The Drury Case.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Greenwood, and Aldermen Leoch and Lefferts.

APRIL 29.—Mr. Clark, on the sitting of the court this morning, wished to give the prosecutors notice that if they intended to offer rebutting evidence to contradict the state of facts which they had made appear on the cross examination, they (the defence) would claim that they had now made it affirmative evidence, and were consequently bound to exhaust it in the first instance. With a view to save the time of the court, they proposed to dispense with a formal opening, and proceed at once to introduce the testimony. In the present state of this case, where they had brought out so much of their evidence in the cross-examination of the prosecutors' witnesses, an opening now would necessarily be more or less a summing up. There had, indeed, been an understanding between them, that this should be the course adopted; and if upon the closing of the testimony, the District Attorney felt that in his official responsibility he could ask that jury to convict Mr. Drury, that then they would address them. Any attempt now to address them would necessarily involve an elaborate speech to do himself and the cause justice, and he would therefore proceed at once to the introduction of their testimony.

Mr. Waring would prefer their opening, as was usual. He wished also to have an understanding, as, owing to the District Attorney's engagements, they would probably have but the one counsel to sum up.

Mr. Whiting stated in answer to the Court, that he would not undertake the summing up of a cause of such magnitude.

The Court would allow them to select some counsel to assist them in the summing up.

Mr. Clark—They might differ, and the same question arise as did yesterday, with regard to Mr. Smith. He would not like to see that Court converted into a theatre for the exercise of private malice; and it was a case which he thought they ought to have a responsible public officer to conduct.

General Duryea denied there was any such arrangement. Mr. Clark had mentioned it in his presence, but he (Gen. D.) had neither assented nor dissented. The subject dropped, the Court remarking they did not understand there was any objection to the course proposed.

Mr. Clark proceeded. The testimony here would relate to several different matters. First, to the general conspiracy; secondly, the facts as to the defendant's connexion with One-Eyed Thompson, and thirdly, an explanation of the various matters found at Mr. Drury's house. These things they had before heard were on their way to the Court, and they now called for their production.

District Attorney.—We only call for the doubloon dies and the $5 note.

Mr. Clark—If the District Attorney would admit that these things were sent by Thompson to Mr. Drury's house, the day before, in order that they might be found there by the officers, that would dispense with their production. If they were produced he would trace home every one of them to this prosecution. They had consented to the testimony of Catherine Davenport as given on Thompson's trial.

The District Attorney had said that he would admit that the statement made by Thompson was also to be read.

Mr. Clark could only admit it, so far as related to his sending the parcel to Mr. Drury's house.

The District Attorney—That is certainly not fair to introduce part of a statement, and to cut off the residue.

The Court said the statement must, if used, be read entire; and it was thoroughly well understood, as they did not produce them, that the District Attorney would not rely on any matters found there, as evidence, except the doubloon dies and the $5 bill, and disavowed relying on anything else.

Robert H. Morris, Esq., was then called and sworn.—He was a counsellor at law; his office was at 67 Wall street, and he resided at the corner of Eighteenth street and Fourth avenue, New York; he had been for two years and a half Recorder, and for three years Mayor of the city of New York, and during that time A. M. C. Smith had been a police officer in the city; witness could not say whether he had been detailed to attend his court when he was Recorder, but he knew him well; he (witness) had been one of the counsel for Mr. Drury down to the time when he was acquitted; at the time of Drury's arrest, in November, 1849, witness resided at Astoria, at his father-in-law's, Mr. Monckson's; heard of his arrest, and saw it in more than one paper; did not remember whether he had read the *Herald* of Nov. 18th, 1849.

Mr. Waring—What do you want that for?

Mr. Clark—Merely to fix a date.

Witness continued—A short time previous to my seeing in the paper that Drury was arrested, I came out of my office, 67 Wall street, early in the morning; there were very few people in the streets; it must have been before 10 or after 5 o'clock; I was walking on the south side of Wall street to go up William, and just before I came to Hanover street I saw Smith walking very rapidly, so rapidly that I remarked it, and said, "what is your hurry this morning?" he said, "I am going to Brooklyn to get some counterfeit money put into a man's hands—the boys have tried it and made a blunder, and I am obliged to attend to it myself."

