgomery st. je3

WANTED—A smart, good dispositioned colored lad about 12 or 14 years of age—one who can be well recommended may hear of a place in a private family, by applying at No. 8 State street. my21

WANTED—A woman to do the work of a small family. Good recommendations will be required. Apply at No. 83 Lydius st. my16

WANTED—A girl to take charge of children—one that is well recommended, can receive immediate employment and good wages by applying at 79 North Pearl street. je1

WANTED—A woman to cook and do the general housework of a family—One with good recommendations may find a permanent situation and liberal wages, by applying at No. 74 Liberty st. my6

WANTED—a woman to do house work. Enquire at No. 46 Lydius st. mh29

WANTED—From the 1st of May next, Board by a young man and his wife, in a respectable private family without children—a pious family would be preferred. A line addressed to S. W. and left at the post-office, will meet with prompt attention. mh21

WANTED—Two journeymen blacksmiths, worth from twelve to sixteen shillings per day; those of the latter price would be preferred; also an apprentice to the above business, from 15 to 16 years of age.
my23 AMOS FISH, No. 63 and 65 Beaver st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an American woman, well acquainted with cooking and kitchen work, to whom liberal wages will be given, at No. 1 Lancaster st. mh2

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a small farm, worth from 2000 to 2500 dollars, situated not more than 15 miles from Albany. Apply to
C. P. YOUNGHANS, Land Agent,
ap30 98 North Pearl st. Albany.

WANTED—A situation as Clerk in a wholesale and retail grocery store, by a young man who writes an excellent hand, and understands the business perfectly. The best of recommendations given.
N. B. Has no objections to engage as clerk in any other business. Address A. B. at this office. n14

WANTED—Stove pattern makers. Steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply at d31 E. N. PRATT'S, 28 State st.

WANTED, a middle aged woman, to take charge of a small family. Enquire at No. 381 S. Market street fe16

A WOMAN wanted, capable of doing the cooking and washing of a small family. None need apply without good recommendations. Enquire at No. 85 Hamilton st. fe16

WANTED—A good practical gardener, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to
C. P. YOUNGHANS, 98 N. Pearl st. Albany
Also, a boy and girl, about 15 years of age to go to Hudson to assist in a private family, where, if they conduct themselves properly, it will afford them a comfortable home. Apply as above. ap30

WANTED—50 good girls for the general house work of small families.
Also, 20 good cooks.
Also, several small girls to take care of children, run of errands, &c.
Also, 5 girls to go into the country.
Also, 104 servants of all descriptions. Enquire at the Intelligence Office, No. 1 Church street.
my7 tf P. VAN DERLIP.

AGENTS WANTED.—Immediate employment in the book business, can be given in the following counties, namely—Delaware, Otsego, Cortland, Green, Ulster, Columbia, Dutchess, Putnam, Westchester, New York and Albany; also one agent for the state of Rhode Island. Payment to be made by commission on the number of books sold. The books are to consist of but one kind, namely, the "AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES AND DISCOVERIES IN THE WEST." Of this work there has been printed within a short time 22,000 volumes, for subscribers only. Persons of fair character are exclusively wanted—having ability to give security in such way as shall be made known to the applicant, for the payment of all books ordered at such time as may be agreed on. For further information relative to the commission, and manner of doing the business, address JOSIAH PRIEST, Albany, when immediate attention will be given, if post paid, and not otherwise.
N. B. The commission of this business is such as will richly compensate the agent for his time and expenses; provided he has the requisite qualifications to prosecute in a successful manner the agency.
o20

Yes, it seemed to be first on the left side of his head. He asked if Bear's grease was not good, the Doctor said he did not have much faith in it, although he would send him some. Would you not have observed it if he had a bald spot on his head? I would, he had a good deal of hair. When did the Doctor recommend him to have his head shaved? About three weeks ago.

By a Juror—Would you believe Mr. Furlong on oath? Yes, I have known him for 7 or 8 years. I have been for liquors in the store when he kept corner of Maiden lane, he has been to my father's house.

By Mr. Price—He was a clerk in the store opposite old Dutch Church? Yes.

The District Attorney said. On a former occasion, he had offered to read a part of some letters which had been identified as being written by Robinson, but as the Counsel objects to his doing so, as they said they had been taken from Robinson's. But the letters were found in Helen Jewett's room, and therefore there is no objection to having them read. They were found in the possession of Helen Jewett, and the public had a right to their benefit if any benefit could be had from them. Mr. Hoffman said the gentleman's magnanimity prevented him reading them on Saturday, and he wished his magnanimity had continued, he doubted, however,, their being found in Helen Jewett's possession, and if that was not proof they would offer something to show they ought not to be read. Rosana Townsend said they were Helen Jewett's, but that did not appear to be proof. The District attorney stated that they had been found by an officer, had been seen in Helen Jewett's possession, and conclusive proof is shown that the letters were found in her possession at the time of her death. They were directed to Helen Jewett, in Robinson's hand writing. Mr. Hoffman contended, that even the box being in Helen Jewett's possession was not conclusively proved. He objected to it.

