THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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THE NEW YORK HERALD.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Proprietor.
Circulation---Forty Thousand.

DAILY HERALD—Every day. Price 2 cents per copy —$7 25 per annum—payable in advance.

WEEKLY HERALD—Every Saturday—Price 6¼ cents per copy—$3 12½ cents per annum—payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS at the usual prices—always cash in advance.

PRINTING of all kinds executed with beauty and despatch.

☞ All letters or communications, by mail, addressed to the establishment, must be post paid, or the postage will be deducted from the subscription money remitted.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Proprietor of the New York Herald Establishment,
Northwest corner of Fulton and Nassau streets.

FARE $1 50.—Regular Opposition Line between Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the lower side of Chesnut street Wharf, every Morning, Sundays excepted, at 7 o'clock, through in 9 hours, viz.: Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and connect with all the lines south and west from Baltimore.
On the Delaware. On Chesapeake Bay.
Steamer PORTSMOUTH, Capt. J. Devoe. Steamer THOS JEFFERSON, Capt. Phillips.
And through the Canal, a distance of 13 miles only, are first rate packet boats.
In fact the accommodation by this line, both for speed and comfort, is equal to any other line between the two cities.
Philadelphia, April 17, 1845
MORRIS BUCKMAN, Agent,
a17 1m*m Office No. 30 South Wharves.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY and intermediate Places.—The steamboat UTICA, Capt. G. W. Carman, leaves the Pier foot of Barclay street (north side,) on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at seven o'clock.
Leaves Albany for New York and intermediate landing, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning, at seven o'clock.
For passage or freight, apply on board, or to P.C. Schultz, at the office on the wharf. a14 tfec

NEW YORK, ALBANY AND TROY LINE,
At 7 o'clock, P. M.
FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT, from the Pier, foot of Courtlandt street.—The Steam Boat EMPIRE, Captain R. B. Macy, will leave the foot of Courtlandt street, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7 o'clock.
Passengers by the above boat will arrive at Albany and Troy in ample time to take the cars going east or west.
Freight taken at low rates.
For Passage or Freight, apply on board the boat or to C. CLARK, at the office on the wharf. ap16tfrc

MORNING LINE, AT 7 O'CLOCK, FOR ALBANY, TROY, landing at Caldwells Westpoint, Newburgh, Hampton, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, U. Red Hook, Kinderhook, Bristol, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie.—The low-pressure steamboat TROY, Captain A. Gorham, will leave New York from the pier at the foot of Barclay street, at 7 o'clock, A. M., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Returning, will leave Troy at six o'clock, A.M. and Albany at seven o'clock, A. M., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
The low pressure steamboat ALBANY, Monday morning, April 21st, at 7 o'clock.
For Passage or Freight, apply on board the boats, or to F. B. Hall, at the office on the wharf. a19

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMBOATS FOR ALBANY—Daily, Sundays excepted, through direct, at 7 o'clock, P. M—From the Pier between Courtlandt and Liberty streets.
The Steamboat KNICKERBOCKER, Capt. A. Houghton, will leave on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7 o'clock.
The Steamboat ROCHESTER, Captain R. G. Crattenden, will leave on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings at 7 o'clock.
At 5 o'clock, P. M.—Landing at intermediate places:—from the foot of Barclay street.
The Steamboat COLUMBIA, Captain Wm. H. Peck, will leave on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday afternoons, at 5 o'clock.
The steamboat SOUTH AMERICA, Captain M. H. Truesdell, will leave on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 5 o'clock.
Passengers taking the above lines will arrive in Albany in ample time to take the morning train of Cars for the East or West.
Freight taken at moderate rates.
All persons are forbid trusting any of the boats of this line, without a written order from the Captains or Agents.
For passage or freight, apply on board the boats, or to P. C. Schultz, at the office on the Wharf. a2 1rc

ALBANY AND BUFFALO RAILROAD OFFICE,
No. 59 Courtlandt Street.
NOTICE TO IMMIGRANTS.
The Subscribers, Sole Agents in New York, for forwarding passengers by second class cars from Albany to Buffalo, are enabled to send them per People's Line Steamboats to Albany, and thence, per railroad, to Utica, for $2,06; Syracuse, $2,[illegible]; Auburn, $3,36; Rochester, $4 61; Buffalo, $5,50. Children from 2 to 12 years old, at half price; under 2 years free; and after the 15th instant, all baggage on the Railroad is entirely free.
All information as to different routes given gratis, and passengers forwarded to every port on Lake Ontario and upper Lakes, to west rates. The subscribers would call particular attention to the fact, that THEIR TICKETS ONLY are issued at the office at Albany.
WOLFF & RICKERS,
(Agts Albany & Buffalo Railroad, 2d class cars.
No. 59 Courtlandt street.
New York, 9th April, 1845. a9 1m*ec

UNITED STATES MAIL LINES
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BALTIMORE.
MORNING LINE—By steamer ROBT. MORRIS, which leaves Dock street wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A.M. for New-castle, and thence by railroad to Frenchtown, and steamer CONSTITUTION to Baltimore. The above is the only line that connects with the lines for the South and West the same afternoon. Fare $2 00.

