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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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THE TRIBUNE.

An Example of Plain Speaking.

The name of JOHN PIERPONT is familiar as a household word among that portion of the People of this Country who look with a charitable and hopeful eye upon the struggles for Moral and Social Reform which constitute so prominent a characteristic of our times. His toils and sacrifices in the cause of Temperance, his advocacy of the Rights of the Oppressed, his noble vindication of the Freedom of the Pulpit, to say nothing of his literary labors, have made him conspicuous in the eyes of his fellow-men. The following Correspondence is a part of the history of the times which we do not care to suppress. It tells its own story and therefore needs no introduction to the reader:

LETTER TO REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

BOSTON, 4th Nov., 1845.

Reverend and Dear Sir: At the last regular meeting of the "Boston Association of Congregational Ministers," held at the house of Rev. F. T. Gray, on the 27th of October, the attention of the brethren being called to the circumstance of your approaching removal from this city, a friendly conversation was held, which resulted in the unanimous adoption of the following vote:

"That Rev. Chandler Robbins, and Rev. E. S. Gannett be requested to address a letter to Rev. John Pierpont, in behalf of this Association, of which he was lately a member, expressing our pleasant remembrances of long personal intercourse, and our earnest wishes for his future usefulness and happiness."

We perform the friendly office entrusted to us by the Association, with mingled feelings of pleasure and sadness. We are happy to be the means of communicating to you the very cordial expression of personal attachment and continued interest which your brethren have embodied in their unanimous vote. But we are mindful that our duty involves a valediction—that it recognizes the rupture of old associations and the cessation of agreeable intercourse. And if, Dear Sir, your own heart experiences any painful emotions, on removing from the scenes of your former pastoral labors, and taking leave of the circle of your brethren with which you have been long connected, you will readily believe that we cannot regard your departure from us with indifference, nor bid you farewell without regret.

Change and death have recently deprived our Association of the valuable counsels and pleasant society of many distinguished and beloved members. We regret the more that circumstances have occurred which make it necessary for us to lose, from our social meetings, the presence and conversation of another of our oldest and most respected associates. The intercourse of many years has stamped your name deeply in our hearts, in union with those of others whom we have mutually loved, and in connexion with many grateful recollections. We hope to be affectionately remembered by yourself.

In behalf of the "Boston Association," we remain, Dear Sir, with unfeigned wishes for the health and happiness of yourself and family,

Your affectionate friends and brethren,
CHANDLER ROBBINS,
EZRA S. GANNETT.

Rev. J. PIERPONT.

MR. PIERPONT'S ANSWER.

BOSTON, 25th Nov. 1845.

Reverend and Dear Sirs: Your kind letter of the 4th instant, addressed to me in behalf of "the Boston Association of Congregational Ministers," was received by me on the 14th of the present month. My absence from the city and the State, for the week immediately following the receipt of it, has prevented an earlier reply—aside from some hesitation, caused by a doubt whether or not a reply were expected, by the Brethren whose vote your favor communicates to me. But the conviction is now settled in my mind, that I ought not to let your kindness, and that of the Association, to which I am indebted for the unusual courtesy of a valedictory letter to a retiring member, pass, in silence that might be construed into a contemptuous disregard of the feelings of my brethren towards me.

Through you, then, Brethren, I thank the Association for their valedictory vote;—and I thank you too, for your farewell letter, and still more for the fraternal feeling that pervades it. I see in it

"The spirit that breathes
Full fresh of the olden time,"

when the Association was indeed a band of brothers, whose hearts were knit closely together;—when the welfare of each was matter of interest to all, and when there were no envyings, jealousies, or divisions in the body. Pleasant, very pleasant were the evenings of our meeting then! How freely did we speculate, and how confident was each that no brother would misinterpret him or regard him the less kindly for his freedom or his boldness! Those "nights and banquets of the sons of God" how pleasant were they made by hearts, that loved and trusted, and by minds that respected one another!

Let me, Brethren, in replying more particularly to your letter, enjoy and use, for this once, that old, loved liberty! Let me say just what I feel;—and, believing that there still is something left in the Association of that ancient affection and faith, let me cast myself upon *that*; and, knowing that I write in a brotherly spirit, trust that, in the same spirit, what I say will be received.