The Court stated that the letters not being traced in Helen Jewett's possession, is not a ground to prevent their being read. They were in prisoner's hand writing, and contained his declaration. Mr. Maxwell rose and said, he supposed the object of the letters was to show malice on the part of the prisoner, and to show a threat from prisoner to the deceased. He thought that if the court saw that the letters were dated some time previous, one in August and one in December—he believed, if the Court found that these letters were written in an amiable strain, that they would not be allowed to be read as bearing on the case one way or the other. He would suggest to the Court that if it examines them, and finds they are not so, they will not let them be read. He thought because a public officer gets hold of private letters, written in confidence, and involving others, that they ought not to be read. When we had the magnanimous conduct of the District Attorney on Saturday in withholding the letters he would now ask him if in the same spirit he would put his hand on any of the letters, and point out if any thing of the kind could be found in them, and whether they should not be submitted to the Court for its decision.

Mr. Phœnix said his feelings were the same now as they had been towards the prisoner.—He had since found, however, that the letters belonged to deceased, and his duty as a public prosecutor compelled him to submit them. He would be willing however, to be governed by the Court. (The letters at the suggestion of the judge, were handed to the bench by Mr Morris, who was examining them when Mr. Price rose and said that he supposed the letters would be readily found by the members of the Court to be inadmissible, but as they seemed to be doubtful on the point, he would say something about them. One of the four which had been fully proved was without date, two others were written in August, and one in December last. He cited cases in proof and gave reason to show that the letters ought not to be read, as they could not have any bearing on the case, as it has been proved by Dunscomb the black and the blackey prosecutrix, as he termed her, that the kindest feeling existed between the parties within a week. Mr. Maxwell also cited cases to show that they ought not to be read, that in case of murder evidence could not be given to show that there had been a grudge between the parties for a year before, and where it is known they were afterwards on friendly terms.

Mr. Morris said he would merely allude to the contents of two of the letters to show that they should be read. One of the letters alludes to the picture, to his having taken the picture on a particular occasion. (Objected to.) It is to shew that the case is different from what the gentleman has cited. Mr. Phœnix said, he would like before a decision was had, to be heard. If the gentleman were not sure that there was something in those letters injurious to the prisoner, they would not be so anxious to have them kept from the jury. One of these letters was written four months ago. If one of them states that the prisoner is afraid that something will come to pass which she is aware of, is it any objection to its being read. If there was one of the letters shewing that she was in possession of a secret which kept him in continual fear as to his future life, would it not have a bearing on the murder. If there was not a doubt on his part that she might disclose what which caused him to observe a show of friendship for her. He did not wish to say these things to affect the jury, but to ask if they were not a sufficient reason that they should be read.

The Court stated that the opinion of a majority of the Court the letters ought not to be read.

Mr. Hoffman—then stated that he hoped the remarks of the District Attorney might be considered wholly hypothetical.

The District Attorney stated there were two or three other witnesses which he would like to examine, but they were not here.

Mr. Price said that the District Attorney had rested the case and the Counsel had rested it on their side, and he suggested if the testimony ought not to be closed to-night. Mr. Phœnix stated that the events growing out of the evidence for the prisoner made it necessary to bring other to rebut it. He wished to bring witnesses on questions growing out of the defence.

The Court stated that the hour of adjournment had arrived, and the District Attorney was asking no favor. The Court, therefore, would stand adjourned.

Adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY MORNING, June 7.

Court opened at half-past ten.

Mr. *Phoenix* stated to the court, that since the decision excluding the letters, he had reflected deeply on the propriety of that decision, and felt himself called on to make a statement which he thought would produce a change in the opinion of the court with regard at least to one of the letters. He proposed to read one of the letters, on the ground that it was intimately connected with some material portions of the evidence. He would ask the court to look at that letter, and he felt confident that they would review their decision and come to the opinion that it was proper and legal testimony. [The letter was then submitted to the court.]

Mr. *Maxwell* asked whether the district attorney proposed to offer any other letter? Mr. Phoenix said he did not. Mr. Maxwell then asked whether he would consent to have others of the letters read, which he had offered yesterday, provided the prisoner's counsel would agree that the one letter submitted to the court should be read. To this Mr. Phoenix agreed, with the express understanding that the district attorney would not ask for the reading of any but the one letter. Three letters were then handed by Mr. Morris to Mr. Hoffman.

Mr. *Maxwell* remarked that *the* letter about to be read was not proved to be the hand-writing of the prisoner.

Mr. *Phoenix* read the letter. It was dated November 14, 1835, and to the following purport:

"Miss Maria—I think our intimacy is now old enough for both of us to speak plain. Any deviation from the line of conduct which I think you ought to pursue, and I am blown. This very letter may be used against me to revenge a fancied insult. Poor Frank has indeed a thousand difficulties to encounter. Bandied about like a dog, and no sooner out of one difficulty than involved in another, and exposed to ignominy and disgrace. After reflection on our situation all night, I rose feverish and ill, and scarcely able to attend to my duties. I have however come to the conclusion that it is better for us to dissolve our connexion. I am of opinion that my conduct the last time I was at your house, was far from gentlemanly, and beg your pardon for it. As we are about to part, let me tell you my genuine sentiments. I admired you more than any female I ever knew. I shall call on you to night for the miniature.

That you should suspect me of subterfuge to obtain the cursed picture, wound me to the quick.—[The letter proceeded at some length in the same strain. In one expression the writer asked "Nelly" not to expose him, but there was no reference to any particular matter in which he deprecated exposure. It was signed simply "Frank."

