## LABOR MOVEMENTS.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.—Of the Bricklayers and Plasterers, and the Licensed Public Porters, at Hillenbrand's Mechanics' Hall, 170 Hester-st. between Mott and Elizabeth sts.; the Benevolent Dyers' Association, at Richter's, 55 Forsyth-st. between Walker and Hester; the American Hatters and Hat-Finishers, at the Branch Hotel, 36 Bowery. The German Hatters have also an Association, and expressed at a recent meeting a desire to cooperate with their American brethren. The German Jewelers will hold their meetings weekly for the future, at 536 Pearl-st. corner of Elm.

At a recent meeting of the American Jewelers, a project for a Union of all gold and silver artisans was adopted, which it is hoped will be considered by the Germans.

All the Cigar-Makers meet at the Fourteenth Ward "Headquarters," corner of Grand and Elizabeth-sts. to act upon the Constitution prepared by a Committee of Germans and Americans. The German Cigar-Makers meet at Hillenbrand's on Saturday, to ratify their Constitution, we suppose; the Dry Goods Clerks' Mutual Benefit and Protective Association, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Crosby-st.

The most of these Societies have not chosen Delegates to the City Industrial Congress of next Wednesday. We hope they will all imitate the example of the Societies which have previously met.

THE LADIES CORDWAINERS' MEETING was held at Keen's Wednesday. John Currey, Chairman; Thomas Fenelon, Secretary. Messrs. McConochie and Whiting have signed the "first-rate" bill o wages, and "second" and "third-rates" have also been prepared. After transacting much business the meeting adjourned till Monday evening, when the Committee on Resolutions (Messrs. Currey, Dunn and McCabe,) will lay before the Society a fair statement of the condition of the trade.

The next meeting will be advertised in three morning papers, the *Sun*, *Globe* and *Tribune*. The reporters of the two latter papers were again thanked for the sympathy and aid they had accorded, particularly The Tribune reporter, who had attended every meeting that had been so far held. These mechanics do not average $6 per week, and deserve the encouragement of all friends of the elevation of labor in their present struggle to protect themselves and attain their rights. Rents and incidental expenses for living, &c. have much increased of late, but the Laborer's wages has not increased.

QUARRYMEN'S UNION PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.—Three meetings of this new incorporated Association, which is to be chiefly charitable and benevolent, have been held at Frederick Milleman's, 879 Broadway, near Nineteenth-st. (the headquarters also of divisions of Laborers, Stone-Cutters and Cabinet Makers,) and the following gentlemen are the Trustees for the year: Messrs. Thomas Kiernan, Thomas Cramer, Roger Monaghan, Thomas Donley and Bernard Smith. The charter was obtained on the 16th inst. and is on file at the office of the County Clerk and the office of Justice Mitchell of the 1st District of the Superior Court, and acknowledged by a Commissioner of Deeds. We understand that the Society is growing fast. Many of its prominent members have figured conspicuously in the Laborers' Association. The meetings, we believe, are held monthly, and a volunteer Delegate will appear from it at the Industrial Congress of the 5th of June at Keen's Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts.

The recipients of Gerrit Smith's lands, situated in Franklin County, N. Y. have recently held a public meeting at the Buildings of the Protective Union Bakery, corner of Nineteenth-st. and Seventh-avenue. Mr. MICHAEL BROWN Chairman, and Mr. E. G. Manning, Secretary. On Wednesday evening, May 15, those present,

*Resolved*, That all who intend to settle upon the said lands, in accordance with the original design of the dower, should be requested to sign a paper pledging themselves to such settlement.

And, accordingly, eighteen persons subscribed their names, and the meeting adjourned, to assemble at the same place on the 29th May, at 9 o'clock, P. M. On the evening of the 29th they accordingly met again, agreeably to adjournment. The meeting was considerably larger than the previous one, and all present manifested much interest in the success of the contemplated settlement. Mr. Geo. Adam was chosen Treasurer. Each member taxed himself $2, to meet the expense of sending a delegate to explore the lands in question, and Mr. Egbert S. Manning was chosen Delegate. He (the said delegate) is to start upon his mission on the 6th of June: will be absent two weeks, and on his return, his report will be left with the President, sealed, and not opened until a meeting is regularly called, which will be within one week thereafter. The other recipients of Mr. Smith's lands, who may wish for information concerning them, and who are willing to connect themselves with this Association, will therefore see the necessity of applying for membership immediately. The books will be open at the Protective Union Bakery till the 6th of June at 12 o'clock.