The District Attorney objected to calling a witness to rebut another, unless their attention had been called to the precise point.

Mr. Whiting said Smith's attention had been drawn particularly to this point; he (Mr. W.) had examined him himself, and he had sworn that he never met Mr. Morris the day before, nor the day before that, nor for a month before; he then referred to his notes of the proceedings of the 23d instant, as did the Court, when the passage was found, as reported in the *Herald* at the time.

Witness, therefore, proceeded—When Smith made this observation, they shook hands and parted. Smith passing down, and witness through William street to go up town; witness knew Messrs. Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, bank note engravers, in Wall street; it was on that side of the street he met Smith, near their office, between that and Hanover street; it was below the Exchange, but close by it; the Exchange occupied all one block; did not know the day, but it was shortly before he saw the account in the papers; it might have been on the day of the arrest—he could not say; when he saw the account in the papers he remembered it; he could speak positively as to the very words, for, as he walked along, he thought over them, thinking that they might have a double meaning, or bear two different constructions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Waring.—Was first retained by Mr. Drury, some time after his first arrest, but could not specify the exact time; thought it was in December; he left Astoria in December, and returned to New York city; Mr. Drury was at that time in prison; did not mention that conversation to any person (he begged pardon, he had told his wife) until he went out of the case; told Mr. Drury that he could not remain, for the reason which he assigned, and then he told his counsel about it; had stated the words exactly as he had thought them over at the time, and since; he at first considered they would bear this meaning—that the counterfeit money had been placed in, or was in, the hands of some man at Brooklyn, and the police wanted to get possession of it; that was the reason why he remembered the expression so accurately; had known Smith a great many years; he (witness) had been Recorder two years and a half, Postmaster for four years, Mayor for three years, and a lawyer for the last three years—during all which time he had known him.

Q.—What was his general character?

Objected to, on the ground that the defence had not impeached his general character.

The District Attorney argued that it was an impeachment of his whole moral character; but the Court held that the charging a particular fact or contradicting a certain point in the evidence, was not such an impeachment of the witness' general moral character as would let in other testimony to support him. Some books were sent for, and a late case in the Supreme Court, reported in the 4th of Hill, supported his Honor's decision, and the question was accordingly ruled out.

Re-examined.—Had not had any connexion with Mr. Drury since his acquittal; he had foolishly given him up, just as he became so profitable.

Q.—What construction was put by you on the words, when you heard of Mr. Drury's arrest?

Objected to, and ruled out.

Mr. Clark applied to the Court to assign the defendant an officer to aid him in getting his witnesses, a course which had been pursued in New York.

The Court said it was not their usual practice, except in the case of persons who were unable to do so themselves.

Mr. Clark—We shall want an officer to accompany a witness to Mrs. Thompson's. We shall require her identity; and do not want to send any intimate friend of Mr. Drury's.

The Court thought Mr. Drury might make some arrangement without the interference of the court.

Mr. Clark would prefer that the Court appoint an officer, to avoid anything like suspicion of tampering; but if they had to select an officer, he hoped they would not charge upon them that they had done so from any unfair motives.

Charles O'Conor, counsellor at law, called—Knew One Eyed Thompson; became personally acquainted with him in 1844 or '45.

Q.—What was the general character of Thompson?

Objected to.

Mr. Clark had understood his Honor to rule that this was admissible.

Judge Greenwood said no. They (the court) had allowed him to show the declarations of Thompson relating to the matter, as forming part of the *res gestæ*; but even of the strict legality of that they entertained doubts.

Mr. Clark now offered to show that he was the author of a system of fabricating circumstances so as to be used as evidence.

Q.—Did he not propose to you to fabricate circumstantial evidence of a fact in a case in which you were concerned?

Objected to and ruled out.

Mr. Clark then called for the production of the impressions testified to by Mrs. Thompson, but not produced, or that the evidence be stricken out.

The District Attorney said he could not produce them; they could not be found, as he had expected, at the District Attorney's office in New York, nor in the Clerk's office. Some supposed Mr. McKeon, who was gone to Europe, had them among his private papers. Mr. Clark complained of their having got evidence of these matters into the case, and keeping everything back. Did they mean to call Mrs. Thompson again? If not, he must call upon them to bring her back; they wanted her identity, and when in court she had worn a thick veil all the time.