AFTERNON AND NIGHT LINES.
Through by Rail Road in Six Hours.
Fare $3 00.

The cars leave the depot, corner of 11th and Market streets, daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and daily (except Sunday) at 10½ P. M., or on the arrival of the train from New York. Passengers leaving New York at 4¾ P. M., for Philadelphia, can reach Baltimore next morning in ample time for any line leaving for the South or West. Tickets can be procured at the Depot, or on board the Boat at Dock street wharf, Philadelphia. Fare to Wheeling, $13; to Pittsburg, $12.
A Passenger Car will be attached to the Freight Train, which leaves the Depot daily (except Sundays) at 5 o'clock, P. M. and arrives in Baltimore early next morning. Fare 50 cents.
☞ For further particulars apply to
GEO. P. FISHER, Agent,
No. 7 Wall, or 6 West streets.
N. B.—Freight taken at 5 cents per 100 lbs. m21 1m*rc

FOR BALIZE, Honduras, to sail with despatch—The barque JOHN R. GARDNER, James Federsen master.
For passage only, having superior accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, Pier 11 East River, or to
F. ALEXANDER,
a20 1w*rh 28 South street.

PACKET FOR MARSEILLES—Of the 1st of May—The packet barque MISSOURI, Capt Sylvester, will be despatched for the above port on the 1st proximo. For freight or passage, apply to
BOYD & HINCKEN, Agents,
9 Tontine Buildings, or to
CHAMBERLAIN & PHELPS,
a19toMlec 103 Front street.

FOR GLASGOW—The fine fast sailing coppered Barque ALABAMA, C. E. Ranlett, master, 280 tons burthen, will sail in a few days, having most of her cargo engaged. For freight, of bulk of 250 bales cotton, apply to master on board, west side of Burling Slip, or to
WOODHULL & MINTURNS.
a13 ec 87 South st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—To sail in a few days—The superior, fast sailing, coppered and copper fastened New York built ship SOUTHERNER, T. D. Palmer, master, will sail as above.
For freight of 500 bales cotton or the bulk thereof, or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the Captain on board at west side Burling slip, or to
a19rc WOODHULL & MINTURNS, 87 South st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The New Line—Regular Packet 21st April—The superior fast sailing packet ship LIVERPOOL, Capt. John Eldridge, 1100 tons burthen, will sail as above, her regular day.
For freight or passage, having splendid, large and comfortable state rooms and cabin, apply to the Captain on board, west side Burling slip, or to
WOODHULL & MINTURNS, 87 South street.
Price of Passage, $100.
The packet ship Queen of the West, 1200 tons, Captain Philip Woodhouse, will succeed the Liverpool, and sail on her regular day, the 21st of May. a17 ec

NEW LINE OF PACKETS FOR LIVERPOOL—Packet of the 21st April—The splendid and favorite packet ship LIVERPOOL, 1100 tons burthen, Capt. J. Eldridge, will sail on Monday, April 21st, her regular day.
Persons wishing to secure berths should not fail to make early application on board, foot of Burling Slip, or to
W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT,
At their General Passage Office,
a16rc 76 South street, corner of Maiden lane.

LIVERPOOL LINE OF PACKETS.—Regular Packet of the 6th of May—The new splendid, and elegant Packet Ship HENRY CLAY, Eugene Nye, Master, burthen 1400 tons, will positively sail as above, her regular day.
Having superior accommodations for cabin, second cabin, and steerage passengers, persons about embarking by this superior and splendid Packet, should make early application on board, foot of Maiden Lane, or to the subscribers.
JOSEPH McMURRAY,
100 Pine street, corner of South.
The favorite and well known packet Ship Patrick Henry, J. C. Delano, master, will succeed the Henry Clay, and sail on the 6th of June, her regular day. a16ec

OLD ESTABLISHED EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE, 61 South street.—Passage from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, via Liverpool.—Those sending for their friends would do well to avail themselves of the opportunity of making their arrangements in time for the steamer Great Western, sailing for Liverpool on the 24th inst. From the subscribers arrangements, no detention whatever can take place in Liverpool. Drafts can, as usual, be furnished for any amount, payable throughout the United Kingdom.
Apply, if by letter, post paid, to
a19 ec J. HERDMAN, 61 South street

UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN and Ireland—Old Established Emigrant Office, 61 South street—Arrangements for 1845—Passage from Great Britain and Ireland, via Liverpool. The subscriber is prepared to issue certificates of passage from Liverpool by any of the ships composing the regular line, sailing every five days, and also by first class American ships, comprising the commercial line, sailing weekly. From his present arrangements, having sent a clerk from the house here to superintend the embarkation of all the passengers, those sending for their friends may rely that they will have quick despatch. Drafts can as usual be furnished for any amount, payable throughout the United Kingdom.
For further particulars apply, if by letter post-paid, to
a19 ec JOHN HERDMAN, 61 South st.

