THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NO. 5801. MORNING EDITION---FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1850. TWO CENTS.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE—PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC will please be on board the ship at the pier foot of Canal street, at 11 A. M. to-morrow, 27th inst., and send all luggage not wanted on the passage on board this day.

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN R. M. STEAMships.—The attention of the public is directed to the alteration made in the ships to sail from America in the month of May.

FOR LIVERPOOL—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMship ATLANTIC, Capt. Jas. West.—This steamer, the first of the New York and Liverpool line, being just completed, is now at her berth, at the pier foot of Canal street, and will depart with the mails for Europe, positively on Saturday, 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, M. For passage apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, 74 South street.

Passengers are requested to send on board all baggage not wanted on the passage, marked below, this day, 26th inst. Shippers will please send their bills of lading to the office, this day. All letters and papers must pass through the Post Office.

The steamer Pacific will succeed the Atlantic.

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA CHAGRES—Carrying the United States Mail.—Saturday, April 27th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from the pier foot of Warren street, N. R., the new and elegant double engine steamship OHIO, Jas. I. Schenck, U. S. Navy, Commander, will be despatched as above, with the Government Mails, for the West Indies and the Pacific. The books are now open for passage to Charleston, Savannah, Havana, New Orleans and Chagres, and for through tickets to San Francisco. To secure through tickets, early application must be made, as only a small number remain unengaged. An experienced surgeon is attached to the Ohio. The accommodations for passengers of each class are unsurpassed by any steamship afloat. The passengers for Chagres are transferred at Havana to the superior double engine steamship FALCON and proceed from Havana direct to Chagres.

Rates of passage from New York to Chagres:—

State Room Berth	$100
Standee Berth	80
Steerage do., found bed and separate table	50

Rates of passage from Panama to San Francisco:—

State Room Berth	$300
Steerage Berths, found bed and separate table	150

Rates of passage:—

	To Havana.	To N. Orleans.
State Room Berths	$70	$75
Standee, forward cabin	55	60
Steerage, found bed and board	25	25

Freight to New Orleans will be taken at 25 cents per cubic foot. The bills of lading must all be signed on board the vessel the day before sailing. For freight or passage, apply M. O. ROBERTS, 118 West street.

THROUGH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA CHAGRES.—The new and favorite steamships

CHEROKEE	1,300 tons	Capt. H. Windle,
PHILADELPHIA	1,100 tons	Capt. J. Y. Nicholson,

in the only direct line between New York and Chagres, in connection with the United States Mail Steam Packet in the Pacific, a semi-monthly line through to San Francisco.

REDUCED RATES OF FARE TO CHAGRES.

	Cherokee.	Philadelphia.
After Saloon State Rooms	$125	$125
Forward Saloon do.	100	100
Lower Cabin	90	—

All the above dine at the same table, and have the privilege of the Saloon.

Steerage, (found with mattresses and board,)	$65	$65

Freight to Chagres, 70 cents per foot. Expenses on the Isthmus are borne by the passengers. For freight or passage, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 South street, New York.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.—The United States Mail Steam Packets,

PANAMA	1,087 tons	Capt. David G. Bailey,
OREGON	1,099 tons	Capt. Carlisle P. Patterson,
CALIFORNIA	1,050 tons	Capt. Thos. A. Budd,
TENNESSEE	1,300 tons	Capt. George A. Cole.
CAROLINA	600 tons	— — —
UNICORN	600 tons	— — —

are intended to form a semi-monthly line between Panama and ports in California. Passengers in the after cabins are furnished bedding, but not wines and liquors. Passengers in the steerage are found with such rations as are furnished to the crew, and with mattress and pillow. All passengers will be allowed space for personal baggage free, to the extent of 250 lbs. weight, not exceeding in measurement ten cubic feet. Freight on extra baggage or merchandise, when taken, $100 per ton, and one and a half per cent on all specie. Packages should not exceed 125 lbs. weight for mule carriage.

Passage from Panama to San Blas or	Cabin.	Steerage.
Mazatlan	$225	$100
" " San Diego	250	125
" " San Francisco	300	150

No stores to be landed will be taken as baggage. Charges of embarking and debarking, and all personal port charges, including health fees and boat hire, to be paid by the passengers. No passage secured until paid for. Apply at the office of the Company, 56 South street, New York.

EMPIRE CITY LINE—FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA CHAGres, direct, the splendid steamship CRESCENT CITY, 1,500 tons burthen, Charles Stoddard, Commander, will leave for San Francisco direct, via Chagres, on Wednesday, May 1st, from her dock, pier No. 2 North River, at 3 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply to J. HOWARD & SON, 34 Broadway.