THE COOPERS' PROTECTIVE UNION, No. 1.—The second general meeting of these artisans, on Tuesday evening, was an enthusiastic demonstration, and the remarks made by Mr. Heath, the Chairman, were most eloquent. We extract from *The Globe* the Preamble to the Resolutions presented by the Committee. It speaks for itself, and was unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, The Journeymen Coopers of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, after years of perpetual slavery to the will of capitalists, of whom they have never received in return for their labor a remuneration sufficient to meet the increasing and exorbitant taxes which are continually levied upon them for all the common necessaries of life, deem it a duty which they owe to themselves and their families to unite together in an organized body, for their mutual protection against the encroachments of wealth and power.

Believing it to be the only effectual means whereby they can remove the many wrongs under which they have been compelled to labor, justice demands that the nature of these wrongs should be published to the world. To this end they would submit the following, as a few of the many evils of which they complain:

They complain that private and collective capital has been privileged in every way that human ingenuity could devise to further its interest and give supremacy to its influence upon the great body of society. That the individuals who represent this capital have become possessed of an influence and power that is calculated and intended to make labor the slave of capital. They complain that they have had their nearest and dearest rights trampled upon, in common with all the working classes, in not being allowed to place a reasonable and just price upon their labor, without the dictation of their employers. They complain that the exactions upon labor are such that it leaves no time that is at all adequate to the discharge of the important duties which they owe to themselves and their families.

They are deprived of at least one-third of their hard earnings, to support a system of idleness and extravagance that is corrupting in its character, and has its origin in the sickly sentiment of some, that labor is dishonorable. They complain that under the present relation of capital and labor, a whole lifetime of patient toil is not sufficient to the accumulation of the necessary means for a comfortable and decent support for declining age. And in most instances the pampered master views, with composure and perfect self-complacency, the beggared relics of him who has been for years the faithful contributor to his worldly stores.

They complain that the necessity exists for them to enter into an organized body, for the purpose of obtaining a restitution of those rights and principles which are, by the laws of Nature and Nature's God, their own. Union is strength. United, they can bid defiance to the assaults of corrupted selfishness, and assume the dignity to which their importance to the civilized world so justly entitles them.

In consideration of these facts, they would submit their views and demands, feeling confident that they will meet with a hearty response from a liberal and discerning public.

The Coopers' eloquent champion, Mr. J. A. Heath, we see, has been delegated to the Industrial Convention of our City. We trust the Coopers' Beneficial Society will be also represented by some volunteer, as it is highly necessary that every Society in the City should be represented. Let the Journeymen hold their meetings as frequently as possible in this general movement of our mechanics, and their organizations will be greatly strengthened by an increase of members and the ultimate triumph of their cause.

GRIEVANCES OF THE BRUSH MAKERS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday May 29, 1850.

MR. EDITOR: In behalf of the Brushmakers of the City of New-York, allow me through your columns to call the attention of the Collectors of this Port to a fraud upon the Revenue. It is well known that the duty on unprepared Bristles is three cents a pound. Now, the fraud I speak of is that brushes, half-made, requiring only handles put to them, are imported to this country, and charged no more than bristles, while the real duty on brushes is 30 or 40 per cent, thereby not only cheating the Government, but doing a great injury to a large class of respectable mechanics, as the work can be done a great deal cheaper in France than it can in this country.

At the same time I would call the Collector's attention to the difference between bristles that are ready for use and those that are not. Unprepared bristles come in large bundles, while those that are not come in small ones. It requires a great deal of work to prepare bristles for use, and as the laws are on the unprepared bristles, we hope and pray that the Collector will make importers pay the full duty, and by so doing protect the American manufacturer.