WANTED—A Ship to load for a Southern Port. Apply to E. K. COLLINS & CO., 56 South st.
a14 ec

HEMP—500 bales superior Dew Rot, for sale by
E. K. COLLINS & CO.,

A DOLLAR SAVED
IS A DOLLAR EARNED.
GENTLEMEN who make it a rule to lay out their money to the best advantage, are respectfully notified that they can purchase Hats and Caps at
ROBERTSON'S PHŒNIX HAT AND CAP ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 103 Fulton street, between William and Nassau sts., much cheaper than at any other establishment in the city. An inflexible adherence to the system of large sales, small profits, and cash on delivery, enables the proprietor to offer the different articles in his line at the following reduced rates:—

HATS.

First quality Nutria Fur	$3 50
Second do	3 00
Moleskin	2 50

CAPS.

First quality men's and boys'	$1 50
Second do do	1 00
Third do do	75

These articles are not only quite equal, but in some respects (especially in the style of trimming) superior to any in the city. A comparison of the qualities and prices, with those of other establishments, will show a deduction of $1 to $1 50 on customary prices. All Hats warranted of the most fashionable Broadway patterns.
N.B.—The proprietor's extensive arrangements enable him to offer very advantageous bargains to wholesale dealers and country merchants. a10 1m*m

BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No 43 Chambers Street.
NOTICE.—The depositors, and the public generally, are informed that this Institute will be removed on the 30th April instant, to the New fire proof building, No. 107 Chambers street, west of Church street, where the business, on that day, and thenceforth will be transacted.
a11 to30rc R. C. CORNELL, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK GAS LIGHT CO.
April 14th, 1845.
THE President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of four and a half per cent on the capital stock of this Company, for the six months ending 1st February last, payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 1st May next.
☞ The Transfer Book will be closed from the 24th instant to that date. By order,
Fap16tomylec C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

TO PUBLIC SOCIETIES, MEMBERS OF THE BAR, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.
THE Proprietor of WILSON'S HOTEL, DINING ROOMS, and CHOP HOUSE, No 5 Gold street, near Maiden lane, begs to state that he has comfortable and well furnished Private Rooms, suitable for Committee Meetings, Arbitrations, Referees, &c., which may be procured for such purposes, at a short notice, on extremely liberal terms
a 10 3m* HENRY WILSON.

THE SOCIAL INSTITUTE, now completed, ready for the reception of pupils is situated in Shrewsbury, three miles from the celebrated watering place, four miles from Red Bank, where steamers ply daily from the foot of Fulton street. It is calculated to give a sound, practical education, qualify the student to pursue any business, or enter any class in college.—Terms, per annum, $100, including all incidentals, except beds and stationery.
WANTED—A classical teacher, native of France. Also, a female. Circulars and interview with the teacher may be had at 131 Nassau street. ap 12 1m*m

VOIGTLAENDER'S DAGUERREOTYPE APPARATUS.
ARRANGEMENTS recently made with their brother-in-law, Mr. Voigtlaender, Vienna, enable the subscribers to sell those Apparatus at reduced prices, viz:—
Largest size Apparatus, with three inch lenses for full size plates, at $145
Medium size Apparatus, with two inch lenses for half size plates, at $78.
Small size Apparatus, with one-and-a-half inch lenses for quarter size plates, at $50.
Gentlemen sending remittances in accordance with the above prices, may depend upon receiving the genuine Voigtlaender Apparatus, and not a worthless imitated article, they having procured the sole agency for the United States.
Plates and Chemicals, of their own importation, as well as all other articles connected with their art, for sale at lowest market prices.
Philadelphia Exchange. W. A. F. LANGENHEIM.
Referring to the above advertisement, the subscribers inform the Daguerrean Artists in general that the above Apparatus and other materials can be procured to the stated prices, at their Daguerrean Attelier, No. 201 Broadway, New York.
a7 1m*m LANGENHEIM & BECKERS.

