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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of $2 per annum, in advance. Eight copies for $10, or twenty copies to one address for $20, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

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GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

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Financial Experiments.

"The Mutual Principle lies at the basis of all that is valuable in Social and Political organization."

So says a writer under the above heading in the *Journal of Commerce* of Wednesday last. We perfectly agree with him, and would wish to see the mutual principle applied to all our institutions in a much fuller manner than is now the case—But when he goes on to criticise an article on Mutual Banking in the *Merchant's Magazine* for November, and to characterize the proposed Mutual Bank as an absurdity, we think he errs for want of a true understanding of the mutual principle.—His definition of the word "mutual," lies at the basis of all his remarks, and he thinks it would be a misnomer if applied to any Bank, unless each customer could receive in discounts the whole amount of his deposits. Our idea of a mutual institution is of one in which each person interested receives a share of the profits in proportion to the amount he has contributed toward those profits; of a mutual bank, in proportion to the amount of his average daily balance, and that of the discount or interest he has paid. Thus, if any merchant keeping a balance in a bank, on the basis of which balance, with others, discounts are made, receives a dividend of the profits of the bank, according to the average amount of that balance, such a bank is a mutual one to him, even if he should never have a note discounted.

The article in the *Merchant's Magazine* proposes a Mutual Bank as a remedy for the excessive rate of interest, which, according to its showing, is the cause of our periodical bankruptcies and the accompanying distress. Now, the question is: Does that article state the true cause of the acknowledged evil, and is the remedy proposed sufficient?

We think the high rate of interest the effect of a cause lying still deeper than is manifested in the article referred to, but we nevertheless declare in favor of a bank on the mutual principle—from our conviction of the desirability of applying that principle to an institution so extended in its operations and so powerful for good or evil. To those business men who agree with us on this point, we say: It is for you to determine the manner in which this principle shall be best embodied and the practical details through which it can be made most efficient.

The Japan Expedition.

Honolulu papers state that they have received from the office of the *Chinese Repository* a detailed account of the visit of the U. S. ship Preble to Japan last Spring. Everything relating to that exclusive Empire is of peculiar interest at this juncture of commercial expansion; and Japan, bordering so closely on China and North-Eastern Asia, will continue to be besieged by adventurers till her restrictive policy is forced to yield to the demands of trade, and her ports are opened to the commerce and enterprise of the world.

Canadian Affairs.

From our Anti-Annexation Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Friday, Dec. 20.

Ministerial changes still continue to occupy public attention. Hon. Mr. Caron has resigned his office as member of the Executive Council or Cabinet, but still retains his post of Speaker of the Legislative Council. The former office was a mere nominal one. He had no department in the Government, and had only £100 for his services in Council. He lives in Quebec; is a man of large property, and would not move to Toronto for the paltry sum of £100 per annum. It is from no quarrel or belief in the weakness of the Government that Mr. Caron has resigned. The office he retains is worth £1,000 per annum. Mr. Chabot, one of the members for Quebec, has been appointed Commissioner of public works in place of Hon. Mr. Taché, appointed Receiver General. Mr. C. is a merchant residing in Quebec. He was returned without opposition last election, and will probably be so again. He is I believe, a good figure man, but so far as known, his talents are not over brilliant. "Full many a rose" has blushed unseen, however, much longer than Mr. Chabot, and "You never know what a man is till he is tried."

Mr. John Sandfield MacDonald has been gazetted to the vacant Solicitor Generalship, vacant by Mr. Blake's appointment to the bench. It is said that Mr. Henry Jona Boulton will not get the Judgeship, as it was formerly supposed he would.