The Brushmakers of New-York are requested to meet at 170 Hester-st. on Wednesday evening, to elect a Delegate to the Workingmen's Convention.

JOURNEYMEN UPHOLSTERERS' SOCIETY—Met *en masse* on Wednesday, at 170 Hester-st. GEO. HOYT, President, Charles Crux, Vice-President, Rudolph Ziegenhorn and Denis Coghlan, (German and American,) Secretaries; A. Gautier, Treasurer. The Constitution and By-Laws were finally revised before being printed for circulation. Several amendments were made, and after fully discussing all, the meeting adjourned at a late hour. The regular meetings are to be held monthly in future.

THE GERMAN CENTRAL COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES have deputed Messrs. Weitling Fliessen, Kaufmann, Hofer and Braubach to attend the American City Industrial Congress of June, and have also resolved to send a communication to the National Industrial Congress at Chicago, in relation, we suppose, to the general organization of the New-York Workingmen into Protective and Beneficial Associations. As the City (American) Workingmen's Convention cannot interfere in strikes (should the Delegates interested interpose) we hope every Benevolent Society in the City will be represented. The salutary influence of many of our old Benevolent Associations has long been felt by the artisans of our City, and we trust every such Association will be represented by chosen Delegates or volunteers from among the officers and members. Some of the Incorporated Benevolent Associations have been in existence for the last 50 years, and many (incorporated and unincorporated) were established during the recent Labor Movement. They are gradually and firmly growing in public favor, and the strength they acquire is of a permanent nature. Many of our City Mechanics have been induced to join them who never could have been persuaded to attach themselves to any of our secret benevolent orders. The regular weekly, semi-monthly or monthly meetings of these Charitable Trade Societies are looked forward to with pleasure by the members of the several Unions. A fraternal spirit pervades throughout all these assemblies, which extends to the mechanics in their shops and families, more than repaying the paltry sums expended for initiation fees and dues; and many of our widows and orphans have received relief from the organizations. Several of our most successful Protective Societies have also attached benevolent features to their Constitutions. The Industrial Congress will help to extend the power of these Societies, Benevolent, Protective or Associative, and the happy effects of the Mechanics' Social reunions will spread throughout the country. The first meeting of the Congress is at hand, and it behooves all Societies which meet before the 5th of June to elect Delegates, so that the representation may be fixed on a proper basis as speedily as possible.

ASSOCIATION BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT SHOP.—The Protective Union Blacksmith Shop, &c. corner of Nineteenth-st. and Seventh-avenue, is now in full operation and ready for custom work. These Protectionists deserve the support of the community in this enterprise, and as they have been quite successful in their Bakery they are bound to succeed in this enterprise also.

ALBANY PRINTERS.—On Monday evening the Printers of Albany had a very full meeting at Clinton Hotel, and adopted a Constitution for their Union, which will be published in the Albany papers. The instrument was signed by those present, and directed to be presented to the other members of the craft in the city.

Why should not the Printers throughout the country, from Maine to California, league together, as proposed by the operative Iron Molders and Bakers of our City, and form branch societies in every city or town where there are ten or more journeymen? What town will respond to Albany?

PHILADELPHIA.—We see that the Benevolent and Protective Associations of this city keep up their meetings with unflagging zeal. The Trunkmakers met last night for the purpose of forming a Union among themselves, and the Stone-Cutters' Association. The latter Society, we perceive, has ordered the preparation of a handsome block of marble, with appropriate ornaments, for the National Monument at Washington. The cost of the block will be about $300.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.—We notice that Societies of this kind are forming throughout the country. In Philadelphia and our vicinity there appears to be quite a number. Last Saturday the friends of such enterprises in Troy held quite an enthusiastic meeting, over which Gilbert Robertson, Jr. presided, and George Huckett acted as Secretary.—Letters were read from Day O. Kellogg, Mayor of Troy, and Mr. Shearman, (Editor of the *Oneida Morning Herald*,) the President of the Utica Association, throwing much light on the subject under discussion. Speeches were made by Uri Gilbert, Rev. John Smith, Prof. P. H. Baerman, and Mr. Huckett, who read the Constitutions of the Utica and Brooklyn Societies. A lengthy preamble, with a series of resolutions, were adopted. The preamble refers to the spread of the Associations of Capitalists in every section of the country. We extract:

In view of the manifold enterprises of the day which so largely engage the concentrated efforts and capital of the country for their prosecution; in the multiplication of banking institutions, insurance, railroad, steamboat and manufacturing companies; in the generally successful operations of associated capitalists in the purchase of tracts of land, city and village lots; in the round profits which rented real estate in towns and cities is known to pay those who are so fortunate as to own it, aside from the enhanced value which every public improvement and the growth of the vicinity in population and business give to property thus situated; in the many demonstrations which we see on all sides of us of the fact that while individuals of small means are unable to take advantage of favorable opportunities to make desirable investments and profits, the capitalists or a company of individuals can, and do do so, and thus enrich themselves; and in the fact that the immense sums required and employed in prosecuting great public and private enterprises (which generally pay large dividends) are all made up of insignificant and trivial amounts when compared with the aggregate—in view of these considerations and many others which might be mentioned, we regard the query a pertinent and important one, whether those of our citizens of means too limited to engage in large and more profitable operations, may not combine their surplus means in a manner that will secure to them more direct and certain, and largely increased benefits, than if such small supplies were individually employed! Whether some judicious and perfectly safe plan may not be devised, by which the $100 or $200 of the poor man may, by interest, and active earnings, bring him a return proportionate to the interest and earnings which the more wealthy derive from their capital!

*Resolved*, That we have heard with much satisfaction the organization of "Building Associations" in neighboring cities, and so far as we are acquainted with their operations and design, we regard them as eminently calculated not only to answer the object set forth in the Preamble, but to provide a way by which every industrious and frugal man of good health can have an opportunity to make himself the owner of a comfortable homestead, by the payment of small stated sums for a series of years, which ultimately will amount to but perhaps one-third more than he would in the same time have paid to his landlord for rent.

*Resolved*, That as the subject is new to many of us, (though judging from the large and gratifying attendance here this evening, evidently engaging a large share of public attention,) the committee would recommend to the meeting the appointment of a committee of nine, embracing one from each ward, whose duty it shall be to solicit from different directions all the information it is possible to obtain with reference to the operations, profits and general results of Building Associations wherever they have been organized: and if the result of their inquiries afford sufficient encouragement to warrant an effort to establish a Building Association in Troy, that such committee be requested to prepare and report a Constitution for such an Association, at the future meeting.

It would be well for the Building Associations of our city and vicinity to send Delegates to the Workingmen's Convention.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER SEVERN.—The Royal Mail Steamer Severn, Capt. Vincent, arrived at this point yesterday morning, in six and a half days from Vera Cruz and Tampico, with seventeen passengers for Mobile and New Orleans, and nine for England. The Severn was detained three days in quarantine at Vera Cruz. She brings $559,182 67 in specie, $60,725 30 of which is on account of the Mexican dividends, also 220 cerons cochineal.—Among the passengers of the S. for New-Orleans were Madame Anna Bishop and M. Bochsa.

[Mobile Advertiser, Thursday.

☞ Hon. JOHN GRANT, formerly first Judge of Oswego county, and Collector of the Port of Oswego, died suddenly in that city on Monday, aged about 60.

## CITY ITEMS.

THURSDAY, May 30.

ARREST FOR GRAND LARCENY.—A man named John Silley was yesterday taken into custody, charged with having, on the 21st inst. broken open a trunk belonging to John Meyers, a boarder in the house of Peter McCann, at Fort Hamilton, and stealing therefrom $65 in gold and a silver watch and chain. The accused was a boarder in the house, and immediately after fled. Suspicion at once rested upon him, and he was caught yesterday in Chatham-st. with the watch and $26 in gold, which is believed to be a part of the stolen property. He was committed to prison by Justice Lathrop for trial.