After the reading of this letter, a pause of some minutes occurred. The court requested Mr. Phœnix to proceed, who stated that he had on the previous night directed Mr. Relyea to be present this morning, but he had not come. The court intimated that he must proceed.

Cyrus Bedell called by the prosecution—Knows the house in Thomas street. Was formerly two houses. Has been through it several times, and knows the location of the rooms. Previous to the union of the two houses, there were a front room and back room up stairs in each house. The wall between the back rooms was originally the party wall between the two houses. The union was effected by making a new front door, and cutting doors in the party wall. Thinks the houses only had brick fronts.

Mr. Relyea was called five or six times, but did not appear. A delay of about half an hour took place.

Mr. Phoenix then re-called *Dr. Rogers*—The hatchet was placed in his hands. When he first saw it, at the inquest, he was under the impression that the spots on it were caused by blood.—There is a discoloration now on the same place, which may have been caused by blood. This discoloration was and is on the back part of the hatchet. There is less discoloration now than when he first saw the hatchet. Cannot tell whether it is rust or blood.

George P. Hope—Called for the defence. Is assistant secretary of the Jefferson insurance company. Rosina Townsend's furniture was insured in that office to the amount of $3,500, on two policies.

Joseph Hoxie, jr.—Mr. Hoxie's store was painted on Friday and Saturday. Witness got paint on his clothes, and so did prisoner; prisoner's paint was on the outside of the left leg, near the hip, and also on the right leg below the knee. Prisoner tried to get the paint off with spirits of turpentine, but did not succeed entirely.

Cross-examined.—Prisoner had on pantaloons of mixed casimere at the time. Does not recollect whether the paint on the prisoner's right leg was outside or inside. On the left leg it was on the outside.

Laban Jacobs—Made the hatchet. The stamp of his firm was L & Jacobs.

In the year 1834 the workman who made that hatchet made about 2500 exactly like it for his firm. They were all sold in this city. Recognizes the handle which he put in himself.

Cross-examined—Does not know whether the hatchet belonged to Mr. Hoxie or not. They were sold all over the city. Probably a thousand merchants have hatchets precisely similar.

Mr. Hoffman stated that Robinson's refusal to hold any conversation with any person whatever, friend or stranger, and particularly his declining to say any thing to Mr Burnham as to his knowledge of Mr. Furlong, was in pursuance of his Mr. Hoffman's advice.

Mr. Phoenix called attention to the fact that Robinson refused to answer any question when first examined.

Mr. Hoffman said this also was by his advice.

Counsel on both sides then stated that they had gone through with the testimony. At this moment Mr. Relyea entered. After consulting with him, however, the district attorney declined calling him to the stand, and announced that he had no more testimony to offer. The witnesses in attendance were discharged

Prisoner's counsel retired for the purpose of holding a conference with each other. At 12 o'clock Mr. Price rose to address the jury.

He prefaced by calling the attention of the jury to a circumstance that had been mentioned by the district attorney as convincing evidence of the prisoner's guilt. He adverted to the distinction between evidence and proof, and said that however much *evidence* there might be, in this case, of the prisoner's guilt, there was no *proof*. The evidence was all circumstantial, and he needed not to remind them how much innocent blood had been shed on evidence of that kind. The circumstance to which the district attorney had alluded, was the refusal of the prisoner's counsel to allow the letters to be read. This sin, if sin it was, belonged not to the prisoner, but to his counsel; and they had committed it in the discharge of their duty, which was to maintain and enforce the rules and principles of law.

It was no part of their duty to show who was the perpetrator of the murder. That was the task of the prosecuting attorney. He must show it beyond all reach of doubt. But farther than this, he did not fear to say, that even in this circumstantial evidence, the strongest ground of belief was that the murder had been committed by a female, not a male. Considering the temptations, the inducements, and the facilities, Rosina Townsend was more clearly the murderer than the prisoner at the bar. [This allegation was received with a loud burst of applause, which of course called forth a strong censure from the court.]

Mr. Price resumed—The district attorney must seek to convict the prisoner by inferences from three facts supposed by him to be established—The wearing of the cloak by the prisoner, the ownership of the hatchet by Mr. Hoxie, and the lime on the garment of the prisoner. He drew their attention to the rule of inferences; that they may be drawn from facts, but not from other inferences. To illustrate his meaning: if it were established that the white on the boy's pantaloons was lime, it might be inferred that it was derived from crossing the fence. Here, then, would be no proof of crossing the fence; that would be an inference only—But if it be not shown that the white was lime, the inference falls to the ground.

There was no evidence of its being lime. No witness examined it; none attempted to brush it off; and the witness Hoxie swears positively that it was paint, and shows whence it came. The fact then, from which the prosecution would infer that the prisoner crossed the fence, is now utterly disproved. So in regard to the hatchet. He would show that the hatchet was not identified. True, the porter had sworn to it; he knew it by the stains on the blade, and the gap in its edge. If the stains were the proof, and they were caused in the perpetration of the deed, what became of the porter's recognition? Either the stains did not enable him to recognize the hatchet, or they were not made by the blood of Helen Jewett.