John I. Boyd, Esq., called and sworn.—Lived at Astoria; was a justice of the peace for the county of Queens; remembered the arrest of Samuel Drury in 1849; knew Mr. Drury very well.

Q.—Was a search warrant put into your hands?

Objected to.

Mr. Clark—When you bring an officer to swear that there was counterfeit money on a man's premises, when in truth and in fact there was not—

The Court interrupted the discussion, and said the warrant itself would certainly be the best evidence.

Mr. Whiting—So we think. We called for the warrant yesterday when Smith was examined. They would suspend that part of the case and recall Mr. Stewart, to show what had become of the warrant.

Q.—Did you go on Sunday, after his arrest, to Drury's house with a warrant?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where is the search warrant?

A.—I returned it to Mr. Sydney Stuart; officers Clapp, Starkweather, of Boston, A. M. C. Smith, Jenkins, and Crassous, went with me; Smith brought the warrant to my house, and we went on up to Mr. Drury's place. (Objected to. All evidence which went to show the feelings of the witnesses examined on this trial admitted; everything outside that, rejected.) They all went into the house; Smith, Starkweather, Clapp and witness went in first, Jenkins and Crassous were left outside; witness first saw Mr. Drury's oldest daughter, Jane, whom he knew, and asked for an introduction to Mrs. Drury, as he had never seen her; defendant's daughter did introduce him to Mrs. Drury, and he informed her of his business; Smith was with him; they searched the whole house throughout, and the place where the money was kept; the money was examined.

Mr. Waring—We object to any description of the money, unless it is produced.

Witness could not speak positively to the cash box produced being the one.

To the Court—He saw no $5 bill at all; the box had three compartments in it; there were between $70 and $80, all in small bills—ones, twos and threes—none higher; did not remember the money particularly; it was all State money, uncurrent, not city bills; but there was not a dollar of it bad, or bills on broken banks; after he had taken the roll of bills he counted them hastily, and handed them to Mr. Smith, who said, "this is all outlandish stuff, broken banks;" he then took them back, looked over them thoroughly, and said, "do you call these broken bank bills?" Did not see a dollar of Fort Plain money there.

Judge Greenwood.—Was there one there?

Witness.—There was not, sir. Smith had then taken the money back again, and said, "Oh, well, I believe it is all good;" they placed it in the drawer and gave the key to Mrs. Drury's daughter; the desk was all open when they went there; A. M. C. Smith had made no mention whatever of having found a counterfeit $5 bill the day before; witness found a bottle on the desk, which he examined and took away, he believed at Smith's request; Smith made no remark about not having taken it the day before, but he did say he had been there before; they took a bar of silver, some grains of silver, some dross, and a cloak; Mr. Drury was a smelter, in a large way of business; thought that Smith had remarked about the cloak that he had come for that, or something of that sort, but he could not say; the cloak was lying on some clothes; did not know whether there was any thing just then said about the torpedo; he was talking to Clapp at the moment; did not remember any thing else; gave the family an inventory of the things, also one to the clerk of the Police, and got his signature; they searched the outbuildings and the whole premises; the outbuilding already spoken of, was a small building, situate near the barn; there is only one window in the end of it; I could not see one side; there was a lot of rubbish about; on the other there were, perhaps, three or four; it was a very low, small building, about eight feet high and fourteen long (Mr. Clark here observed that they would prove the measurement); did not see any newspapers up against the windows; there were some old calico curtains; against the end window there was nothing at all; inside, they found a pile of pumpkins and a great number of crucibles, quite new, such as are made use of by smelters; there were some broken chairs, furniture and glass.

Q.—Was it not an ordinary store room?

A.—Undoubtedly. All farmers have such a place on their premises; there were a side saddle, a buffalo robe, and some harness; there was a barrel there with some hay in it, as if recently used in packing; the door was locked when they went, one of the windows seemed to have been burst in; thought they might very easily have forced the door, and there was no occasion to break the window sash as was done.

Q.—Was there any thing about the house, or shop, or premises, intimating any illicit trade being—

[Objected to, and ruled out. The witness directed to state what he did find.]

Mr. Clark hoped the jury would ask any question they please.