STABBING AN EMPLOYER.—Francis Nash, an apprentice to Joseph A. Waller, looking-glass manufacturer, 13 Spruce-st. was yesterday taken into custody by Officer Patterson of the Chief's Office, charged with attempting to stab his employer with a knife. It appears that on Tuesday the accused was absent from business, and upon being questioned as to the cause could give no satisfactory answer, when Mr. Waller struck him with his hand. The boy immediately seized a knife and made a thrust at him, but was prevented from doing much injury as Mr. Waller caught the knife in his hand and received only a slight wound. Nash was locked up by Justice Lathrop for examination.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—Catherine Reed, who was shot about four weeks since by her husband who afterward made an attempt to destroy himself, yesterday preferred a complaint against him, charging him with having, on the occasion referred to, deliberately shot at her with intention to take her life. Reed was arrested at his residence, corner of Oliver and Water sts. where he has been confined by his self-inflicted wounds. He was locked up to await an examination.

MAN KILLED.—While a party of workmen were engaged in excavating earth in Second-st. between North Seventh and North Eighth, Williamsburgh, Tuesday morning, a bank fell in, killing a man named Gallagher, from Brooklyn.

DESERTER.—Wm. Longridge, a deserter from the English bark Highland Mary, was arrested last night in the Seventh Ward.

JOHN SMITH CAUGHT.—This individual was locked up in the Seventh Ward last night for trying to sell a lot of Croton Hose, which did not seem to belong to him.

SMALL THEFTS.—Edward Conner, stealing cotton; Patrick Cleary, stealing pig iron; John Fitzpatrick, stealing rope, were caught in the Seventh Ward; Wm. McKenna, stealing a copper kettle, Sixth Ward; Edward Donaly, stealing money from James Dooley, Twelfth Ward; Elizabeth Brown, colored, stealing a shawl worth $6 from Mary Bailey, Fourteenth Ward, were also caught.

GRAND LARCENY.—David Helms was arrested in the Twelfth Ward on a charge of robbing James Hong, of Chatham, Columbia Co. of $55 while in an oyster house. He was committed.

BURGLARS.—Michael O'Neil and Charles Williams were arrested yesterday in the Eighth Ward on a charge of breaking into the store of William Ferdhusen on the night of the 23d inst. and stealing a box of spesm candles, 12 or 14 lbs. of tea, &c. Locked up.

ESCAPED CONVICT.—John Kinley, who escaped from custody some days since while on the way from Troy to Sing Sing, was caught yesterday evening in the Eighth Ward.

LUNATICS.—James Daily was taken in charge in the Twelfth Ward on Wednesday, being evidently crazy. He is a sailor; said he was an Irishman, and came last from New-Bedford; had $90 of New-Bedford money—Merchants' Bank.

Mary Madden, a lunatic, was arrested in the Ninth Ward.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—About 10 o'clock last night a man, who gave his name as Charles Smith, was caught on the steps of house 516 Broadway, occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Black, having in his possession a key with which he was attempting to open the door, as is supposed, with a view to steal. Officer O'Brien, of the Fourteenth Ward, was called and arrested Smith, who was committed to prison by Justice Timpson, in default of $400, to answer the charge.

ASSAULTS.—George Noye was arrested in the Seventh Ward for assaulting a policeman; Patrick Payton, in the Sixth, for assaulting Mary Craft; David McKenzie, in the Fifteenth, for assault on an officer; Thomas Davis, Ninth, and Wm. Blakeney, same Ward, for beating their wives; Robert Browning, in the Third, for assault on John Packer; all taken to the Police Courts.

A HAUL.—Ten male vagrants were caught in the Fourth Ward last night, and held for examination. Nine female vagrants were arrested in the Sixth Ward.

STEALING COPPER.—A considerable quantity of copper pipe was stolen from the house of Mr. Lennox, Fifth av. and Twelfth st. some time last night.

STEALING BEER BARRELS.—James Stinson was arrested in the Thirteenth Ward, on a charge of stealing some beer barrels from Dennis More, 88 Ridge-st.

ACCIDENT.—A child 7 years old, named Farrel, fell through a new building in Twenty-eighth st. near Fifth av. and broke an arm. Taken home by the policemen.

## THE GREAT TORPEDO CASE.

**Examination of One-Eyed Thompson.**

SECOND DAY—Thursday, May 30.