TICKETS FOR SALE.—ONE STEERAGE TICKET PER steamship Crescent City, May 1st, from New York to Chagres, and one cabin Ticket per steamship Sarah Sands, from Panama to San Francisco. Also, one steerage Ticket per steamship Georgia, May 13th, from New York to Chagres, and one steerage Ticket per steamship Republic, on her first trip from Panama to San Francisco. Apply to PILLSBURY & SANDFORD, 39 South street.

THROUGH LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA CHAGRES, in sailing vessel.—The splendid coppered and copper built brig JOHN FRENCH, Capt. John Shackford, will sail on Monday, May 6th, her regular day. For freight or passage apply to RUSSELL & NORTON, 31 Old Slip, Office of Chagres Sailing Packet.

Passage from Panama to San Francisco, 1st, $200; 2d, $150. New York to Chagres—cabin, $50; 2d do. $30.

CALIFORNIA THROUGH TICKETS—TWO STEERAGE and one first class in Roberts' line, for April 27; and one for May 15 in the same line; one second cabin in Howard & Son's line for May 15; two steerage for June 15, in Howland & Aspinwall's line; two second cabin in Howard & Son's line for June 1st, for sale by F. WHITE, 35 Wall street.

CALIFORNIA THROUGH TICKET—ONE FIRST CABin through ticket per Crescent City, May 1st, to connect with the Sarah Sands, on her second voyage from Panama, in May, for sale by J. M. STAPLES, 19 South street, (up stairs).

CALIFORNIA PASSAGE TICKETS FOR 27TH OF April, for sale at the California Passenger Office, 179 Broadway. Also, complete Outfits, including quicksilver, gold separators, blankets, hats, tents, hammocks, &c., good and cheap. ARNOLD BUFFUM.

CALIFORNIA THROUGH TICKETS FOR SALE—ONE first class ticket (lady's) in Howland and Aspinwall's line, 4th of May. Also four steerage in Roberts's line, for the 27th of April (steamer Ohio). One first class ticket wanted, for the 4th of May, in Howland and Aspinwall's line. Two through steerage tickets for sale, for the 15th of May, by H. W. PRESCOTT, No. 11 Wall street.

CALIFORNIA THROUGH TICKETS WANTED—FOR any steamer to sail before the 20th of May, for which a premium will be paid, at the California Passenger Office, 179 Broadway. Through tickets, for the 27th of May, for sale; steerage, $200; cabin, $400. California outfits complete; warranted good and cheap. Passports gratis. ARNOLD BUFFUM.

CALIFORNIA DIRECT THROUGH TICKETS—ONE first class gentleman's, and one lady's, per Philadelphia and Tennessee; four steerage per Ohio, 27th; two do. per Georgia, May 13th; two forward saloon per Empire City, 15th; one second cabin per Cherokee and Tennessee, for sale by LOUNT & CO., 88 Broadway, cor. Wall st.

CALIFORNIA TICKETS WANTED.—THREE THROUGH tickets by the steamer of to-morrow. Also, several others for any time previous to the 20th of May. Apply to the bookkeeper, French's Hotel.

WANTED—A THROUGH STEERAGE, OR SECOND cabin ticket for Crescent City and Sarah Sands, or one by Howland & Aspinwall's line 4th May. Also, two tickets for sale. Inquire of O. D. FREEMAN, Clinton Hotel.

City Intelligence.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ISRAEL—TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

In consequence of serious differences between the trustees of the Elm street synagogue, and their lately appointed lecturer, the Rev. Dr. Raphall, the lectures on the past biblical history of the Jews, advertised for this week, had to be postponed. The cause of this postponement, with full particulars of rich developements, and unique circumstances connected with it, will be published in a few days.

THE FIRE IN FRONT AND WATER STREETS—FURTHER PARTICULARS—DEATH OF JOHN L. GUIRE, AND CORONER'S INQUEST.

The fire in Front and Water streets, an account of which we published in yestesday's paper, though virtually subdued at the time we stated, continued to burn with a smothered flame till morning, and a smoke issued from the smouldering ruins throughout the whole day yesterday. The store of Berdell, No. 32 Front street, which was the building where the fire originated, fell with a tremendous crash, which had the effect of contributing, in no small degree, to the repression of the devouring element. The rear wall of the store in Water street also came down, but the front of the building is still standing. The hose was playing all the day on the ruins of both buildings, and a considerable number of boxes of candles, some of them partially burned, were taken from under the rubbish of the store in Front street. The damage to the latter is estimated at from $30,000 to $40,000, fully covered by insurance.