But there were three nails in the handle; if the hatchet was Mr. Hoxie's, those nails had doubtless been put there by the porter who made use of it but he knew nothing of them. There was no evidence—no shadow of evidence, as to the identity of the hatchet, on which to take the life of a human being. There is not a hardware man in the United States, but sells such hatchets for sale, 2500 hatchets exactly like it have been sold. They are used daily, hourly, in the open street—left there, exposed to every passer by. Why have not the prosecution proved that no such instrument was in Rosina Townsend's house? In that great establishment, where, to use the words of one witness, so great a business was carried on as to gain for it the name of the City Hotel, such an instrument was needed to open the wine boxes, if for nothing else. Then for the cloak.

It was urged against the prisoner that he had denied having a cloak. It was true. The cloak belonged to a Mr. Gray. Who was this Mr. Gray? He hoped the prosecuting attorney would have the candor to tell them where he was, and for what he was deprived of liberty. It was not without the range of belief that the prisoner met Gray that night, received his money and gave up the cloak to its rightful owner. Gray might have worn it to the house in Thomas street.—But suppose there was no possible room for such an inference. It was the misfortune of this young man—and others—too many others, young and of highly respectable connections, who have come upon the stand to reveal their own disgrace—to have fallen into evil company.

Was it out of the range of probability that when the three young men, Moulton, Robinson, and Tew, went from the house in Dey-street, when Moulton and Tew went, after parting with him, to that pest house in Thomas-st. and he followed them, is it impossible that he left the cloak to have it mended, and that it was afterwards found and thrown over the fence by the real perpetrator of this deed? The cloak was not—could not be on the man who climbed that fence.

He would proceed to consider the possible inducements to this deed. A woman of considerable beauty and talent, was the principal attraction to that house, for a number of these misguided young men. She is found in the morning with three gashes in her head, and the building set on fire. Was the prisoner a likely man to do this deed? Was he a convict—a hardened offender—an inmate of a prison? He was scarcely beyond the age of boyhood—yet in the eye of the law an infant; living respectably in the city—in the employment of a relative who stood to him in the relation of a father, and whose unflinching devotion to him in this his time of trial, gave proof of the goodness of his own disposition and deportment. Was he a likely person to commit this horrid deed? What could be his motive? To steal the trinkets of this girl, which were left untouched? To obtain $3,500 on a policy of insurance, increased without explanation from $1500? If he committed that murder he must have the craft and malice of a demon; but where was his craft when he left the evidences of his guilt where they must needs be found?

But to the evidence. Went over the whole testimony of Rosina Townsend. At 3 o'clock she went up to the room; smoke issued from the room; called another girl—called the watch, and the watchman swears distinctly that after calling two other watchmen from 15 to 20 minutes elapsed, and no other attempt made to extinguish.—Why could she not rush up instantly and save the life of the girl? She does not go near the premises. If that was a room to which the prisoner resorted—if he was usually there and slept with her, strange inferences might be drawn against him.

But who were there? Do you know? Who ought to know? Why Rosina ought to know. Why does she not tell you who was in bed with her? Is it out of delicacy to her that the name is not given? She is not in the room, and no danger of shaking her nerves When the watchman went in, he saw a man at her door, and the room on fire. You are to permit all the circumstances to be admitted which could peradventure fix the guilt upon him. Rosina swears she saw him there that night about half-past nine—saw his face.

But to several witnesses she said she would not know him if she met him in the street. At that time Maria Stevens said she knew Frank Rivers, who was there that night. He was a clerk in a store in Pearl-street, near Chatham, and if it was a week day she could point out the store. But Maria Stevens is dead, and she died at the house of Mrs. Townsend's friend, Mary Gallagher. Is it not more likely that some of them have committed the murder, who have taken away the lives of thousands? I do not mean depriving them of life, but taking away their reputation dearer than life.

Mr Price here commented upon the character of the testimony, and the law applicable to it. Persons in the situation of life of Rosina Townsend were not admitted as competent evidence. Such was the case also with convicted felons. He then reviewed the mode of life pursued by Rosina for the last ten years, as given in evidence by herself. She was not only a prostitute, but a keeper of prostitutes; ten of whom she had in her house, most of them having parents, who were bleeding at the heart for the disgrace of their offspring, while she was looking on and keeping them locked up in a brothel.

But upon general principles why is a witness to be believed in a court of justice? Why, he puts his hand upon the word of God, and swears to tell the truth, and he is believed because he is presumed to have a conscience, which will not permit him to swear falsely. But here is a woman who can have no conscience. Can we be called upon to believe such a witness, and put it in her power to take away the life and liberty of a fellow-being? But as regards an *alibi*, so difficult to prove, have we not satisfied you sufficiently to disprove her testimony?

Mr. Price next alluded to the testimony of the colored girl, Sarah Dunscomb, both before the police magistrate, the coroner, and the jury.—She had sworn differently on these occasions, and the discrepancy arises from the agency of Rosina Townsend. The girl was in the same house with her over the way for three days, and it was there the change was wrought in her testimony.

Now, was the prisoner at Rosina's on Thursday evening? Young Moulton swears he was at the theatre, and remained there the whole evening. Yet the girl Dunscomb swears before the coroner that he was at Rosina's.

As regards Saturday evening, Rosina swears she let him in at half past 9, and carried up the champagne.

Mr. Price was left speaking at 2 o'clock.

Congressional Proceedings.