The second Annexation manifesto has not made much noise; it is generally considered a very weak, tame, and ill-considered document. There is a talk of the Association sending out lecturers over the Province; but from the failure of a Mr. Payson, who attempted it in Toronto, I would not augur much success for them. He had no audience at all, and if he had had one, I should not at all have wondered to have heard of its being broken up. Wrong that would have been, but very natural. Mr. F. G. Johnson, one of the dismissed Queen's Counsil, has held a somewhat long correspondence with the Government on the subject of his removal. He insists that they have no right to remove him, without legal proceedings. The Crown lawyers are, however, the best judges of the law, and they have not dismissed these gentry, without examining into their power to do so. Mr. Johnson quibbles a good deal because the Government did not give the date of the Annexation document which they asked him if he signed, and he appears very anxious to make it appear that his loyalty is still as fervid as ever; that he would not dream of Annexation without the consent of England, and other extremely loyal ideas, quite absurd in an open and avowed advocate of Annexation to the United States. The Annexation paper in Toronto, the *Independent*, shows symptoms of ruin and decay. It has been changed from a bi-weekly into a weekly, (no pun intended.)

A libel suit has just been decided in our Courts. It was brought by M. Dessaulles to recover damages against M. Ludger Duvernay, the proprietor of *La Minerve*, for accusing him, in that journal, of inducing a man to make a false affidavit. The verdict was for the plaintiff; damages £100 and costs.

Father Chinequy has added 5,740 persons to his list of pledged teetotalers during the month of November, and this in places where there were many before—not new districts.

The dinner given to Hon. Mr. Ried by his constituents came off on Friday last. It was well attended, and passed off in good style.

Mr. John Willson, member for the town of London, who resigned his seat because some of his constituents were dissatisfied with him, has come forward for re-election, and in his address has fairly thrown the Conservative party overboard, and come out as a reformer. He was always liberal. He is a man of talent and influence, and will be a great accession to the ranks. He is to be opposed by Mr. Becher, another lawyer of London, but he will no doubt be returned. No matter what his politics are, he would be returned from his personal influence.

Two French Canadians have been arrested for robbing the Berthier mail at Repentigny on the 3d inst. The bags were stolen at a ferry and their contents rifled. Yours, SAVILLE.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—Peter Quackenbuss, a resident of the town of Warwick, and living near Thompson's Pond within two miles of Florida, was murdered on Monday night of this week. He was at a tavern in Florida, on that evening, and there got into a quarrel with a man by the name of John Roe and a black fellow called Hiram Simmons. It is said that these men threatened Quackenbuss, saying that he should not get home alive. He left the tavern about 10 o'clock. On Tuesday morning his body was found in Woodruff's Pond, having marks of violence on his head. His cap, bundle and one of his shoes were found in a hollow belonging to the black man. [Goshen Democrat.

Mormon Holidays—Who may and who may not engage in the Church Dance.

[From the Frontier (Iowa) Guardian, Nov. 28.]

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The following are the regulations entered into by the Council which they wish to have strenuously and faithfully observed.

First: No person that has been disfellowshipped or excommunicated from the Church, will be allowed to go forth in the dance that is conducted by the sanction and authority of the Church.

Secondly: No member of the Church will be allowed to join the dance that has broken over the counsel and regulations of the same by dancing out of order, unless proper satisfaction is first made. Or, if he or she hath violated the counsel and rules of the Church in any other way, satisfaction must be given, before permission can be granted to join the dance.

A portion of the Branch at Alfred's camp was spoken of as having knowingly, and in the face of the most pointed sayings and resolutions of the Council, danced contrary to order. They must, sooner or later, experience the consequence of this violation, and the presiding officers for the holy days will remember that a portion of that branch has knowingly broken the order of the Church in this District.

Thirdly: Every person that knows him or herself to be in good standing and fellowship in the Church—that has faithfully and truly kept the statutes and counsels of the same, may freely participate in the civilities and recreations of the season; and also our friends who are moral and upright, and are friends and well wishers to humanity and equal rights—who can remember the poor and needy, and help them—these are respectfully invited to participate with us, though never members of our Church.

The council would say to the church and to all interested, that the seasons of the free will offerings will continue until the holidays commence, that all may have the opportunity of manifesting their liberality in behalf of the poor and needy.

Those members of the church that have kept and sold liquor for gain, and do thereby corrupt the morals of society, should be borne in mind by the presiding officers of the holiday recreations. Natchez under the hill at Council Point, should be remembered, and should also remember that their prototype on the Mississippi was ill-fated.