The books of Mr. Berdell are in a salamander safe, under the ruins. The building is owned by Mr. Isaac T. Storms, and was not insured. No. 30 Front street, occupied by Messrs. Doremus, Crane and Carpenter, grocery and commission merchants, and by Mr. H. H. Salmon, up stairs, suffered damage from water only. No. 34 Front street, occupied by Messrs. Ketchum & Perry, grocery and commission merchants, and up stairs by Messrs. Joseph Ketchum & Son, was slightly damaged in the upper store by fire, and was only saved by the noble exertions of the firemen. The building was flooded with water. It seemed at one time as if the whole of this block was destined for destruction, so fiercely did the flames rage. The dense blinding smoke, which could not be endured either by the eyes or nostrils, and which spread over all the place, was succeeded by one of the most magnificent out-bursts of flame ever beheld; seen from the Brooklyn side, it was awfully sublime. It illumined the shipping and the waters, and the craft passing to and fro could be seen in the vivid glare as clearly as at noonday. So majestically did the flames rise, that a report went over the city that twelve or thirteen stores were on fire.

A curious thing occurred. The upper story of 32 Front street was filled with peas, and when the shutters were torn from the windows, a shower of the peas, red hot, poured from the window among the spectators, putting them to flight in all directions. The second building destroyed, namely, No. 33 Water street, occupied by Darling, Albertson & Rose, was stocked with flour, cotton, rice, molasses, &c. In the upper stories were 3,000 barrels of flour, belonging to Messrs. Daws & Cary, whose loss is covered by insurance; 200 bales of cotton, owned by Messrs. E. R. Graves, also insured; 100 tierces of rice on storage, were totally destroyed. The total amount of property lost is insured for $40,000. The building, owned by Stephen Whitney, was not insured. The adjoining store of Messrs. Work & Drake, No. 31 Water street, suffered considerably from water. The damage is covered by insurance. The building on the other side, No. 35, is the United States storage for bonded goods, which very narrowly escaped a destruction which would have involved the most fearful consequences. This warehouse is in a most frightful condition. So great is the quantity of liquor stored in it, ($300,000 worth,) and the building so weak, that it bends under the foot, and is in the greatest danger of coming down. If it had fallen, and the whiskey ran into the fire, an explosion would have taken place, which would have probably killed hundreds. On Wednesday night, the roof took fire at one time; and had the spirits ignited, the whole would have gone off like so much gunpowder, prostrating buildings and killing all around. We understand the Mayor has been applied to, to take some steps with regard to it; but it seems the law is defective, and there is no power to touch it. It was from the culpable carelessness of leaving the hatchways open in this building, that John L. Guire, member of engine company No. 14, fell through, and lost his life—having died, from the injuries received, yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock. The house of the company yesterday wore the emblems of mourning for the dead, and the houses of several other companies bore the same mark of respect for his memory. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss. She is near her confinement with another. The following is an account of the inquest held on the body of the deceased:—

The Coroner held an inquest at the First ward station house, yesterday, on the body of J. L. Guire, aged 29, born in Troy, who came to his death by accidentally falling through the hatchway to the floor below from the fourth story, a distance of some fifty feet. The deceased was picked up insensible by a Mr. Anthony Lamberth, who conveyed him to the First ward station house. The head of the deceased was badly cut, and the skull fractured. Medical aid was procured, and every means taken to restore him; but he never spoke after the accident, and he died yesterday morning at seven o'clock. The deceased was a member of Fire Engine No. 14, and kept a fish stand in Washington Market. He has left a wife and one child. It seems that the accident occurred in the bonded warehouse No. 35 Water street. The store at the time was densely filled with smoke; and it is presumed that being confused in consequence of the smoke, he accidentally fell through the hatchway. The hatchway to this building, like many others, was without doors. The Coroner remarked to the jury, that the mode of erecting stores, and leaving the hatchway exposed open, without doors, was very censurable; thus masking it a perfect man-trap, and endangering the lives of firemen on entering buildings at the time of fire. A number of lives have been already sacrificed by the careless manner of constructing these hatchways, and it is high time that some notice should be taken and means adopted to prevent any recurrence, especially where the lives of our gallant firemen and active policemen are placed in jeopardy. On these remarks from the Coroner, the jury retired, and in a short time rendered the following verdict:—"That the deceased came to his death by falling through the hatchways of the bonded warehouse No. 35 Water street. The jury would, from the fact, that for the last five or six years many accidents have occurred and lives lost, through the negligence of leaving hatchways open, recommend that some action be taken by which accidents of this nature might be prevented. Not only is loss of life the result of such negligence, but many large fires occur which would otherwise be confined to the floorin which they originated. It is a subject which the jury deem worthy of the particular notice not only of the insurance offices, but also of the Grand Jury, and some measures should be adopted compelling owners and occupants of stores to have their hatchways properly secured. They would also recommend that the fire department take some action in the matter."