PLUMBE DAGUERRIAN GALLERY AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, 251 Broadway, corner of Murray st. (over Tenney's Jewelry Store,) awarded the Medal, four first "Premiums, and two "highest honors," at the Exhibition at Boston, New York and Philadelphia, respectively, for the best pictures and apparatus ever exhibited.
Superb likenesses, of all sizes, taken in any weather, on satisfactory terms. m27 1m*rc

LADIES' AND FAMILIES'
DAGUERREOTYPE INSTITUTE,
MRS. H. SHANKLAND,
DAGUERRIAN ARTIST.
DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS, including the best style of Morocco Case or Frame, for
ONE DOLLAR.
Apply at the Lafayette Bazaar, 149 Broadway, or
335 BROADWAY, THIRD STORY, FRONT ROOM,
No. 1—opposite the Park Fountain.
mh17 1m*m

DAUGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.
J. F. TRACY has taken Rooms at No. 233 Broadway, up stairs, second floor, where he is executing some of the most beautiful specimens of the Daguerrian Art in this city. The prices are according to the style of finish, from
ONE TO THREE DOLLARS.
Those in want of perfect Pictures are requested to call and examine his specimens. Mr. T. is happy to announce that he has engaged the professional services of N. G. Burgess, for a short time, and those who wish Pictures in his peculiar beautiful style would do well to call soon.
Plates, Cases, Chemicals, &c., always on hand, and instructions given in the Art on moderate terms. a14 1mec

LAFAYETTE BAZAAR,
149 and 151 Broadway, corner of Liberty st.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT, founded the 1st of December, 1843, as a public store for the sale of every description of Staple and Fancy Goods, will be enlarged the 1st of May next. The subscriber having taken the upper part of the building, 151 Broadway, will put in complete repair and fit up in a magnificent manner, two large galleries, where the traders, manufacturers and importers, will be able to obtain at a cheap rent, a fine and convenient store; and the ladies and gentlemen a splendid place of resort and a public and fashionable promenade.
MRS. H. SHANKLAND, Daguerrian Artist, has already rented the front part of the two galleries as a Daguerreotype Saloon, where she will continue as before, to give the most perfect likeness for
ONE DOLLAR,
including the best kind of Morocco Case or Frame.
☞ Several Counters to let, with glass cases—enquire in the Bazaar. T. A. ARTAULT.
mh17 1m*m

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO.
M. INWRIGHT, Professor of Music, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements for giving instructions on the Piano Forte. His style of imparting instruction is perfectly simple and easy, and is not surpassed, if equalled, by any other style at present taught, combining all the grace and elegance of execution capable of being imparted on that instrument. He has already turned out several very proficient scholars, and the public will be satisfied as to his abilities on giving him a trial. His terms are reasonable, and we advise all those in want of a teacher to embrace the opportunity now offered. Terms, and all other information, made known on application at 172 Grand, corner of Mulberry street.
mh29 1m*rre

ÆOLIAN PIANOFORTES.
NUNNS & CLARK having purchased the patent right for "Coleman's Æolian Attachment to the Pianoforte," for the entire United States, (excepting Massachusetts,) announce to the public that they are now prepared to supply Pianofortes with this improvement attached, or to attach the same to any modern made horizontal Pianofortes. In regard to the durability of this invention, N. & C. are prepared to satisfy the most prejudiced mind, their own critical examination and experiments warrant them in the assertion, that the "Æolian" will remain in tune in any climate, and it will not be affected by transitions of atmosphere. The most satisfactory warrantee is given with each instrument.
The public are invited to examine the "Æolian Pianofortes" at their ware-room, No. 240 Broadway, opposite the Park, where also may be found an assortment of 6, 6½ and 7 octave Pianofortes, both in rosewood and mahogany cases. m26 6m*re

FOR SALE.
A GRAND PIANO FORTE known as one of the most perfect of the celebrated manufacture of Erard in Paris, which has already been tried in America during the winter season. The price is $700, instead of $1100, which it would cost if it was imported directly from Paris. With the Piano, will be given music by the best ancient and modern composers, valued at upwards of one hundred dollars. Apply at MADAME PILLET, 400 Broadway. a12 1m*rre

TO BROOKLYN BILLIARD PLAYERS,
CROSSING FULTON FERRY—A very neat Saloon has just been fitted up at the United States Hotel (entrance on Water street, joining the bar of the Hotel,) with three first rate Tables, iron Eagle frames and marble beds—better Tables than any in this country, except Bassford's old rooms in Ann street, entrance 149 Fulton. Players near Fulton Market, and down town, on the east side, will find the U. S. Hotel Saloon well calculated for their accommodation. The proprietor pledges himself to have it kept respectable. For exercise only.
m29 1m*m

LIFE PRESERVERS,
Of Goodyear's Patent Gum Elastic Composition
WARRANTED to withstand the greatest extremes of heat and cold, and not to melt or soften in the seams, (the great defect in Preservers made of the common rubber preparation.) Also, a general assortment of goods manufactured under the above patent. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
GEORGE BEECHER,
a10 1m*rre 100 Broadway, between Pine and Wall sts.