Witness took some tools; saw the press; Smith and Starkweather said they were for counterfeiting; the tools lay beside the press, on the floor; did not know whether the press was used for making watch cases or pencil cases; had never been in a jeweller's shop where watch cases were manufactured.

[Mr. Clark said they had the maker of the press in attendance. The press itself was below stairs, where they had it carted for inspection by the jury, when they pleased.]

The tools looked as if they had been lying there a long time; Smith said nothing about why he had not taken them the day before; he had never seen such a press before; they did not say why they had not taken the silver the day before; it was a bar of ordinary silver, such as smelters would have; he had been informed that something was going on at Mr. Drury's house, and no one in the village knew anything about it. He (witness) went to the station house, and found Captain Magnis and Mrs. Stuart; would not be positive whether Wilkes was there; Crassous certainly was there; he recognized some watches that had been produced on a trial in Queen's county; the property was very much exposed; it was very valuable; there was a basket there containing he supposed, Mr. Drury's family silver, but he did not see the silver or the marks; Drury was not there; he did not know whether he was in the ordinary part of the prison or not; could not find out for what he had been arrested; he inquired particularly, and stated that he had come to endeavor to learn the facts, at the request of several of Mr. Drury's neighbors; I stated to Mr. Stewart why I came there; I said I wanted to know why Mr. Drury was arrested, and where he was; I was told that I would find out in time.

Q.—Did you hear at that time anything about a charge of counterfeit money?

A.—It strikes me that, as I was going through the village, I was informed by Mr. Mills—[objected to]—I did not hear anything about counterfeit bills; Mr. Drury has ten or eleven children; they were all at home when I went back; they did not know where Mr. Drury was.

Cross-examined.—Q.—How long have you lived at Astoria?

A.—About four years.

Q.—What has been your business since you have been there?

A.—I was first elected to the office of constable and collector of the town of Newtown, about seven years ago; I never had any other business to do with Mr. Drury than to collect taxes; I have subpoenaed witnesses for him as an officer; I never was in his house till I went there with the search warrant; I know Richard Clark very well; I know by hearsay only what has become of him; he left Astoria four or five years ago; I think I do not know the hand-writing of Mr. Clark; I never saw him write but once.

Q.—Do you know what became of Mr. Clark's books of account when he left Astoria?

[Objected to and waived.]

Q.—Did you see any portion of the property taken from Mr. Drury's wrapped up in paper? and if so, describe the appearance of the wrapper.

A.—It is my impression that the glass was wrapped up in a newspaper, and after the examination of the glass I think it was wrapped in some other paper.

Q.—Did you see the type?

A.—I saw nothing but the instruments used in the press; the glass was ordinary hot bed glass.

Q.—Can you undertake to say that there was no Fort Plain money found in that box?

A.—Not a dollar of that which I took out; I think there was some Fishy Bank money, and I think there was some on the Merchants' Bank of Canandaigua; I am sure there was no Fort Plain money among that which I received; I consider myself a judge of money; I don't know as I ever saw any Fort Plain money; I don't know whether Fort Plain money is money of this State or not?

Q.—Did you at any time remark to A. M. C. Smith, at about the period to which you have now referred, that Mr. Drury was in the habit of making and exporting coin?

A.—No; Mr. Smith said to me that he wished we could find the persons who saw the box of dollars or coin, that went down on the Astoria boat; I answered that I heard Capt. Baldwin, of the steamboat Sun, say that he saw some kegs of silver coin, and that I supposed there would be no difficulty about that.

Q.—Do you not know that the New York officers looked upon you with suspicion?

A.—I recollect Mr. Stewart said there was a talk that the sheriff, deputy-sheriff, magistrate, and constable, were implicated with Drury in this affair; this was what drew my attention from the basket of silver.

Q.—Did you not know that that suspicion was entertained by the District Attorney of your own county?

A.—I know the reverse from his own declaration; I was not present at the examination of the District Attorney of my county here as witness in this case; I was elected a constable of the town and county; there was another constable of the village.

Q.—What became of that cloak?

A.—I returned it to Mr. Stewart with the other things; it was a comfort cloak, and the color was blue I believe; it had a brass clasp; I don't recollect the color of the lining; my impression is that I delivered the inventory, which I took, to Mrs. Drury; Arthur Donnelly was with me; I am not sure whether Mr. Donnelly or myself delivered the inventory to Mrs. Drury.