THE FIRE IN JOHN STREET.—The fire at No. 9 John street originated in the office of Charles E. Perret, an engraver. The name of the other firm in the building is Mathey & Brother, watch importers.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—Yesterday, Coroner Geer held an inquest, at No. 100 Cedar street, on the body of Thomas H. Tutley, a native of England, aged 35 years, who committed suicide the day previous, by shooting himself with a gun, in a bedroom, at the above named premises. It seems that the deceased arrived in this country in February last, and in company with J. Dyke and another person, by the name of Catchpole, has been travelling in the country as a kind of strolling player. The young woman, residing in Brooklyn, whom the deceased said was his wife, yesterday denied this statement, and set forth that the deceased married her mother, and then ran off with her (the daughter) to this country, but, on arriving here, she refused to continue to live with him. This fact is believed to have deranged the mind of the deceased, and caused the act of self destruction. The Jury returned the following verdict:—That the deceased came to his death by a gun-shot wound penetrating the body, over the region of the heart, and that said gun went off while in the hands of the deceased.

NARROW ESCAPE.—While the workmen were removing the roof of the old Chemical Bank, yesterday afternoon, one of them carelessly threw a heavy plank, eight feet long, to the pavement, which struck the head of Mrs. Tuck, of Hammond street, knocking her to the ground, and cutting her head very severely. She was carried into the exchange office, and Dr. Knight was sent for, who probed the wound, and declared there was no fracture, but only a severe injury to the scalp. Had the plank fallen two inches farther out, death would have probably ensued. The lady, with her youthful son, by the attention of Mr. Trimble, the architect of Barnum's Museum, was conveyed home in a carriage, every attention having been paid by him that the necessity of the case required. The man who threw the plank was immediately discharged, orders having been previously given to throw nothing on the sidewalk. It is fortunate for him that he is not in custody for manslaughter.

GAS LIGHT INSPECTION.—The committee of the Common Council chosen to inspect the different gas establishments, proceeded yesterday in pursuit of their duties. The report is looked forward to with much interest, as the citizens are deeply interested in the subject of cheap and good public and private light.

DEAD INFANT FOUND.—At half-past 10 o'clock on Wednesday a small box, containing the dead body of an unknown infant, was found. The coroner was sent for, and the jury returned a verdict that the infant came to her death by premature birth.

FIRE.—A fire occurred on Wednesday evening, at 10 o'clock, at 84 avenue B, corner of Sixth street, in a bakery occupied by J. Fagan. It was extinguished by an officer of the Seventeenth ward, and some of the neighbors.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS.—Courtlandt street, already so much improved by the recent erection of numerous splendid stores, is about to be still more beautified, by the building of four new stores on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Courtlandt streets. On the 1st of May next, the old rookeries, which have so long disfigured that vicinity, will be pulled down, and on their site will be erected four four-story stores, of brown stone. The front, on Courtlandt street, is 40 feet 6 inches, in the rear 54 feet 9 inches, and in depth 82 feet. There will be two stores fronting on Courtlandt street, and two fronting on Greenwich street. These stores will be built of the best materials, having all the modern improvements, &c., and are to be completed on the first of next September.

CITY GUARD—COMPLIMENTARY FESTIVAL TO FIRST LIEUTENANT CAZNEAU.—On Wednesday evening at Barnum's Hotel, a complimentary festival was given by the New York City Guard, to First Lieutenant Thomas N. Cazneau, on the occasion of his separating from that splendid corps of our citizen soldiery, and proceeding hence to the land of gold on the shores of the Pacific. The company attended in full force, with a number of invited guests, and Capt. McArdle presided. The supper was one of the most magnificent we ever saw, and reflected great credit upon Barnum's establishment. The merit was the more distinguished, as he only knew of the entertainment on the previous evening, it being quite an extemporaneous affair. Every delicacy of the season, all that the art *cuisine* and pastry could do, and the best of wines of every variety, were put in requisition to do honor to the guest of the evening, who was so much respected and loved by every member of the City Guard, whose dignity and honor as a company he had labored so assiduously to promote. Dodworth's band was in attendance, and entertained the company with its wonted ability and taste. It commenced by striking up "Auld lang Syne," which was sung with enthusiasm by the whole company.

Justice having been done to the excellent viands, and the cloth removed, the president, Captain McArdle, rose, and said, it was unnecessary for him to say anything in regard to the occasion that brought them together. His purpose was that the file should speak instead of the rank, and he would therefore call on Mr. Logan.

Mr. LOGAN then said—It is a mysterious arrangement of Providence, that pain is always mingled with pleasure in this life, and that though they are antagonistic in their nature, they are inseparably bound together. The occasion of to-night is no exception. Though we have cheerful hearts and music, and song, and a sumptuous banquet is spread before us, and our "bosom's lord sits lightly upon his throne," still there is one element of sorrow mingled with our joy. Need I say I refer to him, we have assembled to honor, and whom we have all respected and esteemed? He is about to absent himself from us. "It may be for years, and it may be for ever." But however long the time may be, we shall never forget Lieutenant Cazneau. (Great cheering.) I am a young recruit in the ranks, yet I have some knowledge of military matters; but whatever it is, I owe it in a great measure to him. The reports of that second Ophir, where gold is represented to be like paving stones, have attracted him to that distant region, where we hope his success will be equal to his merits. (Cheers.) The speaker, who said he was a private, concluded with a warm eulogy on Mr. Cazneau, in the name of the City Guard, and proposed the following toast:—

Our Guest and Friend, Lieut. Thos. N. Cazneau—A soldier, if science, the love and practice of discipline, and a chivalrous spirit are soldierly qualities—may his return be speedy and happy.