Wo unto them that dance with gulle or malice in their hearts toward their neighbor! Wo unto them that have secretly injured their neighbor or his or her property. Wo unto them that are ministers of disorder and of evil. If these shall go forth in the dance without confessing and forsaking their guilt the faith of the council is, that they seal their doom by it.

The following named persons were appointed by the Council to preside during holidays over the dances: Joseph Young, D. D. Hunt, Jerome M. Besson, Lyman Stoddard Harlow Redfield, Aaron Johnson, L. T. Coons, Jonathan Browning.

Whenever a dance is desired at any place, it can be had by getting the permission of any one of the above-named persons, if he will preside over it, after giving permission.

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Ship Mechanics' Own—Arrival at St. Catherines—Quarantine—Productions and Climate—Sea-Sickness—Brig Mexican—Troubles in the Company, &c. &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

ISLAND OF ST. CATHERINES, Coast of Brazil, Monday Morning, Oct. 8, 1849—54 days out.

We arrived here this morning, after a rather long and tedious passage of fifty four days. On Saturday, at about sunset, we came in sight of the Island of Alvorado, apparently about forty miles distant. Intending to make the Island in the morning, we bore away from it, not deeming it prudent to weather it with a fresh breeze and a dark night. On Sunday morning I awoke from my slumbers at half-past two, being anxious to see the mountainous coast of South-America; went on deck and helped about ship to round the Island, (it being moonlight, with a very mild breeze,) when, to our surprise, a sudden squall blew up, the wind changed, and a heavy sea arose. We managed, with great difficulty, to double the Island at about sunset, and anchored in one of the most safe, extensive and completely land-locked bays in the world.

This Island (and the surrounding ones) is easy of access, with high bluffs and bold shores, and is sufficiently large enough to float ships of the largest class. It is about 26 miles in length by about six in width. This morning we proceeded about six miles from our anchorage of last night, and are now moored off an old fort that resembles more an old smoke house than anything else. The officer of the fort (a Brazilian) came off in a small boat to meet us, and informed us that we must be subjected to six days quarantine.

Here we found three sails, two American, the other a Spanish brig. One is the ship Utica, from New York, which had the start of us about three weeks, (sailed the 25th July,) bound for California. The other is a Boston craft, also bound for California. As we neared the fort, and passed the Utica, we made the welkin ring with nine hearty cheers, which were responded to by the Utica with equal zeal. The natives have just been around us with their canoes loaded with fish and oranges. They threw us a few oranges, evidently for a bait, (a real Yankee trick). We asked them if they would sell us some, but they replied, not until they got a permit from the officer of the Fort. One of these fellows spoke good English, and I should infer from his accent that he was an American negro.

Here we find Nature arrayed in all her beauty. Cocoas, Oranges, Tamarinds, Alligator Pears, Sweet Potatoes, Pineapples, Yams, Coffee, and other tropical fruits are in abundance. Here also we find a climate salubrious and balmy. In a few days I shall set my foot on shore, and rove among coffee plantations and eat sweet potatoes under the shade of a banana tree.

We came to this port for water, not having enough to double the Horn with. We might have had enough had we used it prudently. Some of the boys, however, were so anxious to get once more on shore, that they wasted all they could.

With some of the passengers, the sea-sickness has been very severe, so much so that we devoted the Mate's room for a hospital. Some curse the day they ever left New York; poor fellows, well they might, for they could not for a month keep anything on their stomachs excepting a little gruel, and even now in a heavy sea they are sick as usual.

On Monday evening the Captain went on shore to see the American Consul. As soon as he set foot on shore, the officer of the Fort came out and forbid him coming on shore, even to see the Consul. The Captain conversed with him awhile, and finally persuaded him to let him go. The Captain is intimately acquainted with the Consul; spent the afternoon with him.

The Captain went on shore again on Tuesday, carried with him a box of cigars and a cheese, and presented them to the officer of the Fort. The captain has succeeded in getting off one day's quarantine, and the officer has given us permission to go and rusticate on an island opposite the main land where we can take a good bath, and enjoy ourselves till our quarantine is up. To day at about 12 M. it blew a gale, so that we dragged our anchor, another however made her secure. The oranges here are fresh and juicy, and unlike any that you get in New-York.