[*From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*]

SENATE—SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

Mr. Wright submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate, the amount of money now in the Treasury subject to draft and also the receipts from both customs and lands during the month of April now last past, as compared with the receipts from the same source for the month of March last.

Resolved, also, that he be directed to prepare from official returns and report to the Senate the rates of domestic exchange and of drafts between the large commercial cities, charged by the present deposite banks at their last returns, compared with the rates of exchange and upon drafts changed by the late bank of the United States between the same points at different periods.

A considerable number of private bills were passed.

Mr. Clay from the Committee on conference to whom had been referred the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, on the amendment to the bill to provide for carrying into effect the Convention with Spain, reported that they had agreed to recommend to their respective Houses, an amendment, to appoint one Commissioner to perform the duties, assigned by the act, and to reduce the time, in which the duties were to be completed from from eighteen months, to twelve months.

The question being put on concurring in the foregoing amendments, it was agreed to.

The joint resolution to authorize the committee of the library to purchase the library of the late Count Botoorlin at Florence, coming up for final passage, it was negatived, ayes 16, noes 17, but on motion of Mr. Clay, the vote was subsequently re-considered, and the bill stands over.

The bill to organise the Land Office, with sundry bills lying on the table, which were ordered to be engrossed yesterday, were read by their titles a third time and passed.

THE DISTRICT BANKS.

The consideration of the bill to extend the charter of the Banks in the District of Columbia was resumed.

Mr. Benton spoke in opposition thereto, and said he would move to recommit the bill, with instructions, to report a bill extending the time two years, for the sole purpose of enabling these Banks to wind up their concerns:—also to report separate bills to incorporate Banks with small capitals, and with restrictions as to the issue of small notes, &c. viz:

To report a bill to wind up the affairs of all the Banks now existing in the District of Columbia, and to allow them to use their corporate name and faculties for two years for that purpose.

To repeal separate bills for the incorporation of —— new banks with small capitals adapted to the capacity of the District, to sustain specie banks, and strictly limited to the business of the place: the said incorporation to contain among their provisions the following principles:

1. The capital to consist of gold and silver, one half of each; stock, notes, notes of other banks, and every thing but gold and silver to be excluded from the capital.

2. The Bank to pay no bonds, but the stock to be subject to taxation, like every other property in the District. The notes issued by the Banks to be subject to taxation, by stamp duties or otherwise.

3. Every stockholder to be liable to the creditors of the Bank in his person or property for his stock, in the event of the failure of the Bank to pay in gold and silver, with summary process for the recovery; and all alienations of stock to be made void.

4. The banks to issue no notes of less denomination than 20 dollars; and all notes if less, to be issued by other banks to be prohibited from circulation within the district.

5. All the notes and paper currency issued by said banks to be paid in gold and silver; one half at the option of the demander, the other half at the option of the bank.

6. The banks to own no real estate, except for its immediate accommodation.

7. To deal in nothing but gold and silver bullion, and in foreign and domestic bills of exchange. The charters to be forfeited for buying and selling any coin made current by the laws of the U. S.

8. The charters to be limited to a moderate term of years, and to expire at different periods from the other.

9. The charters to be alterable, amendable and repealable at the will of Congress, and not renewable on any terms whatever.

M. Southard and Mr. Walker replied to the objections urged by the Senator from Missouri and against his motion.

Mr. Ewing, to save trouble on taking the proposition *seria tum*, called for a division.

Mr. Wright called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The question put on the motion to commit it, was decided in the negative—yeas 10, nays 28.

So the Senate refused to account the bill with the instructions.

The question then being on the engrossment of the bill for a third reading.

Mr. Benton remarked, he had something else to propose, viz: to strike out the Farmers Bank of Georgetown, being one of those that stopped payment during the panic session.

The motion to strike out was negatived, yeas 9, nays 27.

Mr. Benton next moved to strike out the Patriotic Bank and the Bank of Washington, for the same reason, which motion was also negatived—ayes 10, nays 27.

Mr. B. next moved to strike out the words "and property equivalent thereto;" also, "and funds equivalent to specie," so as to prohibit the banks having any thing but a specie capital.—Both motions were negatived; yeas 11; nays 27.

After which, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Hawes, of Ky., moved to suspend the rules to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution fixing a day for the adjournment of congress.

Mr. Hiester, of Penn., called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Cushman, of N. H., moved a call of the house, when there appeared ayes 49, noes 69.—(no quorum.]

Mr. Craig of Va. called for the yeas and nays on the motion for a call of the house, which were ordered, and were yeas 59, nays 94.

So the house refused the call.

The question recurred on the motion to suspend the rule, which motion was negatived; yeas 104, nays 72.

So the house refused to suspend the rule.

Mr. Jarvis, from the committee on Naval affairs, reported the Senate bill providing for the payment of the passage of General La Fayette and his family from France to the U. States in the year 1824, and recommended that the same do not pass. On motion of Mr. J. the bill was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Thompson of Ohio, the House proceeded to the orders of the day, being the consideration of Senate business.

The bill to authorise a compromise and secure to the United States the title to the Pea Patch Island in the river Delaware, coming up,

Mr. Milligan, of Del., moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Reynolds, of Ill., called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and were—yeas 96, nays 87. So the bill was laid on the table.

The House resumed the consideration of private business.