Your reference to what change and death have done, within a few years, in depriving the Association of many distinguished and beloved members, is deeply affecting to me;—changes, O how mournful! Within six years, Harris, and Richmond, and Whitney, and Tuckerman, and Channing, and Ware, and Greenwood, have gone from their labors to their heavenly reward. "They have entered into their rest." I revered and loved them all. But there is a reason why the memory of Channing and Ware should be especially dear to me. The last words spoken to me by Dr. Channing, and the last note addressed to me by Henry Ware, were full of sympathy with me in my peculiar trials, and of encouragement to go on in the peculiar course that had brought me into them. Those spoken and written words of those sainted men are locked up, in the depths of my heart, among its richest treasures. They are memorials of the fellowship that *has been* between us, and that I believe is again to be. Blessed be their memory for their brotherly kindness to me! And I rejoice to see that something of their spirit still haunts and hovers over the places that witnessed their labors. For, I learn that the letter, that I am now answering, was prompted by the heart that now beats in the pulpit where Henry Ware stood and blessed his people;—and the colleague and successor of Dr. Channing, who has also signed the letter, has opened to me his pulpit, since he has stood alone in it, as it had always been open to me before.

You say, Brethren, in immediate connection with your notice of the mournful changes, wrought in the Association by time and death, "We regret the more that circumstances have occurred, which make it necessary for us to lose, from our social meetings, the presence and conversation of another of our oldest and most respected associates." I truly thank the Brethren of the Association at large, for their kindness in intimating that *my* departure will be regarded as a loss. And I know how little in unison with the tone of your letter, or with the conventional courtesies of the occasion, may appear any allusion, in my reply, to any thing past that has been painful to me. But all of the Brethren, who regard truthfulness as a higher virtue than civility, will pardon me when I say—not reproachfully—not in bitterness—but in a sadness that has thrown its shade over the last six years of my intercourse with the Association, that as I believe that God liveth, I believe that, in His sight, the course pursued in relation to me—not by country brethren—not by a majority of the Association—but by the greater part of its city members, is true "circumstance," but for which no such loss would have been sustained, or been felt to be "necessary." I believe—nay, I know, that the turning away from me of the faces of so many of my city brethren—their withholding from me all, literally, every fraternal expression of sympathy or interest, and of all brotherly counsel—yes, and of even brotherly reproof—their ceasing to accord to me those offices of professional fellowship which, to the last, were shown me by the lamented dead, and in former years were accorded to me by themselves,—thus tacitly, but not the less effectually, throwing the weight of their influence in the community against me—encouraging those who had set themselves against me in my Society, and justifying the taunt of their Committee in their last communication to me—that nearly all the pulpits in the city were closed against me.—I know that *this* is the "circumstance" that, more than any other, or all others, has made me feel that I had lost *caste* with those who, by their position, were nearest, and should have been truest to me, and that *this* is the blow that has severed, and, I speak advisedly, was *meant* to sever me from my church, and from "The Boston Association of Congregational Ministers." May my successor in Hollis-street pulpit,—into which my brethren, who stood aloof from me while I was in it, now come with such promptness and solicitude—find, that the pledge of counsel and sympathy that is given him in "the Right Hand of Fellowship," on his induction into office, is more faithfully redeemed, in his case, than it has been in mine!

I am sure, Brethren of the Committee, that you will pardon what I have here said. I could not suppress it, and feel that I was true to our Brethren who may be affected by it, or to myself. It has given me no other pleasure, to say it, than what one always finds in the discharge of a painful duty. Having said it, I cheerfully consign the past to the depositories of the past. It is now matter of history. Each actor in the scenes that, for the last six years, have been most interesting to the Boston Association of Congregational Ministers, must now stand in his lot, and abide the judgment of posterity and of God.

At the age of three score years, in good health, and good heart, praying God that he would grant unto me that I, being delivered out of the hand of all my enemies, may serve Him without fear, in holiness and righteousness, before Him, all the day of my life. I now withdraw from an Association, that, for more than a quarter of a century, has been to me one of no little pleasure, and, as I hope, of no less profit. It has brought me into the society of noble and sanctified spirits, with whom my communion has been sweet. That communion, neither change nor death has broken up. And if now my communion is held chiefly with

"The solemn troops, and sweet societies,"

of the departed, it is because I feel myself nearer to them, than to the brethren who yet remain. Yet, to these, many grateful remembrances bind me. Your letter, Brethren, assures me that there are those in the Association, who cherish pleasant memories of me. I thank you, and all whose hearts respond to the sentiments of that letter, for the kindness that prompted and penned it.

The God, whom we serve, knows how grateful I am to every member of the Association, who has treated me as a brother; and how ready I am to forgive every one, who has not.