The brig Mexican from New York 88 days out, arrived to day, and has anchored about fifty rods from us. As she came up to the Fort they fired at her twice with blank cartridge in order to make her come nearer the Fort and lay to. We had a hearty laugh to hear their guns, for they make a noise like so many fire crackers.

Monday morning, Oct. 15.—I have been on shore every day since last Tuesday, to help get water, which is tedious work, for we have to stand in water up to our knees, and pass buckets from one to another.

We shall leave this port next week. Our next stopping place will either be Valparaiso or Juan Fernandez. We have bought off our quarantine by giving the commander of the Fort a keg of butter, a cheese and a box of cigars.

On Friday and Saturday I walked each day all of ten miles to see the Natives, and took supper with them. The supper consisted of eggs, bread and coffee, the coffee was delicious, the best I ever drank. The houses are made of wood and clay, the roofs are of tile (burnt clay). Oranges we can buy here for ten cents a hundred, and everything else in proportion.

There appears to be great dissatisfaction existing among the Associatiin, so much so that it assumes a threatening aspect, nor can I predict where it will end. Suffice it to say, that we have had two men put in irons. Our President and Doctor have both resigned their offices, and I consider the Association is scattered to the four winds.

Our ship more than meets our expectations. She is every way as good as we wish her to be. She is a good sea boat, and with a fair breeze we can bid defiance to most any sailing craft. For example, we passed the Akbar of Boston, bound for California, and the Argo of the same place bound for Calcutta. The Argo bore down upon us intending to speak us and so leave us behind. She, however, tried her best, but it was of no avail, and at night she appeared like a small speck on the water. In addition to our other grievances we have had unfavorable weather, such as head winds and calms, but have not had as yet any severe gales. With all our troubles we have one consolation, for the Consul informs us that we have made the quickest passage which has been made in the last four months. I have enjoyed good health ever since I left New York, and have gained twelve pounds. L.

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The Drury Case....Monday, Dec. 24.

FOURTH DAY.

The examination of W. O. Jenkins, the constable who arrested the Drurys, was made before Justice Lothrop yesterday. Mr. Graham, Attorney General, who was absent from the former examinations, was in Court to-day.