After some time spent therein, Mr. Adams, by consent, made a report from the committee on conference on the subject of the disagreeing votes between the two Houses, on the bill to carry into effect the convention with Spain. The report having been previously concurred in by the Senate was concurred in by the House. So the Bill was passed.

The joint resolution providing for the repairs of the Potomac Bridge, was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned.

EVENING JOURNAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1836.

The Trades Union Tailors.—On the recent conviction of 21 of the members of the Trades Union, in New-York, for a conspiracy, their sentence was postponed by Judge Edwards until Monday of this week. In anticipation that sentence would be pronounced on that day, handbills were posted throughout New-York recommending, it is said, the people to repair to the City-Hall armed with bludgeons to arrest the execution of the laws. Judge E. again postponed the sentence until the termination of Robinson's trial.

A bill to abolish capital punishments, after being some days under discussion in the Connecticut House of Representatives, was rejected, yeas 64, nays 124.

Lieut. James Goodwin, of the Navy, died at his residence in Greensville co. Va. on the 9th May. He was 43 years of age, and had served under Decatur during the Algerine war.

A Political Lecturer.—The Cincinnati Gazette states that *Fanny Wright*, now *Madame Darusmont*, is delivering a course of "Van Buren political lectures," in the court house in that city on *Sundays*.

☞ A meeting of the Canal Board, it will be seen by the advertisement, is called on the 21st instant.

West Point Academy.—The annual examination at the Military Academy at West Point commenced yesterday.

HOMER HURD, U. S. Consul at Vera Cruz, died on the 11th of May of consumption. He was a native of Connecticut.

☞ The following persons were this day elected directors for the New York State Bank for the ensuing year, viz:—

Francis Bloodgood	Peter Gansevoort
Isaiah Townsend	Jno. N. Quackenbush
Rufus H. King	John Taylor
Jared L. Rathbone	William Adams
Gerrit Y. Lansing	Elisha W. Skinner
Rob't. Boyd	Archibald McIntyre.

Inspectors.—James Clark, William C. Miller, William McHarg.

The following persons were yesterday elected Directors, for the Utica and Schenectady Rail Road Company.

Erastus Corning,	John Townsend,
Nicholas Devereux	Lewis Benedict,
Alfred Munson,	James Porter,
Henry Seymour,	James Hooker,
Nath'l S. Benton,	John L. Graham,
S. A. Stoutenburgh,	Thomas W. Olcott.
Alonzo C. Paige,	

☞ At a meeting of the Directors of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank held this day, the following officers were elected:

THOMAS W. OLCOTT, President, Hon. CHAS. DUDLEY, Vice President: and EGBERT OLCOTT, Cashier.

The following gentlemen were, on the 25th inst., elected directors of the *Bank of Newburgh* for the ensuing year:

William Walsh, John Chambers, Joshua Conger, James Wiltsie, John H. Walsh, John Thayre, John Harris, Henry Walsh, David Crawford, Jamuel S. Seward, Samuel G. Sneden.

William Walsh, esq. was re-elected President, and Geo. W. Kerr, appointed Cashier.

[*From the Commercial Advertiser.*]

AN END TO ALL DOUBTS.

The following intelligence was received this forenoon at Hudson's news room, and was published forthwith as an extra, to the Shipping List and Price Current. The most sceptical must now yield their doubts as to the main facts of the great victory over Santa Anna—although it is yet "passing strange" that Houston has never favored our anxious and wondering world with an official account of his most brilliant exploit:

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM TEXAS!!!—NINE DAYS LATER!—ARRIVAL OF GEN. HOUSTON AT NEW ORLEANS, SANTA ANNA WOUNDED!

FROM OUR ATTENTIVE CORRESPONDENT, J. COFFEE, Esq. *of the Exchange, Philadelphia, we have received the following extract of a letter, dated*

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.

Dear Sir—We have only time to state that the schooner FLORA arrived here yesterday, (Sunday 22d,) having on board Gen. Samuel Houston, commander in chief of the Texan army.

He was forced to leave the army for the purpose of seeking proper medical advice, having been dangerously wounded in the battle of the 21st April.

From the general's own lips we have of course full confirmation of the result of the battle—the total defeat of the Mexicans, and the capture of their President and General, *Santa Anna;* thus placing beyond a doubt, the former accounts we have received.

Previous to his leaving the army, Mr. Rusk, the secretary of war, had been elected brigadier general, and the whole forces are now left under the command of the latter. Volunteers are rushing in from every quarter, and the ranks had already swelled to number 1800 strong.

The Texans had reached, and were crossing the Brassos, flushed with victory.

Santa Anna has been left at Velasco, under a strong and secure guard.

Of the entire Mexican force of 7000 who entered Texas at the commencement of the campaign, but 2500 can now be numbered, who are all collected, and are under the command of Seisma and others. These troops were in the utmost disorder, and were precipitately crossing the Colorado on rafts and swimming. The Mexicans who escaped from the battle reported that it had been fought by 5000 Texans. 200 Texan cavalry under command of Col. Burleson were in close pursuit of the enemy, who were flying before him. A body of 250 Mexicans, after burying some pieces of cannon, surrendered to two officers and 50 Texan soldiers.