BRONZE POWDERS.
THE very best and cheapest Bronze, in all shades and qualities, are constantly imported direct from Germany, and offered for sale by LEOPOLD KUH & Co.,
mh21 1m*rc 6½ Wall street, New York.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF BRONZE POWDERS.
THE subscriber has been appointed Wholesale Agent for a house in Europe, who possess the most extraordinary facilities for the manufacture of Bronze Powders, by which they are enabled to offer the most beautiful and splendid Bronzes at 50 per cent lower than former prices, and to defy all competition in this article. Their Bronzes have been used by the largest consumers in this country for upwards of two years, who concur in recommending them as superior to any other for brilliancy and durability. The subscriber has made arrangements to have a large assortment always on hand, and is prepared to supply importers and dealers with the article, to any quantity, at the manufacturer's prices, thus saving them the trouble and expense of importation.
J. R. RICKETT, Wholesale Agent,
m23 1m*ec [late Rozelt & Co.] 91 Water street.

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of the well known Grocery and Segar Store, 112 South street. The store has a good run of custom, and would be disposed of on good terms if applied for immediately.
N. B.—The Subscriber having business at the south is unable to attend to it. Apply to A. H. PARKER,
a19 3t*re 112 South street.

ROULSTONE'S RIDING SCHOOL,
137 AND 139 MERCER STREET.
MR. JOHN S. ROULSTONE has the honor to inform his friends, and the public in general, that his School for instruction in Horsemanship is now open day and evening, as follows:—
Hours for Gentlemen, from.....6 to 8 A. M.
" Ladies.....9 A. M. to 3 P. M
Terms of instruction made known on application to Mr. Roulstone.
Mr. R. has just received from the country several fine and stylish Saddle Horses, which he is authorised to sell at a reasonable price. m25rre

FOR SALE—A Fast Trotting Gray Mare, 9 years old, perfectly sound, and kind in all harness and under the saddle. She has trotted a mile when out of condition in 2m. 43s. Also, a Light Wagon with leather top, but little used.
Apply at Jones' Stables, Fourth street, near Green street.
a 9 1w*re

Singular Trial in England—The Salt-Hill Murder—An English Execution.

The scene at Aylesbury this morning, (Wednesday, March 12,) at half past eight o'clock, in the market place and at the entrance to the Court, was one of the most animated and eminently disorderly that could possibly be imagined. It more resembled the crush and rush at the hustings during a contested election than the opening of a Court of criminal justice. After all the flourish of preparation for the accommodation of the press, nothing could be more unsatisfactory or unsuitable. After a struggle of more than half an hour's duration, destructive of clothes and almost fatal to life or limb, the reporters fought their way to a miserable little corner of one of the galleries, totally insufficient in space, and destitute of every accommodation, the front seat being too far from the rail to allow of writing, and the back seat too high to be available as a seat, and three times as many reporters present as could be supplied with even standing room. But the scene within the Court beggars all description. The opening of a minor London theatre for the first night of the Christmas pantomime, is the only scene to which it could be compared. Crushing, yelling, jesting, shouting, and making every noise. Mr Baron Parke having taken his seat, a murmur ran through the Court, 'He is coming."

John Tawell, aged 61, merchant, and a Quaker, was then placed at the bar, charged with the wilful murder of Sarah Hart, at Farnham Royal, on the first day of January, by administering to her two drachms of a deadly poison called prussic acid.

The prisoner appeared in the dress of a member of the Society of Friends. He took off his hat on coming to the bar, and it was placed on the bench near him. He looked very pale, but not unnaturally so, and he attended strictly to the swearing in of the jury. He responded to the invitation to object, if he pleased, to any of the jurors by challenging, under the direction of Mr. O'Malley, one of his counsel, no less than thirteen of the jurors called.

The requisite twelve having been at length selected, the trial proceeded.

Mr. Sergeant Byles and Mr. Prendergast conducted the prosecution.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. O'Malley, and Mr. Gunning.

Mr. Sergeant Byles stated the case. The jury could not expect, in a case like the present, to have more than circumstantial evidence. No eye could trace the passage of the deadly poison from the hand that administered it to the body of the murdered, but that eye from which nothing is hidden; but Mr. Byles would lay before them a history of the connection between the prisoner and the deceased from its commencement to its fatal termination. He would trace their connection by evidence which it was unnecessary for him then to open in detail, but he would give the jury a sketch of that which he was about to prove at length. The learned sergeant then proceeded to give a clear and succinct statement of the first acquaintance between the prisoner and the deceased, who entered his service some years ago as a domestic servant She left his service in the family-way, and subsequently the acquaintance was kept up, and the deceased bore two children. The learned sergeant having gone through all the circumstances which he was about to prove in evidence, the following witnesses were called:—

The prisoner, by request of Mr. Kelly, was here accommodated with a chair.