That the spirit of His Son—the spirit of self-sacrifice and of an *all*-embracing philanthropy—may be in every member of the Association, is the parting prayer, Brethren, of

Your fellow servant, friend and brother,
JNO. PIERPONT.

To Rev. CHANDLER ROBBINS, and Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D.D. } Committee.

Trial of Wyatt for Murder.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 12—4 P. M.

Our village exhibits an unusual business air today, and our Court house is more than full of people convened for the purpose of hearing the trial of Henry Wyatt, (a convict who came here in 1844, and sentenced to 10 years hard labor in the Auburn State Prison for the crime of burglary and larceny in Livingston County,) who, you know, was indicted for the murder of James Gordon, another convict. Seward, Morgan and Blatchford are his able counsel, and Mr. Sherwood the prosecuting attorney. All of yesterday was consumed in getting a jury; about 75 jurors were challenged or objected to as having made up or expressed their opinion.

This morning one of the deputy keepers was called to the stand and underwent a long and severe examination by the able counsel on both sides. Exhibited to the jury and audience the pointed blade of a tailor's shears which he saw in the hands of Wyatt immediately after Gordon uttered a cry of distress. The mate to this blade was found, I think, in the possession of the prisoner.

Wyatt has a keen intelligent look, small black eyes and jet black hair, delicate nose and ears; his temperament nervous, and withal the mien of a gentleman.

The next witness was a convict now in this prison. The District Attorney asked him what was the number of his cell? He refused to testify, saying he was not under the laws of the State, being (and having been more than two years) a convict in the prison, and under no obligation to answer. Judge Whiting asked him if he was going to reply to the question put to him: "No," said he, "*I will die first!*" (Great sensation—the prisoner smiled.) "Well," says the Judge, "for this contempt of Court your term of confinement and labor in the State Prison will be prolonged," or something of the same import. Mr. Seward thought the witness could not be *compelled* to testify, as the law reads, one convict *may* testify against another. The third witness was called to the stand, (a deputy keeper,) and through the ingenuity of the prisoner's counsel, brought to light some of the rules of discipline and the *modus operandi* of whipping with the CAT.

Judge Whiting was opposed to this way of proceeding, but reluctantly yielded to the counsel, who said he wished to prove that Wyatt, by a series of flagellations and a course of severe treatment, had become morally insane and was unconscious of the homicide he committed. "This," said he, "is a case parallel to that of Rogers who killed Lincoln a keeper in the Massachusetts Penitentiary. The trial is still proceeding. J. H. K.

☞ We have received the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, from which we learn

That the number of children in the House of Refuge on the 1st day of January, 1845, was.....307
There have been received during the year.....277
Making a total for the year 1845, of.....584
The number remaining in the House on the 1st day of January, 1846, was.....287
Leaving the number disposed of during the year.....297

We learn from the Treasurer's Report that the balance due the Treasurer on the 1st of January, 1845, was.....$ 796 34
The Receipts to 1st January, 1846, amounted to 20,928 89
And the disbursements to.....21,418 19
Leaving a balance due the Treasurer of the Society, of.....$489 30

We make the following extract from the Report:

Since the establishment of the New-York House of Refuge, there have been received within its walls 3,765 children; being an average of about 179 a year. For the last ten years, the average number received during the year has been 223. There is now every reason to expect that the number of new inmates will increase each succeeding year. The rapid growth of the City in population, and its still more rapid growth in crime, well warrant such a belief. The results arrived at by the investigations of the Prison Association, as set forth in their report for the past year, present a frightful picture of the great march of crime in our midst. From the statistics furnished by this Association, and which, though not strictly accurate, fall only in falling short of the truth, it appears that in 1835 there were committed to the City Prison, *charged* with crimes and offences, 1,963 persons; in 1844, there were so committed 8,008. In 1835, there were committed to the City Prisons and Penitentiary, *after conviction*, 424; in 1844, there were so committed 1,149; in 1840 there were of *summary convictions*, including the commitments of disorderly persons and vagrants, 1,204; in 1844, there were of similar convictions and commitments 2,237. This startling increase of vice and crime, it will be seen at a glance, is far out of all proportion to the simple increase in population in corresponding times.

It is evident from the mass of testimony presented in the Report that this Society has been productive of great good.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE PRISON.—The Philadelphia Ledger says an old offender, named John Gibbs, a colored man, sentenced at the last November term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, to nine years' confinement to hard labor in the Dauphin county prison, made a desperate attempt to escape from it on Saturday night last.