The examination in the case of William H. Thompson in regard to the making of the Torpedo sent to the house of Thomas Warner in May, 1849, was continued yesterday morning before Justice Osborne, at the Tombs. The first witness called was

*Jesse Patterson*, of the Police, Chief's Department. Knows prisoner; recollect the circumstance of the torpedo box: have heard Thompson speak of the construction of the box, and of other matters relating to it; can't recollect the precise date; it was after the arrest of Mr. Drury; conversation took place in front of French's Hotel: I was speaking to Thompson of the construction of the box; said there was but one pound of powder in the box; and that was in the canister; he told me I knew nothing about it; he said there was a pound canister and three pounds of loose powder, making four pounds; he then said there was cotton in the box and gun cotton, and matches also; this is all that passed at that conversation, in relation to the torpedo box, as I recollect; that was the second and last conversation with him in regard to the box; didn't hear him say who the box was made by; recollect saying to him that Mr. Drury could not have made it; he replied no; he did not describe the manner in which the materials were placed in the box; the only thing on which we disagreed was the amount of powder: I have no other knowledge of my own in regard to the box.

*Cross-examined.*—Mr. Warner offered $500, and the Mayor $500 for the discovery of the person who sent the box; the reward was offered more than a month before my conversation with Thompson; Mr. Warner offered a reward on the day or the day after the box was sent; don't recollect the conversation any different from what I have stated; Thompson did not say that he had examined the box: he said it did contain four pounds of powder; the box was about 11 inches long, say 5 inches wide and 4½ high; I collected considerable burnt cotton, which led me to suppose the box did not contain as much as four pounds of powder; the canister was about 5 inches long, and must have laid upon its side; think the box would have held 4 pounds of powder; the cotton I collected was not much, could have been compressed to the size of a half dollar; it was all much burned; don't think Thompson remarked that the box had so much powder from his judgment; thought he spoke from knowledge; thought the remark was singular, as implying knowledge; don't recollect inquiring how he knew the fact; thought his remark was more singular than my statement that it held one pound because I had collected the fragments of the box and seen the remains of the canister, and I did not think that he had seen it; don't know that Thompson has ever seen the box; he has never told me so; there were as many as four bunches of matches in the box; they were soaked in black sealing wax half way down; some were partly burned; I remarked that Drury could not have made the box, as he had but one arm; I made no revelations to the Police of Thompson's admissions; I think the box would contain more than a pound; I did not think then that the box contained more than a pound; the box was considerably blackened; hardly think it would have held three pounds of loose powder; cannot say how much it would contain.

*Charles Bird*, sworn.—Know the prisoner; I reside at 19 Ludlow; never saw the Torpedo box; heard of it; was present at a conversation between Thompson and Emanuel Josephs, opposite the Tombs; Thompson said he had been away on business of Dr. Moffat; he spoke of being arrested and discharged on account of the box: he stated then that he made the box and carried it; also stated that he had previously a valise with a torpedo in it which he had carried, either in the Fifth or Fifteenth Ward, to blow up the officers, and traveled about for the purpose of being arrested; I told him if he was taken to the station house he would get blown up also; he remarked that he would knock down four or five men and make his escape; I said I did not think him capable, and that I thought him the biggest fool alive in talking as he did; that he would be arrested; he said he had been discharged and he would risk all that; there was some further conversation on the same subject; he stated that he was the first inventor of such a box; I told him I thought not, that there had been such a box in France some years ago.

*Cross examined.*—Was not a Police officer then; I had been; don't know that Thompson knew it; don't recollect hearing him say that he made a torpedo to blow up the City Hall, or that he had killed eight men with one; don't remember that I swore upon the trial of Drury that he intended to make another torpedo to blow up officers; was not excited when I had this conversation with Thompson; don't know that I swore at him or he to me; told it to different persons; the talk was not confidential or secret; thought he spoke in a bragging way; previous to my speaking he was more serious than afterward; it was after I said I considered him a fool; he claimed the invention of the box; I explained to him how he could be refarrested; his story of the carrying was then evasive; I told him I did not think he carried the box; asked him how he came to confess what he did of the carrying of the box; he said he knew more of the box than any other man, but that they could not get anything to convict him; had I supposed I should have been called upon as a witness, I should have been more particular to recollect the conversation; I stated on Drury's trial that I did not believe Thompson at the time; I did not enter any complaint against Thompson at the Police authorities; have been an independent Policeman; heard there was a reward offered for arrest and conviction of the person who sent the box; knew that to get such reward I must have been first to give information; thought from the source of the reward (Warner) that I would not go across the street for a claim to it.