The cheering that followed the conclusion of this address was vehement and long continued.

The band then struck up, "Cazneau's Quick Step," after which

LIEUT. CAZNEAU rose to return thanks. He said:—

GENTLEMEN,—I cannot permit myself to respond to this warm and generous greeting, without fully and frankly acknowledging that I am sensibly impressed with the conviction that to your generous partialities and kind regards, rather than to my own merits, am I indebted for the honor and courtesies of this evening. It has ever been my good fortune to possess a large circle of friends, and to enjoy the good will and attachment of my associates; and, while I have felt that in this I was happy and fortunate, and should be rich in my gratitude for such signal blessings, I had not entertained the belief that those who held me in their esteem, were so numerous as this present occasion gives evidence of. (Cheers.) To find myself surrounded by so many who have assembled to testify their regard for me, is, indeed, gratifying; and I beg to assure you, that I am truly sensible of the marked honor which you confer upon me; and in making these my acknowledgments, I desire you will believe I am most grateful. My friends and gentlemen, I return to you my sincere, my ardent thanks, and give them utterance from my whole heart. The occasion and the feelings that have induced you to invite me here, are well calculated to awaken the most lively sentiments, and to impress me with a just and proper pride. I see among you those with whom I have been associated for a period embracing many years—school-fellows, with whom I passed the bright, happy, joyous, days of youth, when all was light and fair—ere care and the anxieties of life had crept upon me—those who have been partners with me in business, and with whom I have shared the responsibilities and cares of commercial pursuits. It certainly has not been left for me to say, or to feel, that "Friendship is merely a name." My kind and generous friends, in leaving our glorious State to join those who are building up an empire on the Pacific coast, I shall bear with me the recollection of this evening, and shall treasure it up in my heart with a devotion of which it is well worthy. It will afford me the most unfeigned gratification. I had hoped to have seen you on a proud day that is in store for you, but it has been ordered otherwise. May I not rely upon hearing of it? May I not feel satisfied that it will be said: "Their bearing and discipline was perfect?" The reflection over and anon gives me much gratification.

Mr. CAZNEAU concluded by praying for the prosperity of the City Guard, and a storm of applause succeeded.

"A Soldier's Life" was then struck up by the band, and sung by the company.

Mr. BARLOW proposed the following toast:—

The memory of those who fell in the Mexican war—May a nation's gratitude to their widows and orphans, confirm the survivors in the belief that it is "sweet and glorious to die for one's country.

Captain MCARDLE responded, and adverted to the brave Baxter, who received his elementary instruction in the City Guard. How nobly he performed his duty, the State knew, but never fully appreciated. Captain McArdle also referred to Lieut. Chandler, and to the other heroes of Mexico, who lay in Greenwood Cemetery, unhonored and almost unknown. He then proceeded to make some other observations, for which we regret we have not room. The following toast was then given, and received enthusiastically;—

The American Press.—The sentinel of civil and religious liberty; as free as air, it bows before no power but that of the juries of the land.

A few other toasts having been disposed of, the company separated, after spending a very pleasant evening, not unmingled with regret for the loss of a brother and companion in arms.

Trial of W. H. Thompson, commonly called One-Eyed Thompson, for Forgery in the Second Degree.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before his Honor Judge J. Greenwood, Aldermen F. T. Peet and B. A. Lambert.

The Court opened at ten o'clock, and was crowded with a number of curious spectators. The following gentlemen were sworn as a jury in the case:—Benjamin Handley, Lewis N. Baldwin, Augustus T Hand, Ezra Baldwin, George H. Blatchfield, Benjamin Baldwin, William A. Cobb, Francis Kirby, Thomas Moran, James T. Van Zandt, John Taylor, Platt W Jones.

The jury having been sworn, the District Attorney, General Duryea, opened the case, and briefly stated to the jury, in a neat address, what he intended to prove. He adverted, incidentally, to the character of the chief witnesses who would be brought to the stand, and urged that, though not the best of their kind, yet being homogeneous with that of the prisoner, and his own associates in crime, it was the only sort of evidence that could be expected to be adduced, and was, in fact, the best that could be adduced in such a case.

The witnesses for the prosecution were then called.