"Gibbs had provided himself with an iron dog or bolt that was attached to the loom, which he used, by making one of a broom handle, which he colored to resemble iron, by the use of the colored warp in his loom, to supply its place, and thus elude the vigilant eye of the keeper. By means of the bolt, he dug through the inner wall of his cell, which was of brick, eighteen inches thick, and got into the corridor. He then proceeded to dig down into the cellar, but finding it too great a job, he abandoned that and turned his efforts in another quarter. Proceeding to the cell in which he worked, he cut from the room the web upon and it, with the aid of a long brace he was enabled to push one end of the web, to which he had tied his boots, through one of the sky-lights, which closed and held it fast. He then climed up the web, which he had taken the precaution to tie in knots, so as make a kind of ladder, and was in the act of breaking the glass in the sky-light to get upon the roof, when the fastening gave way, and he fell a distance of twenty-eight feet, where he was found by Mr. Watson, the keeper. The attempt came near succeeding. If the prisoner had gained the roof, with his ladder, he could easily have descended to the street in front of the prison and made his escape. Bars have since been fixed under the sky-lights, and a night watch has been established by the Board of Overseers."

PETRONIA PUNISHED.—Yesterday the sentence of the tribunal in the case of the slave Petronia was carried into effect. She was secured to the iron railing opposite the Cathedral, with arms extended, and a written placard placed on her breast, having the words—"punished for kidnapping a white child." Hundreds of negroes witnessed the public exhibition, which lasted two hours, and we hope it may have had a salutary effect upon them. In the afternoon the other portion of the sentence was inflicted and the slave delivered to her owner. [N. O. Delta, 5th.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN RAILROAD.—The train which left this city at half past 2 P. M. yesterday, met with some obstruction a short distance this side of Lynn Hotel Dépôt, by which the engine was thrown off the track, and the baggage-master and brakeman, Mr. Joshua Gardner, was instantly killed. It is supposed, says the Courier, that one of the chairs, which connect the rails, having been affected by the frost, had been broken during the passing up of a train a short time before, and that the rail being thus thrown out of place, capsized the engine the moment they came in contact. The engineer and fireman were thrown into the marsh and covered with wood from the tender, but escaped with slight bruises. Mr. Gardner, it is said, was standing on the platform car and was thrown off by the shock, when the wheel immediately ran over him, crushing him dreadfully. Fortunately the passenger cars became detached, so that but little injury was sustained, except to one of the cars. [Boston Trans. Saturday.

DISCUSSION OF SLAVERY.—A Mr. Howe has been delivering lectures at Rochester against Abolitionism, showing it to be directly repugnant to Scripture, and to amount, indeed, to a positive impeachment of the character and conduct of the Patriarchs, of Prophets, of Apostles, of our blessed Lord and Saviour himself. He is to be replied to by Mr. Porter, an Abolitionist.

FIRE AT ALBION.—The Grist Mill, about half a mile south-east of Albion, occupied by H. E. Standieh, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning last. It belonged to P. B. Torrey, of Ontario co. Loss from $1,000 to $1,500.

Madame Costello's Trial.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—*Trial of Catherine Costello and Charles Mason.*—The excitement in this case increases daily, and the Court-room, as well as the outer hall of the Tombs, is besieged by hundreds anxious to gratify a morbid and depraved curiosity.

Mrs. ——, the mother, was called but failed to appear, when the District Attorney moved for an attachment, which was granted.

Miss —— came into Court with the keeper, and was placed upon the stand. The Mayor was again by the side of the District Attorney, and it will be seen by our report that she answers to-day far more freely than heretofore.

To the District Attorney's question of Friday repeated, "Who took you away from Mrs. Costello's the third time?" she answered "Mr. Mason took me away in a cab at about 8 o'clock in the evening. He told me my friends were looking for me. He also said that I must go home or he was ruined. He said nothing more at that time that I recollect. The cabman did not drive all the way to his house, but stopped a short distance from it. When I got out he said I must go home to his house and he would come presently. I did so and he came soon after. He said that he had made a settlement with Mrs. Costello, with money, a dress and other articles.

The District Attorney then asked "what did he say this settlement was for?"

Mr. Scoles here rose and wished the Court to protect the witness.

The Court again informed the counsel that they would not allow such suggestions and interference on their part. It only served to confuse the witness.

She then replied "for her services."

District Attorney—For what services?