Throughont the Mexican camp all was panic and confusion. An armistice offered by Santa Ana was refused, and he had finally offered to acknowledge the INDEPENDENCE OF TEXAS—establishing the Rio Grande as the perpetual boundary, and himself to remain as a hostage till the treaty should be guaranteed by the U. States, and also approved by the Senate of Mexico. The Texans considered the country safe, and the war as ended. Santa Ana presented his cane, and also his saddle to General Houston, who had brought them to New Orleans. It is probable that the Mexican army would be totally destroyed. Yours, in great haste.

We are also furnished by our correspondent with a slip from the office of the New Orleans Bee, dated May 23d, corroborating every particular of the above.

We have also Norfolk dates, June 5th, half past two, P. M. and Charleston to the evening of the 3d inst. Nothing farther relative to the Indian disturbances.

FROM THE SOUTH.

ST. AUGUSTINE, May 26.

Pursuant to the orders of the Governor, the Militia of the Territory, east of the St. Johns River, have been called out, and nearly all volunteer themselves to serve for a period of four months. A company of mounted men, and one of foot, have been formed, consisting of 60 men each. They go out with a spirit and determination to wipe away the foul aspersions that have been cast upon them.

Captain Dimick and Lieut. Ervin's companies of U. S. troops. were sent out to scour the country around St. Joseph's last week—they returned on the 19th, having scoured the country for twelve miles on the Volusia road, without having discovered any fresh trails. A negro man who had been taken prisoner by the Indians, made his escape from them, and was found in the woods by the troops. He states that the Indians were well provided with every thing they required, ammunition, pork, bread, rice, beef, &c. Some cartridge boxes, which they had found, contained cartridges, and the powder they ground fine between two boards, and filled their horns. The main body of the Indians east of the St. Johns, were encamped about 20 miles south of Spring Garden, and a party of thirty were at Tumoka.

TALLAHASSEE, May 21.

Highly satisfactory letters had been received, by the Governor of Florida, from the War Department, that the most active measures would be taken for the defence of the frontier, and perhaps, to carry the war into the enemy's country, and at least drive him beyond the Withlacoochee; that 1000 stand of arms and 50,000 cartridges are on the way to Mobile, and that 700 stand from Tampa, and also 200 U. States had already arrived. A proposition has lately been made to introduce the Cuba bloodhound to aid in the war against the Indians.

NORFOLK, June 2.

Shipwreck.—The schr, Joseph and Mary Redman, of and from Newport (R.I.) whence she sailed 22d ult. in Ballast bound to Chickahominy, went ashore on Tuesday night about 5 miles to the Eastward of Willoughby's Point in very (thick weather having previously anchered there in a heavy blaw from N. E. windlass was capsised, by which she lost anchors and chains.

June 3.—*Shipwreck.*—The British brig Douglass, (of Halifax.) Joseph Lanigan, master, 27 days from Kingston, (Jam.) in ballast bound to Norfolk, and consigned to Messrs. Thorborn and Smith, went ashore 31st ult. about two miles to the Southward of the Wash Wood—wind N. E. and very thick weather. The crew fortunately got on shore before the vessel bilged and went to pieces.

We learn that the beach for several miles was strewed with wood apparently from some vessel. *Beacon.*

FROM MEXICO.

By the Congress, we have Vera Cruz papers to May 11th. They are silent concerning the defeat and capture of Santa Anna: but a letter of the 12th mentions the receipt of the news by the mail of that day. The effect must have been astounding, as the Mexicans were exulting in the success of their arms, and considered the Texan cause as completely ruined. The Mexico Revista of May 3rd, says, "The famous General Santa Anna and his valiant division have covered themselves with glory. The capture of Refugio, Victoria, Copano, La Baca, and the important fort of Goliad, will show to the whole world the energy, decsion and valor, of the Mexicans, whose honor and territory are never invaded with impunity. In vain the wretched colonists burnt the towns, so far as they were able; the Mexican army has driven them to the neighborhood of the Colorado, and very soon we shall receive intelligence that their last intrenchment is abandoned, and that there remains to them no other method of vengeance but pirating on our coast, as was done at Sis l, in the capture of the national schooner Pelican.—*Jour. of Com.*

☞ The original letter from the Texian Secretary of War to the Texians, is now in our possession.—*Ed Cour. & Enq.*

WASHINGTON, 8 o'clock P. M. June 2.

To Col. Webb.—Dr. Sir: I am just from the War Department, where I saw a letter from Gen. Gaines, dated Head Quarters Western Department, May the 10th, sent by Captain Hitchcock as express, in which he says, the account given in my letter of the 28th April of the capture of Santa Ana, &c. has received daily confirmation, and is now placed beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Capt. Hitchcock brings the autograph of the letter of the Texian Secretary of War, published yesterday, and also a copy of Cenoral Houston's letter, taken in manuscript from the original, which was written in haste and in pencil Capt. Hitchcock left New Orleans on the 16th of May, and says the matter of Santa Ana's capture, was considered as settled beyond all doubt in New Orleans.

The steamboat Hercules, lying at the steamboat dock, Staten Island, took fire about 12 o'clock Sunday night burnt her two gallows frames deck, beams, and did considerable domage.—By the timely assistance of the inhabitants, the fire was put out. Damage between 2 and $3000.

Storm in Delaware.—Many of the embankments around the meadows in Delaware, have given way, and all the lands are more or less deluged by the waters, and the grass and grain damaged. It is supposed great loss will be the consequence. The wind was N. E. All the meadows from Wilmington down the river to the "Riddle Wild Marshes" have been more or less affected by the high tides.