William O. Jenkins being sworn, testifies as follows:—I am not now a policeman; I was formerly a policeman of the Sixth Ward; I know both prisoners; I saw the elder Drury before his arrest; the first time I ever saw him was in the Sixth Ward Station-house; I think he was under arrest for the torpedo affair last summer when I saw him; I saw him after that in Brooklyn on the 15th of November last, at No. 25 Fulton-st in the third story back room, about 12 o'clock in the day; a policeman of the Sixth Ward was with me; when I first went into the room I saw a man there whom I never saw before; they call him Bristol Bill; there was another they call obeyed Thompson; leading from this room there was another room and a closet, the closet was near the door and the room was next to it; I was directed to place myself in the back room, and I would overhear the conversation that there; a more fine set I never saw; they talk of some crimes they had committed; that shortly after a fourth man would come in with some counterfeit money, and I should remain there till Mr. John Smith came to the door, when I would come out and arrest the whole party; so under my instruction I remained there; previous to my going into the room for the purpose of seeing what was going on there, there were two gimlet holes bored in the door, one through each panel diagonally; there was a piece of blue paper put over the window of the door to darken the room so that we could not see; I locked the room inside and took the key out; inside of the room there was a table placed near the door so that I could see out of the window of the door; Crasson stood on the table and made a hole through the paper so that he could see into the room; I placed myself on my knees so that I could either see through the key hole or through the hole; Thompson went out and after they call Bristol Bill was writing at the table with his back toward me, shortly after, in about 10 minutes, he came back with the elder Drury; they saluted each other; Bill pointed to a chair and told Thompson to sit down; Drury said to Bill: "They have got you close;" "Yes, said he, for a few days;" then they commenced talking about some Provincetown money; Drury asked Bill if he had the whole command of it; he said: "Yes, I have got it planted;" Drury then said: "When I undertake anything of this kind I always do it right away—delays are dangerous;" Thompson then inquired the denomination of the bills; Bill said there were $5 000 in fifties of the new plate; Thompson then asked as to the numbers of the bills; and said that if the numbers were the same he would not give a cent for them; Bill said that the remainder were in small bills; Drury said: "That was well, that they would be easily disposed of;" Drury then inquired of Bill when he could get them, and asked him if he couldn't come up to his house; Bill replied that he daren't come over there, lest they might nab him; Drury said: "You needn't be afraid of them, I have got Boyd and Mills right, they could not detain you two minutes, beside if you let me know when you will be there, I will send a boy waiting on the other side to let you know what lead of you, and show you so that you will not have to pass through the village at all;" Drury then described the road; I think he called it the Ridge Road; says he: "I am very punctual, and if I were sure of the time I might be there myself;" Thompson said: "You needn't be afraid, Bill has got the Constable all right—there is no danger;" Thompson then said: "Good d—m Warner; I know safe enough; I wish that machine had been put in the night time instead of the day, did it, for if the place had been closed it would have blown it to hell; he suspected me at the last;" he says speaking to Drury, "but you know I knew nothing of that; I am going to make one, and I hope I will be more successful;" Bill then charged Thompson with sending it; Thompson said: "No, I know nothing of it;" he said to the Drurys; but I am going to father it this; I will put 10 lbs of powder in mine; I don't know," he continued, "how much there was in yours;" Bill interrupted him by saying Drury how much was in his; Drury said, "25 lbs;" Thompson then said, "well, I am going to have 10 lbs in mine, and that will blow the houses to the sides;" when Thompson said I hope I will be more successful; Drury said: "I hope I have done my best;" Thompson then said: "Yes, I know you have done your best;" Drury then said: "Bristol Bill was to do that;" Thompson said that Bristol Bill was to do that; Bill said: "Yes, leave that to me;" Thompson then said that he had been in the house the day before, and that he had received a note from Mr. Warner; he did not tell me the contents; he then described the house to which the box was to be brought; the box was to be put into an angle of the entry; there it would be perfectly safe; Drury then said: "we are you to get it?" Thompson said, "I depend on Bill to do that; he will get in and we'll do the rest;" there was something said about the key of the door; Bill says, "oh, pshaw, pipers will do that, leave that to me;" "well," said Drury, "if we three stick together all is—I won't cinch us;" Drury asked if they had bit upon any more; Thompson said, "no;" Bristol Bill and myself were going to California; Drury then said to Bill: "I have a notion to go on the next steamer, and it must be done the right previous;" Drury said, "well, I am agreed;" some conversation took place as to how they were to get off; Thompson said to Drury that he must arrange that; Drury said that he would, and spoke of a steamer stopping at New Orleans; that they could enter their names as passengers from New-Orleans to Chagres, and when the steamer was going if they could slip aboard and no one know anything about it; "well," said Thompson, "now, that matters are arranged, I would like to have my wife comfortably provided for. Bill you owe me $50; that jewelery you have got charge of that; he replied, "I'll be conscious;" "there was a crack say, but I think, we lovers; I can't be positive as to the number of chronometers that you spoke of wrote to Drury about;" Bill said that he had to raise the stuff on them to get bail for somebody, but says he, "you won't want the money to-day, I will give it to you when I come back;" Thompson said, "very well, but be sure to be back in time to meet your engagement with Drury, so that I can meet my engagement with Mr. Drury;" Bill said he would; then Mr. Drury commenced talking of his going bail for Ashley; he said he went there to go bail for Ashley; "that rascal John McKeon insulted me," said he; he stated that he went there with a pure motive; he stated also the position that he took, and that he had the advantage over Mr. McKeon; he made the remark that he would move