Witness—Am I forced to answer that question?

Court—You can do you as you please about answering it.

Witness—I decline answering.

District Attorney—What else did he say to you?

"I don't recollect exactly."

What was the substance?

"I did not charge my memory with it and don't remember."

Have you any recollection of any part of it.

Yes, Sir, some.

What is that?

Mr. Shepperd objected, but the Court ruled it as admissible.

He said I must never tell where I was, or he was a ruined man. That is all I recollect. I saw my mother the next day in Mason's store—he was present. She asked him several questions and he made her no answer. I do not recollect her conversation, but she was angry at the time. I don't remember what she complained of at that time. At another time I heard her say to him that she would have him arrested for his ill usage, as she supposed, of me. I supposed she judged that he had ill used me. He *had* been guilty of ill usage to me.

Had he beaten you?

I don't think I am bound to answer that question, am I?

Court decided she must.

Answer. He had often insulted me highly, but not as bad as beaten me. He has used abusive language, and called me a good many ill names, at various times.—Some of this ill usage commenced in March and continued more or less all the time. I have seen Mrs. Costello at my mother's house in Water-st after this prosecution was commenced. A gentleman was with her—a stranger. He did not say anything, but she talked, tho' I do n't know upon what subject. I don't know what brought her there—she came of her own accord. I was not there all the evening. I spoke to her about nothing of much consequence. Don't know that anything was said about me. She did not give me anything of much consequence, it isn't worth mentioning, nothing but candies. She has never given me anything else. My mother talked with her. I heard Mrs. Costello say that Mason ought to give me some nice clothes for the injury I had received. Mrs. Costello remained there half an hour. I believe I said something about this trial, that I thought it never would be tried—I did not say why I thought so. Mrs. Costello also talked about the trial, but I don't recollect what. Her conversation was mostly about the clothes. Mrs. Costello might have said that Mason ought to have given me some money. I heard Mason speak about the clothes—he did'nt speak about money to my knowledge—he said he would give me some clothes. He has not been particularly to see me since this prosecution commenced, but he has seen me.

He has seen me once or twice at my mother's—once at Hoboken and once in New-York. He has been to see my father and mother but not me. I have sometimes been present, and then the conversation has been about the trial; but as I did not expect to answer any of these questions, I do not recollect all that was said. He asked me if I was going to give in my testimony against him. He said that Mrs. Costello was sick and it could not be tried that term. I told my mother it would not be tried at all. He said it would, for it could be tried any time in three years, and asked me why I thought it would not. I told him because I had been here so often. He said there were witnesses on the other side—meaning Mrs. Costello's, but they could not be obtained.

He said I need not come to testify unless I had a mind to. He has never written to me. I believe he paid $100 to my family once, but not since this suit commenced. I forget exactly when he paid it, but it was after he was arrested the first time, and after I had been to Mrs. Costello's and left his house.

The counsel for the prisoner here admitted that a suit was commenced in the Superior Court on the 20th of May, 1845, by Benjamin ——, father of the witness against Charles Mason for seduction, which was compromised by Mason, through his attorney, by paying one hundred dollars. This admission was entered upon the records of the Court.

What was it you went to Mrs. Costello's for?

I decline answering.

When you went to Mrs. Costello's, did you know her occupation?

Objected to, but argument of counsel upon the point resulted in the Court's admitting it on the ground that Mason's intention in sending witness to Mrs. Costello might be inferred from her occupation.

Witness was here allowed to speak in private to Mr. Sniffen, her father's lawyer, and then answered that "before I went to Mrs. Costello's I did not know there was such a person; but, after being there, found that she was a female physician. I did not place myself under her care, nor ask her to do any thing for me. When I went the first evening, she said she knew me by the description she had of me from Mr. Mason that same afternoon. She asked me several questions, which it is useless to tell. I would rather not repeat them if I can help it.

The Court decided she must answer as to what she said to witness, but not what witness replied, as regards her own situation.

She asked me to call again in a week.

Mr. Shepperd objected to this getting part of the conversation and not the whole, but the Court ruled it in.

"She told me the symptoms of her patients, and that I must call on her again in a week after. Cannot remember anything farther. I went there, as she directed, in a week. I did not *then* have the symptoms she described to me. I decline answering whether I had them afterward.