Direct resumed.—Mr. Stewart, Captain Magnis, and myself entered into conversation soon after I went in; Mr. Stewart asked me who the sheriff, deputy sheriff, &c., were and then told me what the suspicions were; I replied to them, and told them that I knew nothing of Mr. Drury except that he was an upright and honest man; Isaac Phillips was the sheriff of the county; the deputy sheriffs are John W. Dermott, and Jno. Lowery, of the town of Flushing, Justice Edmond Mills of Astoria, all these are gentlemen of good reputation and standing.

Cross-examined.—Q.—Have you not stated since you have been here, that you watched several nights at the house of Mr. Carr, Thompson's father-in-law, before Mr. Drury's arrest, in anticipation of catching Mr. Drury, who was suspected of being concerned in counterfeiting operations, or words to that effect, or similar import? (Objected to—Objection overruled.)

A.—If you substitute the name of Mr. Thompson for that of Mr. Drury you will be correct; I did watch for Thompson, but never for Drury; I have stated to officers, several times, as I do now honestly, that I never knew Mr. Drury in connexion with any dishonest action; I have watched for Thompson, Bristol Bill, Fields, and others connected with them; I never did watch for Mr. Drury.

Mr. Clark here applied to the Court for an order for the production in court of the property taken from Mr. Drury, and kept as evidence against him by the police authorities of New York.

The Court ordered that the dies held by the authorities of New York be produced at the expense of this county, and on application of the counsel for the defence, that the remainder of the property be produced at the expence of the defendant.

The last witness having retired and examined the press, which is in a wagon outside, came into court and stated that it was the same one which he had seen at Drury's. It was a large screw press.

The Court here took a recess for half an hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the convening of the court in the afternoon, Mr. Clark moved for an attachment against several witnesses who had been subpoenaed, but were not in attendance when called for. The Court altered the form of the order made this morning, in relation to the production of the property taken from Mr. Drury. The order of the court now is, that all the articles be introduced at the expense of this county.

Kimbel E. Colfax called and sworn—I am a manufacturing jeweller; I reside in Brooklyn; I have looked at the press which was here this morning; I formerly owned the press; it was used for cutting purposes; used for cutting jewelry, pencil cases, etc.; it is a press similar to which every manufacturing jeweller has one; I sold the press to Mr. Hall, a pencil case maker; it is not a striking press—it is a cutting press; you could, from a die, strike coin with this press; I sold it to Mr. Hall four or five years ago; after he had had it about two years, he gave up the business of pencil case making, and left this press and other property with me to be disposed of; there were tools to be used in manufacturing pencil cases and jewelry; the press was sold at auction, and Mr. Drury bought the press on the day of the sale; he also bought the cutting tools that belonged to the press; I have not seen the tools that are at the Police office, New York; from what I understand, a press for striking coin would require about ten times the force that this press has; there is no bed to this press.

Cross-examined.—I have known Mr. Drury some fifteen or sixteen years; during that time I have never known him to be engaged in the gold pencil business; the press just referred to could be used for cutting different articles of jewelry or silversmithing; I think it was some two years ago that I sold Mr. Drury the press; he lived at Astoria; I have been there; I saw no apparatus there for making pencil cases; I am not familiar with the process of coining; the press and tools were all sold to Mr Drury together; the press was the most valuable, though one was valueless without the other; Drury bought it at a great bargain; the hole in the press is, I should think, three or four inches in diameter; the frame of the press was pretty solid; the press was of sufficient power to cut through gold as thick as a two shilling piece; should not think it would cut through a piece of gold of the thickness of a dollar; Mr. Drury has refined gold for me, in former years, when I carried on the jewelry business; he refined sweepings for me, and for many other shops; refining the sweepings of shops is a regular business.

Direct resumed.—Do not know that any of the tools belonging to the press could be used for cutting doubloons.

Cross-examination resumed.—Mr. Drury carried on the business of refining sweepings at Astoria; the business was conducted in an out-building, large enough to contain a horse mill used for grinding the "sweeps," several pot furnaces, and other articles. (Witness gave a description of the aperture in the press, and made a drawing to show what the size and shape of pencil cases are, when cut out by the press.