G. W. Vanderhoffen, sworn—Resides in Brooklyn; does business in 215 Greenwich street, New York. (A note or bill is shown to witness.) This bill was paid to witness by Mr. Ashley, A No. 660, $10 of Eagle Bank; it was passed to witness 30th July, 1849; Ashley bought muslins to the amount of 12s. (Is asked if he could recognise Ashley in Court; he looked round and could not. He looked again, Ashley put up his head, winked and nodded at witness, who then saw and recognised him.) Witness did not know Ashley when he passed the bill; but next day he saw an account in the New York *Herald* of his arrest, and went and recognised him; this bill had only been in possession of a boy in witness' store; he had no other bill of this kind; knows it was the identical bill; noticed it particularly when he took it; he then thought it was a good bill.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thompson.—The bill was passed the 30th July; the complaint was not made till the 8th of of August; witness left it at the New York Police Office, as evidence against Ashley.

Charles Lawrence sworn.—Witness resides in New York, corner of Chatham and Mott. (At this stage of the examination, Ashley, Bennet, the Druries and their families, and Margaret O'Connor, were, on motion of Mr. Thompson, previously made, removed out of Court.) A one dollar bill of Tradesmen's Bank of New York, altered to a fifty, is shown witness. Received it 2d of last November, from a person or persons unknown to witness, a man; he bought a coat, shirt, and drawers; altogether $14; gave him $36 in change; witness marked the bill on the back C. L.; knows it again; has compared it with the genuine bills; has seen James Arlington Bennet; he called ten or twelve days after I took the bill; he called and asked to see the bill; he was not the person that passed the bill; he called three different times about that bill.

Cross-examined.—J. A. Bennet called first ten or twelve days after the bill was taken; four weeks after that he called the second time; last application was two or three days before he (Bennet) was arrested, about three months after taking the bill. Q.—Did he tell you his business when he first came? A.—He did not; on the second call, he said he thought he had seen that bill in a person's hands; the third time, he said he was going to the police to make a complaint against a person in whose hands he said he had seen that bill; next I heard of him he was arrested; it was only on the third time he called that he expressed his ability to identify the bill; first time he saw the bill he did not seem to recognise it; after seeing it three times, he probably might be able to know it well enough so as to swear to it. [The Judge informed Mr. Thompson, that if he went into the conversations of James Arlington Bennet, he would make them evidence. Mr. Thompson said he was willing to do so.] The first time he said he had no marks to recognise it; he merely said he thought he had seen the bill; the second time, he could not tell particularly; he said "he thought he knew it by the margin;" witness told him "he could not;" but on the third call, he said "he could recognise the bill, and he knew it by particular marks;" he pointed to a little mark on the edge of the 50, near the margin. The third time, he said something about the number, but did not appear to recognise it by that; witness recollects Thompson calling on him about the bill, and asking him "if any one had spoken of him in the matter;" Thompson was not the person who passed the bill; witness would not be willing to believe what Bennet says; he believes his character to be bad.

At this stage of the business, Drury, the elder, was in court, listening to the witness.

Mr. Thompson requested the Court to exclude him.

The Court ordered the officers to see that Drury had no communication with the other witnesses. The Court could not order him out, as he was not a witness in the case.

Mr. Drury, rather excited, said he was here to protect his family.

The Court ordered him to make no communications to the others.

Mr Drury said he would not.

At Mr. Thompson's suggestion, the officer was ordered to prevent his doing so.

Ira Floyd—Is clerk in the District Attorney's office, in New York; (some papers are submitted) these were sent to our office from the Police office; they are the papers on which Ashley was indicted.

Cross-examined—Five bills came to our office; all of them passed by Ashley; does not know Ashley, except by reputation; his general character is very bad; from what witness knows of his general character, he would not believe him on his oath; does not know the general character of James Arlington Bennet.

[We would here remark, in regard to the management of his own case by the accused, that he was evidently green in the business, and totally ignorant of all the rules and proprieties of evidence. The Court and prosecution manifested, we thought, the greatest fairness and liberality, and only seemed desirous to elicit the plain truth.]

General Duryea here read the deposition of Stephen B Smith, and Israel Bedell. The testimony merely related to the transactions of Ashley passing counterfeit money, at different stores, in August last, and had no reference whatever to Thompson, by name, deed, or otherwise.

Mrs. Louisa Wood sworn.—Israel Bedell is a clerk in witness's store; he brought the $10 bill shown to witness, who gave change for it, in August last, at half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

John W. Iowlin sworn.—Witness is an engraver, and resides in Brooklyn; does business in New York. (Witness is shown sundry engraved dies.) Witness did this work early in last fall as he understood for gambling purposes; he did the work for Mr. Thompson, the prisoner at the bar, and made impressions from the plates, witness preserved copies of the plates. (Dies engraved are shown to witness.) The dies could be used so as to produce the $50 bill on the Tradesman's Bank. [To a juror—It could not be done by a person who was not an engraver, otherwise he could not do it; an engraver could; it could not be done by any die.]

Cross-examined.—That is very common work; cannot say the $20 bill is cut on that die.