I forget exactly what Mrs. Costello said to me at the second interview, as I did not charge my memory with it. She directed me to avoid the dampness of the weather. During this interview I was lying down in the front bedroom of the second story, upon the bed, by the direction of Mrs. Costello. Mrs. Costello came near me at that time; she had something in her hand; it was some kind of an instrument; it was a wire instrument. I decline answering whether she touched me with that instrument, as it might disgrace me; also, whether I suffered any pain. I was on the bed about half an hour. She directed me to lie in a particular position.

(Witness here complained that some persons were laughing at her. The Court directed officers to preserve order in the gallery.)

She directed me to lie upon my side. She was sitting down by the side of the bed, and I was lying upon my right side on the bed. During all this time I saw Mrs. Costello. I decline answering whether she used that instrument. No person was present in the room but myself and Mrs. Costello. While I was lying upon the bed, Mrs. Costello said to me, "All is over, now." I decline answering whether I was laying lengthwise or crosswise on the bed. She described to me the feelings that would follow; said I would have chills and fever, with a headache. The day after I went home to Mr. Mason's, I *was* sick with chills and fever.

Mason then said to me that I must return again to Mrs. Castello's that evening, and I did so. He said I must stay there till I got better.

At this stage the witness complained of suffering from heat, when the District Attorney suggested that she should be allowed to withdraw temporarily, and another witness be proceeded with, and she retired to a side-room in custody of officers.

Allen N. Sniffen was then sworn. I know Charles Mason; I see him now present; have known Miss —— the last witness, from infancy, and knew her father when he was a boy. Do not know Mrs. Costello. Have had some conversations with Mason during the last three or four weeks in relation to this trial now in progress. Never have been counsel for Mr. Mason. The conversations related to the appearance of Miss ——; he expressed his willingness that she should appear here and testify. Have conversed with Mason upon the nature of his intercourse with Miss ——, this was since the settlement of the civil suit. There was a paper executed in that suit, in substance he has stated that his intercourse with Miss —— was an unfortunate affair for him—that he was a married man with a family, whom he wished to screen from public odium. He never denied that he had such intercourse with her. The compromise was effected through Mr. Mason's counsel by Mr. Blunt. I never saw Mr. Mason until after the compromise.

(Writ issued in this suit for seduction produced and identified, as also an affidavit made by the father of the girl.)

Miss —— returned to the Court room. "Mr. Mason told me I must go back the third time because I was sick, and remain till I got better. This was on a Thursday evening; when I went the third time, I saw Mrs. Costello; she told me to go to bed; I did so, and remained in bed three days. No one went with me that night. I rode there. Mrs. Costello came to the bed and attended me during the three days I was there. She prescribed for me a very simple medicine—it was castor oil. She gave it to me frequently.

(Affidavit of witness in suit against Mason for seduction, here produced, and her signature sworn to, which the District Attorney offered as evidence, but the Court ruled it as inadmissible.)

The first time I called on Mrs. Costello, she refused to do any thing for me, because she was not paid for it by Mason. I knew Edward Carroll by sight—have seen him at Mason's store—Mason told me Carroll came there to collect Mrs. Costello's bill for her services in attending upon me. He said it was for performing an operation upon me. Said that he paid it, part in money, a dress, and a piece of linen—a white embroidered muslin dress—he had previously sent her another. Carroll is not very tall, rather slender, dark eyes, hair and whiskers. I have since seen Carroll here on the steps and at my house in New-York. When Mason sent me to Mrs Costello's, he said that it was the only means of saving him and myself. Mason asked me if I was in the family way, and if I knew where Madame Costello lived. He said that she must see me. He gave me some pills which he said he had gotten from Mrs Costello, and which he told me I must take, and then see her. He said the pills might do instead of going there, and that I might try them first to restore my health—he said they would remove the difficulties I labored under. I took twelve, half of them, and threw the rest away. They did not have the effect intended, and therefore by his instructions I went to Mrs Costello's. After I went there the second time the difficulty was removed. When I went there the second time she asked me to wait a minute, said that she was attending to a gentleman and his wife. She then took me up stairs.

During the three days that you were there were you delivered of a dead child?

I had rather not answer.

Cross-examined.—Mrs. Costello never gave me any money.

Mr. Shepperd here stated that he should not ask her any further questions, so her testimony is concluded, and she was discharged from attendance.

The Court, at 3½ P. M. adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock. There are other witnesses to be examined for the prosecution.

General Notices.

☞ **Boston Subscriptions to the New-York Tribune** received by the Agents, REDDING & Co. 8 State-street. Terms—Six Cents per week or Two cents for Single Copies.

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