* * * * * *

The prisoner preserved the most perfect composure throughout the day. He communicated frequently with his solicitor and counsel, and sometimes excited observation by the sharp and rapid manner in which he turned round on two or three occasions to scan the witness after any answer he did not seem to like. From the position in which his chair was placed, in order that he might face the jury, his back was turned to the witness box, and that rendered his quick movement the more remarkable to the persons assembled.

There being no preparation made, or indeed easily manageable, for lighting the reporters, most admirably inconvenient gallery, they were in perfect darkness during the last half hour. The candles in the lower part of the Court (supplied to his lordship and the bar) acting as dazzlers to those persons placed above their flames, and rendering the upper darkness more intense by contrast.

* * * * * *

At the conclusion of the evidence to character,

Mr. Baron Parke glanced over the Court, and said that the question then was, should they go on in the darkness which, despite the aid of the candles, he feared was still too great in the Court, or adjourn to to-morrow? The case was a very heavy one, and it would probably be better to adjourn.

A Juror cried out—Oh, go on, my lord, go on. We have no objection to finish. We will sit until we finish.

Mr. Baron Parke—In so important a case, gentlemen, I cannot fairly undertake to wind it up to-night. I think we had better adjourn.

A Juror—My Lord, shall we have beds?

Baron Parke—Certainly, gentlemen, beds, of course.

Several Jurors—Why, my Lord, we could get no beds last night.

Mr. Baron Parke turned to the Sheriff, and requested that beds should be procured for the Jury. He received some explanation regarding the inconvenience of the preceding night, which was not audible

The Jury—We would rather sit to-night, my Lord, and finish.

Baron Parke—This case, gentlemen, is too important to be pressed to a termination, and I fear I could not see sufficiently well to read my notes with the attention requisite.

The Court was then adjourned to eight o'clock on Friday morning.

Friday, March 14—A curious illustration was yesterday afforded by the prisoner, of the perfect coolness and self-possession for which he has been along remarkable. A few gentlemen were allowed to stand within the dock, among whom was one, who, being rather near-sighted, put up his glass, the better to observe the prisoner's features. When the Court adjourned, before Mr. Kelly had commenced his address, the prisoner, Tawell, walked up to this gentleman and said, "Why do you stare so at me. Sir—what makes you single me out for observation?"—The gentleman was so astonished that he could scarcely reply. He merely tried to stammer out an apology, asked pardon, and said he did not mean to stare offensively. The prisoner then descended into the jail.

During the entire time occupied by his counsel's long and able speech, Tawell remained standing with his face to the jury, leaning with his left arm on the rail, and he ascended and descended the steps to the place with considerably greater agility than on the previous day.

The doors had been kept locked until 8 o'clock, shortly after which hour Mr. Baron Parke took his seat on the bench, and, after the commencement of his summing up, the crowd came singly and slowly in, making so great a noise, that, although the reporters were directly over the jury-box, and his lordship spoke in his customary clear and audible manner, a considerable portion of his preliminary observations were entirely lost, broken and disjointed portions of his sentences only being audible.