Thompson here said he wished to ask a question: "Bird, How many such men as you can be bought for ten dollars?" Thompson was stopped by the Court while saying, "I know his whole statement—"

*William B. Barber*, special deputy sheriff, 102 Center-st: knows Wm. H. Thompson; was present at a conversation of Thompson and others in front of my office, when I think Thompson said he was the inventor of such boxes; six or seven were present; I took very little interest in the conversation, and very little part; took it to be idle talk and paid no attention.

*Cross-examined.*—[A dispute about the right to ask the witness' opinion occurred, and the counsel for Thompson waived the cross-examination of this witness.]

*Mr. Smith* desired to close the case; was willing to let prosecution bring half a dozen of their strongest witnesses, and admit some testimony, and then sum-up. Thought it was hard that Thompson was kept in prison.

*Justice Osborne* thought the matter should not be hurried.

*Mr. Phillips* would proceed as fast as possible, but could not say when he would be through; did not know the length of time which would be taken up in testimony.

*Mr. Smith* said if it was not closed on Friday, he should take Thompson out of prison on a writ of habeas corpus.

The Court was then adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

## LAW COURTS.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge Betts.—A young man of genteel appearance, named Joseph Newman, was arraigned on a charge of calling at the Post-Office and feloniously asking for and receiving letters contained in a particular box. He pleaded not guilty.

Some seamen charged with larceny on board the ship Admiral also pleaded not guilty.

Goulding and Tilton were discharged.

Francis Barnes, cook and steward of the bark Isabella Hine, indicted for assaulting the captain with a knife, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

*Trial of William J. Dearolf*, master of the brig Four Brothers, on a charge of assaulting three of his crew with a dangerous weapon.—Capt. D. appeared in Court accompanied by his lady. According to the testimony of Joseph Augustine, a native of New-Hampshire, Albert Miller, a native of England, and John Thomas, born in Spain but speaking good English, the three seamen in question, it appeared that the men shipped at Philadelphia, the brig being bound to Barbadoes, Dominica and Trinidad, Cuba, thence to New-York. One night in April, as the vessel lay at Trinidad, the captain struck Thomas with a handspike and also with a cutlass, wounding him on the back of his head and knocking him overboard; the captain also struck Augustine and Miller, as they lay asleep on the deck-load, with the handspike, and subsequently cut and stabbed each of them severely, knocking them down from the blows of the cutlass—Augustine by a cut across the nose and eyes and Miller by a severe cut on the forehead. The two latter then got hold of the captain by the legs and held him, the men said, to prevent him killing them, and Augustine severely bit the captain in the leg. The mate, with one of the hands, by this time had gone off in the boat to pick up Thomas. The captain cried out murder on the men getting hold of him, and the mate and hand returned in the boat, Thomas preferring to swim and remain for the night on board a bark that was at anchor very near them. The mate, on his return, told the men to let go the captain, but they refused to do so till the mate took from the captain the cutlass. Each of them were stabbed and cut in different parts of the body. The men, after being struck by the handspike, took up something to defend themselves, but they were knocked from them (the men being then in different places) by blows and wounds of the cutlass. Thomas stated that the difficulty commenced by his whistling, not loud, at the side of the rail, and the captain told him to desist, when he struck him with the handspike, then turned and struck the two men (the latter say without cause) as they were asleep.