with Mr. McKeon, he, Mr. D. had got the advantage of him; he said that the District Attorney objected to his going bail, that he showed where his property was, and that when the Judge decided to take him for bail the Court room were all in laughter for Mr. McKeon's stupidity; "well, now to our arrangements," Thompson said, "I am to meet Drury on Thursday, and you have better get those things ready to-night, as I can take them with me; I have promised to bring something to Drury that belongs to him; I can do both at once;" Drury said that was the better plan and the sooner he had the things the better he could tell how he could dispose of them; Drury said to Thompson, "well you will be on hand?" Thompson said: "Yes," and shook hands with him and they went off; I was expecting Smith there, after that, she came out pushing the door after me; Thompson and Bristol Bill were there; the parties were sitting there most of the time; the conversation lasted about two hours and a half; the next day of Mr. Drury was when Crasson and myself arrested him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clark.—I have stated all that took place between those parties as well as I can recollect only the part related to relating to the torpedo box as well as I can now remember, I have thought of the subject a great deal; I have read in the *Police Gazette* a statement of that interview; I can't recollect the date, I generally read every number of the *Police Gazette*; I think I only read that account once, and that was last Friday or Saturday; I have been here every day during the examination; I always took notes of everything I did when a police officer; those notes are in my possession; I referred to them yesterday and to-day; I have often looked at them prior to yesterday; those notes were taken immediately after the interview, as soon as I got back to New-York; Crasson was present when I made my notes; my notes were taken at the Ivy Green, at No. 72 Elm-street; I think they were made at the desk in the bar room; I cannot say whether Crasson was aware that Crasson took any notes of his own; I gave a copy of my notes to George Wilkes, editor of the *Police Gazette*; I have shown them to Crasson, and might have exhibited them to Mr. A. M. C. Smith, but did not show them to anybody else; my recollection of the interview is aided by those notes; I don't think it necessary to produce those notes. [The counsel for the prisoner here required the witness to have the notes produced by the witness. In answer to this the magistrate said he had asked the witness to produce them, and was answered that they were not in his possession; so he (the Magistrate) declined taking further action in the matter.] The notes are in my trunk, 119 Leonard-st; it did not occur to me that I would have occasion to refer to them in the course of this examination; the notes are written on two pieces of paper; they were taken, part in ink and part in pencil; Crasson was present when I wrote part, but I can't say whether he was or not when I wrote the whole. [The Justice overruled the question: Will you produce the notes if required by the Magistrate?] Mr. Wilkes first applied to me to go to Brooklyn on that occasion; I never spoke to Mr. Drury before that; I did not know Bristol Bill, nor did I ever see him previous to that occasion; I knew One-eyed Thompson; the first time I saw him was about three years ago, in the City Prison; I was in there on a charge of burglary; I think; I do not know him by sight only; I have had no further acquaintance with him; I have never had any communication with him, I think, after this affair; A. M. C. Smith, Crassoux and myself went to Brooklyn together; it was about 9 o'clock A. M. when we started to go there; went directly to the house in Fulton-st; I think I did not see Wilkes that morning; I might have seen him before I went over; I saw one-eyed Thompson when I got to Brooklyn, at the Catherine Ferry; he joined us there; we went on foot to the house; we went directly to the room in the third story; I think Bristol Bill was in the room; it was about 10 o'clock A. M.; I am confident that it was Tuesday, the 13th of November; the access to the closet was from the room in which the conversation took place. [This part of the cross examination was similar in import to that previously had by the prosecution.] One-eyed Thompson, A. M. C. Smith, Crassoux and myself entered the room in company; I was not introduced to Bristol Bill; Thompson, I think, bored the gimlet holes; I think Bristol Bill was there when the holes was bored; I think the gimlet was left in the hole; I think I saw Bristol Bill take the gimlet there, and gave a shilling for it; I also bought some dark blue paper and putty; I putted up both of the holes and then pushed in the end of a pencil; I also inserted the point of a star, and showed the putty out; the reason it was putted up was to avoid suspicion; I thought the holes were standing; I could see all over the room through them; I could see the door and the floor; there were no other holes beside those and the key-hole; there were two nails drove in the door so as to give it the appearance of being nailed up; Thompson was present while we were there; I did not know that Thompson and Bristol Bill knew that we were to listen; The witness hesitated that he had stated in his evidence the question was put to him, and corrected himself by saying that they did know it;] I remained in the closet from 10 to 15 minutes before they came; during that time I knew that Bristol Bill was in the outside room; A. M. C. Smith was there while the fixing was going on, and he then went away; the State paid me for that service; [The witness corrected this by saying the City;] I had no special compensation for this service, nor have I any reason to expect any, I was never promised it; I know Thomas Warner; I did not know when I went to Brooklyn that morning that I was to meet Thompson; I was not at all disappointed in seeing him; I was told that I should hear more or four of the greatest criminals in the U. S. and I expected to have the pleasure of arresting them, and I was greatly disappointed when I saw Thompson at the first; it struck me forcibly that he was one of them; before I started I did expect to see Thompson; I was one of those who arrested young Drury at Astoria and the elder Drury at Brooklyn Heights; Crassoux was with me; there was no other person with me but Crassoux when I arrested the elder Drury; I suppose Thompson was not far off at the time; I saw him that morning before I arrested Mr. Drury; I saw him at the others side of the Ferry; I followed him about two blocks behind him; he went up on the Heights and there met Mr. Drury; I saw Thompson about three hours after I arrested Drury.