The Races over the Union Course closed on Saturday—both the three mile and the four mile heats being run that day. The rain did not abate, nor the sun shine—but the sporting world, man and beast, is due this week at Trenton, and therefore postponement was no longer practicable.

The Course was as wet and muddy as such a gravelly soil can ever be. Of course—we copy from the Times.

No time could be made, but it was in spite of all as gallant running as need be seen. In the 3 mile race, Cadmus, imported Flatterer, Sydney, and the Jewess, had no chance with Mingo, who is the best three miler extant; they never got his neck straight.

Post Boy won the 4 mile race in 2 heats, in between 8 and 9m. each, against Ironette, Henry Archy, Veto and Milo, the latter being distanced as usual, and Veto withdrawn after the first heat, which was a beautiful one. The four first named horses were incessantly changing positions, no one keeping the lead, or any particular place, for more than a quarter of a mile, until near the end of the third, when Post Boy shook off the crowd and left them to throw mud at each other.—The second was interesting chiefly from the continued and determined struggle that grew out of heavy inside bets upon Ironette and Henry Archy—which would be the best for the money. They let Post Boy alone after two miles, and he went along quietly next the poles, while they on the outside of the track tho't of each other alone. It was a complete double race, and most nobly contested; the size and the strength of Henry [illegible] too much in the deep mud for the gallant little mare. What objects those horses and riders were! There had been a tremendous shower *between* these two heats, as if it had not been wet enough already.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 3d. 10 o'clock, A. M.

The north easterly storm which has prevailed here for nine days, has deranged the mail arrangements to a great extent. Last night, however, we had intelligence from the south western border, which confirms all our apprehensions in regard to hostilities of the Creeks. The prospects of a general Indian war on the fontier is about to be realized. Five thousand Creek warriors are in arms and have ample resources for war. A member of Congress from the Creek frontier, has received information upon which he has confidently stated that those five thousand warriors have resolved to die in defence of their rights and their soil. It is said by those competent to form an opinion on the subject, that it will be a more easy task to subdue the Creeks than the Seminoles, as their frontier is more assailable and less capable of defence; but, at the same time, they say that it will cost a vast expenditure of life. Not less than 20,000 men will bite the dust before the Creek is driven from his native lurking ground. It is also apprehensive and believed that the Cherokees, cheated as they have been, by a fraudulent treaty, out of their rights, will join in the war. The Indian annuity bill, embracing an appropriation for the removal of a portion of the Creeks to the western habitation, is now under consideration in the House. A debate of great interest will take place to-morrow on our Indian relations. Mr. Horace Everett, who, for many years, has devoted much attention to Indian Affairs, is prepared to bring before the House and the country his views and facts, in regard to the causes of the Creek and Seminole wars. His call has been answered, and a volume upon the subject has already been transmitted to Congress from the Secretary of War. Further documents are promised to-morrow. I have no doubt that the cause of the Seminole war will be found in the fact that this government after screwing and jewing the Indians for remuneration in lands, for alleged depredations, set up a claim upon them for their children begot of negro women. Many runaway slaves took refuge among the Seminoles, and those the Indians were made to pay for. It happened that some of the women had intermarried with the Seminoles, and in one or two instances, to their chiefs. A claim was set up by the American citizens, the owners of the runaway slaves, for the offspring, upon the principle of "*partius sequitur gentem.*" This government recognized the claim, and sent agents into the Seminole country to kidnap the children of the Seminoles, thus claimed as slaves. Our Secretary of War ordered the movement. The government was advised that this measure would lead to hostilities, but it was persisted in.

Those facts have already been stated on the floor of the House and have not yet been contradicted. But, in a day or two, they will be proved. When our much boasted chivalry needs employment, one would think that it would be directed to the aid of the gallant and injured Seminoles. But it so happens that the whole of the available chivalry of the country, regular and volunteer has been sent against them, in numbers sufficient to eat them up; and with a result proportionate to the justice of their cause. We have been beaten, mocked, scoffed at, and made the laughing stock of the world. When the documents and developements to which I allude shall be pub'ished, this government will stand before the nations of the earth, as the most faithless and contemptible that ever held control over the destinies of man.

We shall see what we shall see. But an observer of the signs of the times will not fail to mark our south-western frontier as the theatre of long and bloody contests, in which we may have to contend with Mexicans, Indians and negroes.

An amusing and not unimportant incident occurred to-day in the Senate. Mr. Calhoun's bill for preventing the transmission by mail of Incendiary papers, as amended on motion of Mr. Grundy, being on its passage, the yeas and nays were taken, and resulted in a *tie*, yeas 18 nays 18. Mr. Hubbard being in the chair,, it was, of course, no vote. Mr. Calhoun cried out, "where is the vice president?" Mr. Van Buren was in the Chamber and in conversation with Mr. Clay. He immediately took the Chair and voted in the affirmative. So, the bill was passed. Some of the non-slaveholding Senators immediately exclaimed, "the free States are all sold.

The new frigate Columbia, which met with some accident in going down the bay to Norfolk, and which was reported to be lost in the late storm had arrived safely at Norfolk,

RENSSELAER COUNTY WHIG CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the call of the central committee the Republican Whig Electors of the County of Rensselaer assembled at