Here Mr. Thompson wished to ask the witness whether he had not been in the habit of employing witness on former occasions to make dies for him, for the purpose of public justice, and to enable Thompson to lay schemes for the detection of counterfeiters?

Judge Rockwell objected to his putting the question. It would not be proper that Thompson should prove his innocence on former occasions, and infer, therefrom, his innocence in the present case.

After some conversation,

Witness continued—About two years ago, Thompson asked me if I could engrave labels like Dr. Moffat's; he inquired if I knew any persons who had ordered such engravings. [Witness here went into a history of a man from Canada endeavoring to get him to engrave counterfeits of Dr. Moffatt's labels. Witness also explained the work he had done for Thompson.] Six dies were all engraved on one plate for gambling purposes; gamblers place their money on these dies; Thompson stated the dies were obtained for persons who said they were for gambling purposes; Thompson told witness something about an explosion, about the Drurys, and witness would hear it from the newspapers; this was not said in connection with the purpose of the dies, but in general conversation; witness would do similar work for any partice.

Direct resumed—Witness knows the Drurys; it is common to put that die work on labels; witness never did work for the Drurys; this work was done in September last; as to the conversation about an explosion which Thompson spoke of, which witness would see in the papers, cannot say if it was before or after Drury was arrested; witness understood the explosion to mean the arrest of certain persons; should suppose it was before the arrest of the Drurys; Thompson broached the subject, and asked if witness knew a man by the name of Drury; told him I did; asked if it was a man with one arm; said he, "Before long, you will hear of an explosion, in the public prints;" that was pretty nearly the language used; witness did not pay particular attention to the matter at that time; witness might have asked about it; he said, "In a few years you will see;" nothing was said about Tom Warner, and nothing about his wife; Arlington Bennet was embraced in the explosion he spoke of; he mentioned his name, as connected; he said "Drury, Bennet, and others," and I should soon hear of an explosion about them in the public prints; Bennet's name was mentioned, but witness does not distinctly remember what was said.

To a Juror—He said, "say nothing about it, you will hear all in a few days."

Witness continued—Had no particular acquaintance with Drury; he has been in witness's store to look at fire-arms, perhaps half a dozen times; thinks the person who introduced Mr. Drury was a person from Michigan, named Dowes, about three years ago; may have seen Drury about a dozen times in his life; "met him often in the streets; said "how do you do," and passed on; he came into witness's store three or four days ago; Dowes was a customer of witness; sold him goods; does not recollect doing any particular business for Drury; may have sold him things; witness thinks Thompson asked him if he knew Arlington Bennet; he said the explosion would take place in the public prints, with Drury, A. Bennet, and others; this was after witness had done the first job; the job took about four weeks, it was finished somewhere about the middle of September last; it was two years ago that Thompson applied about the engraving of Moffat's labels; has been acquainted with Thompson about ten years; knew him as a printer; have thrown jobs in his way; he generally brought or sent engraving jobs to witness; witness told Thompson he would engrave a label, but not a fac simile; then Thompson told witness he was employed by Dr. Moffat.

Cross-examined—Thompson did not ask witness to engrave dies or fac-similes.

James R. Burton, sworn—Witness has made many bank plates; is in the engraving business, though not a practical engraver; (views the dies.) these are old acquaintances; they are imperfect in their present state; (is show the fifty dollar counterfeit, and is asked to say whether the dies could be used in making that bill?) one of the ovals on the bill, appears to be a fac simile of one of the dies; these dies are mostly used by counterfeiters, or counterfeit sweaters; witness means men who sell counterfeit money, and then hand over their man to justice; they take their money with one hand, and hand them over to the police with the other; has been twenty-five years engaged in bank note engraving; is very familiar with the business; (the witness here proceeded, as an expert, to make some long statements, technical, historical and theoretical, upon the mysteries of bank note engraving;) witness is not acquainted with Charles Meadows.

Cross-examined—This is common work, used by shoemakers, tradesmen, and others, for labels; cannot state that the fifty was counterfeited with those dies; the effect is very nigh.

The court took a recess of one hour, till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Catherine Davenport sworn—Resides in Columbia street, Brooklyn; knows W. H. Thompson one and a half years; lived at his house at New Utrecht; commenced living there about nine months ago; I know Mr. Bennet's house; Thompson's was about two blocks distant; while at defendant's house I saw young Drury there; he stopped all night; saw old Drury there; saw a man there by the name of Fields; Thompson had a room for bottles on the second story; have seen bank bills in that room and in Thompson's sleeping room; some laid on the floor, and some pasted on glass; there were a great many; I packed up a press in a barrel, with hay, for Thompson; I passed several bills which he gave me; he cautioned me if anything occurred, to send for a lawyer; I passed several at the butcher's for meat, and gave the change to Thompson; he told me it was good money, with a little alteration.