The case closed here for witness, but will be resumed on Wednesday at 1 o'clock, when Jenkins's examination will be concluded and another will be summoned.

CITY ITEMS.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 25.

DR. RAPHALL.—This distinguished Hebrew divine has received a unanimous call from the congregation in Elm st. (Bnai Jeshurun) and will enter upon his duties in that Tabernacle on or about the 1st of March next. Dr. R. will be a popular and valuable accession to the pulpit of this city.

WINAN'S GUARD.—The First Annual Excursion of this company came off Monday. They dined at the Atlantic Hotel, Hoboken. Before they left, in the morning, they were presented with a set of flags by Miss Dunning. The first prize was won by private M. Murphy; the second by Mr. Flynn; the third by Mr. Dockery, and the fourth by Capt. Weekly.

VAN DYKE CADETS.—A fine company under this name, commanded by Capt. M. M. Van Dyke, M. C. Hagadron, 1st Lieut. enjoyed their Annual Excursion yesterday. They presented a soldierly appearance.

☞ A friend has already supplied us with the book on Bridge Architecture, which "R. C. M." politely offers us.

☞ An interesting Sabbath School Anniversary was held in the German Mission Church last evening. Singing in English and German, by the children. A German address by the pastor, and one in English by Rev. J. M. McAuley, passed away the time.

IRON IN A STEAMER.—At the Novelty Works of this City, there is now being built the machinery for three steamers, each of which will require:

2 Bed pieces, weighing	40 tons each		80
2 Pillar blocks	" 14	"	28
2 Cylinders	" 11	"	22
4 Side Levers	" 9	"	36
8 Collars	" 3¼	"	26
4 Cranks	" 5	"	20
1 Shaft	" 12	"	12
2 Shafts	" 18	"	36
2 Rollers	" 3½	nearly	7

Being in heavy irons for each steamer ....270 tons, and for the three, 701 tuns, not including the smaller irons.

NOT A PICKPOCKET.—In our Police reports, mention has been made of the arrest of Geo. H. Ives, on a charge of picking the pocket of a man named Fitzgerald. We have since learned that Ives is an industrious mechanic, and when brought before the Police Magistrate was immediately discharged, there being not the slightest evidence to sustain the charge.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE STORM.—On Saturday some new brick houses erecting in Duffield-st in the rear of the block bounded by Duffield, Willoughby, and Gold sts. fell with a tremendous crash. In Clermont-st. Seventh Ward, some six houses in the progress of erection; a one-story house at the corner of Concord and Bridge sts; two new brick houses, one in Hamilton-ave, and the other in Van Brunt st. and three or four in Stanton-st. were prostrated or partly demolished; the crossings over the gulleys in Hamilton-ave. were carried away to a considerable distance. So strong was the gale that the ferry boats pitched violently, and some of the passengers were sea-sick. The tide washed over the docks, and in some places—for instance in the vicinity of Catherine Ferry—it rose fully two feet above the slip.

DANGEROUS ACCIDENT FROM CAMPHENE.—On Saturday evening a young woman employed at Mr. Vail's store, 133 Myrtle-av. was endeavoring to light a camphene lamp, at the store, when it exploded and the fluid took fire; the flames instantly spread to her clothes, and burned her arms and upper part of her body most severely. With some difficulty the flames were extinguished, and Dr. Swarm sent for, who rendered her every assistance. Yesterday she was much better, and although much injured, there is no immediate danger of further ill consequences.