His lordship began by the usual observation that it had then become the province of the jury to decide upon the merits of this most deeply important case, and to decide, after having heard from him those observations which it was his peculiar duty to make, both upon the law of the case and the evidence given, upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner who stood there upon his trial before them; and before entering, as he should presently have to do, at length into the entire nature of the evidence, he should request the jury to dismiss entirely from their minds much of what they had heard from the learned counsel who had addressed them on behalf of the accused, and everything they might have previously either heard or read out of doors regarding that most painful and important business. The prisoner was charged with the commission of a crime almost unparalleled in the history of human wickedness. The question was one of fact, and it was the duty of the jury to consider it, they being the judges of the question of fact. He (Mr. Baron Parke) would offer them such propositions respecting the bearing of the law upon the case as he deemed necessary, and as such they should receive them from him; but the jury alone should decide upon the question of fact. It was their province to decide upon the evidence they had heard, and on the evidence alone were they to found their judgement. They should dismiss entirely from their minds whatever they had heard out of doors concerning the prisoner or against him. In this country matters become public, and were subjects of prejudgment through the instrumentality of the press, long before they came regularly under judicial investigation. He should inform them that the law with regard to criminal proceedings had been recently altered. Formerly, so far back as the history of the law went and during even a great portion of his (Baron Parke's) own professional career, the practice had been for the counsel for the prosecution simply to state the case he was about to prove, without commenting on it. The witnesses were called, and the prisoner's counsel cross-examined them. Nothing but the merits of the case itself was submitted to the jury, and the consequence was, that there was nothing to influence their minds in coming to a conclusion. But it had pleased the legislature to alter this mode of conducting proceedings in criminal cases, and he (Baron Burke) thought the alteration a wise one. Counsel for the prisoner were now permitted to address such observations as they pleased to the Jury, but one result had been, that additional duty had been thrown upon the Judge, and he was now obliged to assume a line to dissipate the effects of appeals to the feelings upon the minds of the Jury. It, therefore, became his (Baron Parke's) duty to dissipate the effect of some of the observations of the learned counsel for the prisoner, and to direct the Jury to dismiss from their minds all those attempts to alarm them by appeals to their fears and passions. They had a duty to perform to the prisoner, and they should give him the benefit of any doubts that might arise upon the case. He meant doubts such as might occur, to the mind of any reasoning man. But they had also a duty to perform to the public. They had taken a solemn oath to return a true verdict, according to the evidence, and they should return that verdict, not influenced by appeals to their feelings or their passions, but fearlessly, and utterly regardless of the consequences that might ensue; and, if no rational doubt arose upon the evidence, it was their bounden duty to return a verdict of guilty against the prisoner. He would next tell them what the case was, and how it was to be proved.—The case was to be proved, as they had been told, by circumstantial evidence. It was the only sort of evidence that could be obtained in most cases of a similar nature. The most atrocious crimes were committed in secret, but Providence had so ordered it that some traces were frequently left, which were sufficient to lead to the discovery of the perpetrators. The law had, therefore, wisely provided that direct proof of crime was not absolutely necessary; but, on the other hand, it was equally true that, by circumstantial evidence the case should be so fully made out as to leave no rational doubt of its committal. He (Baron Parke) should, therefore, advise them (the Jury) to lay down the rule that they should first consider what had been proved to their satisfaction, and then to consider whether all those facts were consistent with the guilt of the prisoner. If they thought that they were consistent with his guilt, and that there was nothing inconsistent with it, and he (Mr. Baron Parke) could suggest nothing inconsistent in the evidence except the prisoner's previous character, then they should consider whether they were inconsistent with his innocence; and they should remember that the existence of the crime alleged was not inconsistent with the other facts of the case. Whilst on that part of the question he should observe that the counsel for the prisoner had admitted all those facts, but had asserted that the law required not only those facts should be proved, but that it should also be shown directly that the deceased had died by poison, and that a sufficient quantity of poison to produce death had been found in her stomach. That was not true of the law. It was not necessary to give direct and positive evidence in every step of the case. There was no difference between direct and circumstantial evidence, if the evidence was sufficient to satisfy their minds that death had ensued from poison. It was not necessary to prove what quantity of poison was necessary to produce death by the testimony of any person who had actually seen human life destroyed by it, nor was it necessary to prove that such a quantity as would destroy life had actually been found in the body. They should consider all the facts of the case, and if they were satisfied that the prisoner had administered the poison to the deceased, and that she had died of it, it was not necessary to prove what quantity had been administered to her. The only positive fact which the law requires to be proved was the finding of the body where such was possible. He said "possible," because in such a case as a person being cast overboard at sea, for instance, the body could not be produced, and the Jury should be contented with positive evidence of the wilful casting overboard. But, where possible, the body should be proved to have been found. This was necessary, because formerly parties had been found guilty of the murder of persons who were afterwards found alive. The body of the deceased having been found, it was to be considered whether the prisoner had administered poison to her. The quantity was not necessary to be proved. He (Baron Parke) agreed with the learned counsel for the prisoner, that it was necessary to prove that poison had been administered, and that, if it had been, that the question would be—whether it had been administered to the deceased by the prisoner, or by herself. The only allegation that she had done so was that of the prisoner himself; and if the Jury thought the extraordinary story told by him was worthy of credit, it would agree with the latter mode of accounting for her death. But if they did not believe it, they had no other conclusion left