The mate, in his testimony gave a very different version of the matter. He said the difficulty commenced by the men smoking aft in the mainmast, although the Captain forbid them doing so, Miller saying that they lived aft, and had a right to smoke aft. Afterward, as two of them lay asleep, Thomas commenced whistling, and the whistle was answered, as witness thought, by some person on board the bark. Thomas having previously sworn and been on board the bark. The Captain told him to desist, but he refused.—The mate did not see the Captain strike the two men as they lay asleep. When the Captain got the cutlass Thomas held up a handspike, and the cutlass glanced from the handspike and cut Thomas on the hand, when he jumped overboard. Augustine took up a stick and went aft toward the Captain, and the cutlass, in the same manner, glanced from the stick and cut A. over the nose. The assault upon Thomas and Miller, the mate said, was to compel orders, and as to Augustine in self defense.

The law stating that for offences committed at sea, or on board an American vessel abroad, the party shall be tried in the port where he is apprehended or the port at which the vessel first arrived, a question arises on that point as to jurisdiction. The bark got on shore, coming to New-York, at Egg Harbor and remained there, after getting off, for two days, so that Egg Harbor was her first port. The Captain, after being indicted here was arrested at Philadelphia and brought to New-York.

The Court, in its charge, stated that so far as regarded the offense charged, it was a question of fact for the Jury. The weight of testimony does not depend upon numbers on the one hand, or of situation on the other. The mate, as to this point, stands in the same light as the seamen—the statement of the men appears to agree, and if that of the mate is correct, their version of the affair must have been in a measure made up. The Jury must decide. As to jurisdiction, the vessel having arrived at New-York, and merely went into Egg Harbor in distress, after getting on shore, and she being bound here, this must be considered her first port; and the indictment having been found here, it must be considered the place where the defendant was apprehended.

The Jury, after being out some time, returned a verdict of guilty on each of the three indictments, with a recommendation to mercy.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Before Commissioner Stillwell—*Mr. A. Stewart*, Second Mate of the ship Tuscana, was examined on a charge of cruel and unusual punishment of John Davis, a seaman, as the vessel lay at Rotterdam, beating him with a heavy rope, &c. On the other hand, it was said the man was ordered to perform some duty, which he declined to do; also that he called the mate by opprobrious names, and was in the habit of giving unpleasant answers back when spoken to. The complaint was dismissed.

*Capt Allen*, of the ship Minnesota, was examined on a charge of leaving Louis Lemmee, one of his crew, behind, at Havre. The discharge of the Consul was shown, and the complaint dismissed.

*Lemmee* (who is a native of France), was then examined on a charge of endeavor to make a revolt as the vessel lay at Havre. It is said he called the Captain and Mate hard names, said he would have a knife round their necks, &c.; complained at treatment, and also at having had bad provisions. Two gens d'armes were sent for, when he made a blow at the Captain. He went with the police on shore. It appeared that the beef and pork were good when the ship left New-York, but she went, before going to Havre, to New-Orleans, and the provisions got spoiled. It was shown, however, that they were eaten in the cabin as well as given to the men. L. complained that the Captain had accused him of having been a deserter from a French man-of-war. He was held to bail, but not to a large amount.

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ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOKSELLER'S STOCK—Comprising a very great variety of standard, miscellaneous, classical, school and juvenile Books, in quantities; also, staple and fancy stationery, &c.—the whole well worthy the attention of the trade, and others. Full particulars in catalogues, which will be issued on the morning of the day of sale.

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S. DRAPER, Jr. Auctioneer.

SALE OF CANNON AND SMALL ARMS AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN.—HAGGERTY, DRAPER & JONES will sell at public auction, at the U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following cannon, carronades and small arms, viz: Cannon—3 long 42-pounders; 127 long 32s; 87 long 24s; 62 long 18s; 15 long 12s; 30 long 9s; 2 long 6s; 7 long 4s. Carronades—1 68-pounder; 39 42s; 2 32s; 12 24s; 12 18s; 3 18s and 1 6-pounder gunnades; 1 13-inch and 1 10-inch mortars; 4 swivels; 295 boarding caps; 163 flint muskets; 447 pistols; 123 cutlasses; 37 Colt's rifles; 5 Colt's pistols; 35 bowie knife pistols; 8 rifles; 6 blunderbusses. Terms cash. The above to be removed from the Yard as soon after the sale as the Commandant of the Yard may direct. my20

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