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Sabbath School Anniversary of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, was held last evening, and was a very interesting affair. The exercises were mostly by the children of the School.

WHO WOULDN'T BE A BACHELOR.—The Young Bachelor's Association, on Monday night, presented to one of their officers a beautiful vase. It is of silver, and is profusely ornamented and embossed with vine work, the figures representing branches of the grape vine with large clusters of fruit. On one side is the following inscription: "Presented to Robert W. Flanagan, Esq. as a testimonial of Respect and Esteem, by the Young Bachelor's Association of Williamsburgh, L.I. Dec. 24, 1849."

TARGETING.—The Northern Liberties Guards, and the Patterson and Stack Guards, went on their Annual Target Excursion—the first to Jamaica and the latter to Astoria—on Monday.

REMOVED FROM THE VILLAGE.—The Sheriff elect, Andrew B. Hodges, Esq. removed his family from the village on Saturday to the Brooklyn jail, where he will reside during his term of office.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.—The third-story walls of a house in Third-st. between South Fourth and South Fifth, were prostrated. Of a row of five houses on North Sixth st. corner of Third, two had the fronts entirely blown out, two only partially, while the remaining building withstood the storm unharmed. They belong to Mr. Moore, of Brooklyn. Nearly all the piers were flooded with water, but fortunately it did not reach a depth to do any material damage. A house in South Ninth st. [Vail & Merritt, builders, was injured in the first and second stories, to the amount of $500, or more. The loss of Messrs. Willett & Gibbons, by the falling of the house in South Third st. will not fall short of $1,000.

Board of Assistant Aldermen....MONDAY, Dec 24.

The President in the Chair.

PETITIONS—Of Patrick M Glan and John Murphy for relief from penalty in not getting out a license for the sale of second-hand clothing. They are tailors. Granted.....Test Third-st. between Avenues C and D be repaired.....Of Jas. Hoyt, for appointment as Commissioner of Deeds, in place of John H. White, herewith resigned. Referred.

REPORTS ADOPTED—To concur in opening all the avenues, or parts thereof, which now remain unopened.....*Railroad in Broadway*—Of the Special Committee, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the question, inasmuch as there is not afforded before the termination of the political year to pass upon the importance of the subject. They consider that the question should be left for the action of the new Common Council—they also ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions in relation to the Harlem Railroad Company laying their rails through Park Row, and of taking up their rails in Centre-st. from Canal-st. Accepted.....To flag sidewalks, &c. in Downing-st. between Fifty-fourth and Sixty fourth-sts.....To extend piers 8 to 18 into the East River.....To build pier foot of Twenty-eighth-st. E. R.....To flag space in front south sidewalk of Twenty-sixth-st. between First and Second-avs.....To light Greenwich-st. from La Fayette-place to Bowery with gas.....To relocate Jacob Organ as a member of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 5.....For fire hydrant in Twenty-fifth-st. between Sixth and Seventh-avs.....To lay Varick-place from Bleecker to Houston-st. Av. A with gas; also Perry-st. Third-st. between Bowery and Av. A. Forty-second-st. from Third to Eighth-av. Second-st. between Avenue A and Av. A, and Crosby-st. from Grand to Howard.....To disband Engine Co. No. 34, suspend members of Engine Co. 16 for 6 months; and of expelling John Roach from the Department. Referred back.

[The cause was a fight between the Companies on 18th November, of which it is said Mr. R. was the originator.] That petitioners of Cruton water pipes be laid in Thirty-fifth-st. between Second and Third avs.; and in Eighty-st. between Third and Fifth avs. be referred to Croton Board with power.

COUNSEL FEES.—In favor of appealing from the judgment of the Superior Court, for $2,183 71, in favor of Mr. John Leveridge, former Counsel of the Corporation, for extra fee.

FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—*Military Funeral*.—In favor of paying John Mace, undertaker, $5,000, funeral expenses of Gen. Worth, Col. Duncan and Major G