than that he had committed the crime imputed to him. The learned Judge then proceeded to comment upon the evidence of Mrs. Ashley and others, who deposed to the perfect health and good spirits of the deceased up to a few minutes previously to the discovery of her lifeless body, and to the medical evidence of her state of perfect internal bodily vigor, leaving no doubt that she had not died from natural causes. He then went to the evidence of Messrs. Champneys and Pickering, the surgeons, who, on opening the body of the deceased, on the day following her death, at once smelt the odor of prussic acid. There, then, was evidence at once of the the presence of prussic acid in the stomach on the day following a sudden death, accompanied by appearances such as would be symptomatic of sudden death from that powerful poison. Mr. Cooper, the chemist, had analysed the contents of the stomach subsequently, and found a quantity of pure prussic acid in it; and before he proceeded further with the evidence on this point, he should observe that the jury should never lose sight of the conduct of the prisoner throughout the entire proceedings. To that conduct he should presently more particularly refer, but he should beg the jury to bear all the facts at once in mind. His lordship then proceeded to comment upon the evidence of prussic acid having been found in the stomach immediately after death, and to observe upon the allegation of the prisoner's counsel that it was producible from apples, and that it might have been produced from natural causes of the stomach, which contained a quantity of apple-pulp. He pointed out that, from all the medical evidence, it was proved that the acid was contained, not in the apple, but in the pip, and the pips were not found in the pulp in the deceased's stomach. He also observed that prussic acid had been obtained from the pips themselves only by a process of distillation, and was not producible by the mere natural process of digestion in the stomach of a human being. No one would die from eating apple pips, although a person might be killed by the prussic acid obtained from them by chemical distillation. Besides, the action of the acid was sudden and immediate, and the deceased had died in the manner she would have done after suddenly swallowing some. Having drawn attention to the evidence regarding the smell having been perceptible or not under different circumstances, his lordship said that all that could be inferred from it was that, although the perception of the odor of the acid was a positive proof of its presence, the non perception was no proof of its not being present. As to deceased having died from the water being poured down her throat, his lordship said it was quite idle to attribute her death to such a cause. At that moment she was not living. Death had already done its work—With regard to the quantity of prussic acid requisite to kill a human being, it had been proved that less than a grain would kill in some cases, as appeared by the melancholy instance so frequently referred to of the seven epileptic patients in Paris; and Mr. Cooper had proved that more than a grain existed in the stomach of the deceased. He having first found that no other poison existed in the body, concluded that prussic acid was the cause of death; and having tested the contents, he found that sufficient was actually there to destroy life. It had been suggested that the experiments had not been properly conducted; but it was for the jury to say whether they were satisfactory or not. His lordship then went to the consideration of the conduct of the prisoner, and observed that it would be necessary for the jury to couple that conduct with all the other evidence in order to judge how far it bore out or contradicted the inferences which might be derived from it. It appeared that on the day in question, the prisoner had gone to the Paddington station of the Gt. Western Railway, and had taken his place for Slough. It was proved that he left his coat at the Jerusalem Coffee house before going down, and he told the waiter that he was going to dine at the west end of the town. That was untrue, and he must have made that false statement for some purpose or another. He went down to Slough at five o'clock, and between 6 and 7 Mrs. Ashley went round to the deceased's house, in consequence of the noise she heard of stifled screaming. She met the prisoner in the garden in a state of agitation, so great that he could not undo the latch of the gate. She opened it for him. As to the observation she had made about fearing that her neighbor was ill, he could not say that the prisoner must have heard it, and therefore it went for nothing. Let it pass. However, after she had got in at the door of the deceased's house, she turned round and saw the prisoner looking at her, and such was the effect upon her that she felt alarmed, and closed and fastened the door. At seven o'clock, the prisoner was seen by a post-boy, and he was then running towards the station. At ten minutes after seven he was at the railway station. He was next seen getting into an omnibus, and desiring to be set down at Herschel House What his intention was in going to Herschel House did not appear. He was traced back again to the station, and an alarm having been given, a signal was made by the electric telegraph—that he was seen to alight from the railway carriage at Paddington, and he was then traced home When he was taken up next morning, and told what he was taken for, his answer was that he knew no one at Slough. It had been suggested by the learned counsel that that was literally true, because the deceased did not live exactly at Slough, but a little distance from it. It had also been suggested that he wished to prevent his wife from hearing of his improper connection. It would be for the jury to say what degree of weight should be given to those explanations. He had told several falsehoods respecting this transaction, and it was for the jury to say why he wished to keep secret his having been to the house of the deceased. It appeared that when the nature of the transaction and the reason why he was taken into custody had been explained to him, that it would have been the part of any reasonable man, if innocent, at once to have disclosed the entire that he knew about it, and what had taken place. There was abundant evidence to show that the prisoner was at the house at the very moment the deceased had died. When informed of the nature of the charge against him, he told those falsehoods already mentioned. His lordship read over the conversations of the prisoner with the constables when taken into custody, and then went on:—On the Friday, about one o'clock, the prisoner had an interview with his legal adviser, Mr. Williams—and after that interview, and not until after it did he make any attempt at explanation, or give any account of what had taken place, and the account he then gave was that extraordinary statement which he (Baron Parke) should read at full length for them. [His lordship read the statement made by Tawell to the two constables, in which he said the poor unfortunate woman had once lived in his service, and gave the account of her putting something out of the phial about the size of a thimble into her glass, and then drinking it off] Here, then, the prisoner had represented himself as present when the poison was administered