Cross-examined—I cannot read, and do not know the denominations; have seen Bristol Bill at the house; I am not a married woman; I have children by Bristol Bill; saw Margaret O'Connor there, another mistress of Bristol Bill; I don't know Smith Davis; I was once arrested for stealing; an officer came to where I lived, and looked under the bed for Bristol Bill; Margaret O'Connor came to my house; she came after Bristol Bill; I prepared myself, at your desire, and swore to, an affidavit which was not true; all the officers said you were the cause of Bristol Bill's being arrested; till then I swore in your favor; I told Applegate it was true.

Direct resumed—Another person was present at the conversation which took place; Margaret O'Connor was there, and Mr. Edmonds; Mr. Thompson's family; Mr. Fields, his wife and child were of the family; the house was not Thompson's; heard it belonged to Mr. Bennet; the last month Mr. Thompson was in the house, this press was put in a barrel and sent away; witness was the last person in the house; saw the press in a pantry off the back room, where Thompson used to work; he kept the bottles in the room where he worked; some were quart bottles, and some pint, like druggist's bottles; some had glass stoppers; the color of the fluids was, some like alcohol, some black, &c.; I have seen him dip a bill in a bottle; it was like clear water; he used to lay them on a shelf; his wife spread them on the bed to dry, and put a quilt over them, that no one might see them; used to hear Fields working, but never saw him or Thompson working; the noise she heard was a sound like rasping; she saw shavings of copper; witness was beneath in the cooking room right below.

Cross-examined—You did say, that but for my position, you would use me as a witness. To a Juror—When I wrote on the book, I did not think it was an oath; Mr. Thompson told me all I had to do was to stand to it; witness has not spoken to Mr. Clarke on the subject. [Here Mr. T. inquired if Mr. Clarke, who sat near to Judge Rockwell—occasionally whispering in his ear—had any right to be with the prosecution. The court stated, Mr. Clarke had as great a right to be present as any other spectator.] Witness said she supposed it was a press; she could not describe it; had seen one before, and this was like that; there were more than six pieces of iron in it; it took half an hour to pack it up; the press part was all iron; it was a heavy thing; it took Fields and Thompson to carry it down stairs; it was packed all in one barrel, down stairs, in the room where they used to cook in; have been in the habit of receiving good money from Margaret O'Connor; Bristol Bill never gave me bad money; Drury never did; none of them ever did.

Mr. Van Ostren sworn—Is a cartman of Brooklyn; knows Mr. Thompson; moved him along, in spring, from New York to New Utrecht, down to Arlington Bennet's place, not far from May, last year; a gentleman came to me, and said he had a friend he wanted to move down to Arlington Bennet's place; did not know who he was then; have since found out it was Mr. Ashley; Mr. Thompson once came to my stand, and said he wanted me to go to Astoria, and get a chest of crockery; as I was putting it on board the car, the chest broke open, or came open; on board the ferry boat, I thought I would look inside, and I found it to be a large iron screw, and no crockery in it that I could see; took notice enough to see that a large screw went through a plate; fetched up two things to the City Hall here, which were similar to that; there were iron stamps to stamp letters; knows the County Clerk's office; left them there; had some talk with Thompson about it; says I, "Mr. T., you told me this was crockery;" "Well," says he, "it is, is'nt it?" "Well," says he, "it makes no difference;" it was a red chest like, cannot tell the color; Mr. Thompson and I sat on it going down; it took two of us to put it on the car; we carried the chest to Thompson's house, and put it in the back room; Mr. Thompson helped me in with it; afterwards helped to move Thompson from that place to Brooklyn; don't recollect seeing that chest; he told me he had got it brought back on the stage; did not know exactly where Ashley lived; he came down from the hill towards the ferry.

Cross-examined—Don't recollect carrying a bundle to Astoria.

Mr. Thompson to witness—"All you have stated is quite true. Black as it may look, it will all turn out right."

Orville O. Jones, sworn.—Is a broker; examines the $50 bill passed at Charles Lawrence's, in Chatham street, New York); knows the Tradesmen's Bank; this is a one dollar note altered to a 50; knows the Eagle Bank, of Bristol, State of R. I.; (examines Ashley's counterfeit bills); these are one dollar bills altered to tens. [Witness accurately described the bills.] The figures have been taken out by some chemical process.

Cross-examined.—I do not understand the chemical process.

John Wallis sworn—Is a carter of this city; resides in Gowanus; knows W. H. Thompson here; has done carting for him; carried a chest from his house at Mr. Bennet's, New Utrecht, to a sloop on the North River, some time last fall; when we got there the sloop was gone; the chest weighed about 200 lbs.; painted with red lead, I think; his brother-in-law employed me; was paid part by Mrs. Thompson and part by Mr. Thompson; carted at another time a chest from Fulton ferry to some place in the Bowery;