John G. Bolen sworn—I am an engraver; I reside in Brooklyn, and do business in Broadway, New York; I made two plates about Sept., 1849, for a man known as One-Eyed Thompson; the plates were about the size of a playing card, and in the centre was a small blank medallion; I made two plates with six of these impressions on each. (Witness produced an impression from one of the plates. The whole plate appears to have been about one-fourth the size of a sheet of foolscap paper, divided into six smaller plates, about the size of a playing card.) These plates were delivered to Thompson; he said he wanted them to use in a game he called sweat-cloth; the plates, of themselves, were not capable of counterfeiting anything. [Several bills were shown to the witness, with a request that he would state if certain impressions on them were made from the same dies.] After a close examination, he stated that he should think they were the same. The bills were on the "Eagle Bank" and the Hamilton Exchange Bank."

Witness continued.—There is a slip of the tool on the upper corner of one of the letters in the word "Five," and this is apparent in both the "Eagle Bank" and "Hamilton Exchange Bank." These impressions could not be made by the use of the plates which I made for Thompson.

The District Attorney consented that the impression now produced should be regarded in proof as the impression of one of the plates referred to by Mrs. Thompson.

Cross-examined.—Thompson came into my store in Broadway, and asked me if I could do a little job of work for him; I told him it would depend upon what it was; I had before done some visiting cards for him; he had the outline drawn out on a piece of paper; said he wanted some kind of a centre piece; he paid me $18 for each plate; he paid me in uncurrent money; he got them about a week after he gave the order; I printed about a dozen impressions, and put them in the package with the plates, and tied them all up together with cotton cord; I first did one plate, and he paid me for that and took it away; the second plate was delivered about two weeks afterwards.

John Hall called and sworn.—I know Mr. Colfax; I examined the press already alluded to; I bought it of Mr. Colfax, and he afterwards sold it for me; it is such a press as every manufacturing jeweller must have; it was worth about $60 or $80; Mr. Drury bought it at about $40; this press is not calculated for striking coin; it has not power enough; it would not strike five cent pieces.

Cross-examined.—I am a jeweler and pencil-case maker; I know Mr. Drury; I have known him 12 or 14 years; I have never known him to be engaged in pencil making.

Direct resumed.—He was a refiner and sweeps smelter.

Henry Savage, sworn.—I saw the press that was here before the door to-day; I have used the press for Mr. Hall and Mr. Colfax, for both of whom I have worked; Mr. Drury bought the press of Mr. Colfax; I do not know by whose advice Mr. Drury bought the press; I have used the tools, and may have made some of them; I have not seen them since I used them.

Mr. Clark now offered in evidence a certified copy of the order of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Queens county, directing that a *nolle prosequi* be entered in reference to the indictments against Mr. Drury in that county.

The counsel for the prosecution objected to the introduction of the order, on the ground that the order was void.

The Court decided that the instrument referred to was undoubtedly an order. As to its legal effect, that was another thing. The order was made in that court; it was, therefore, relevant testimony.

Jane Eliza Drury, sworn.—I am a daughter of the defendant; my father has ten children; I am the eldest; I was at home on the 15th and 16th of November, 1849; at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, some one came to the door and knocked, and asked for my brother Samuel; I told them he was not at home; directly Samuel drove down the lane; Mr. Smith asked if my father was at home; I said he was not, but that I had expected him home by the two o'clock boat; Smith and Wilkes pushed by me and entered the house; I asked what they wanted; Smith said, "We are officers;" as they went up stairs my sister Amelia was coming down; she said to them that they could not go up, as our mother was not well and was lying down; Smith said, "Oh, we must go up; we will not disturb her;" they pushed Amelia out of the way and went up; they met my mother coming out of her bed-room; she asked them who they were and what they wanted; Wilkes said, "We are officers come to search the place;" mother said, "Show your authority;" Wilkes said to Smith, "Show her your warrant;" Smith took a piece of paper out of his pocket saying, "Here it is;" but he did not open the paper nor read it, but put it back again into his pocket; mother asked if they had not better wait till my father came home; Smith said, "we've got the old man safe, and the young one too;" they then said to my mother, "come, deliver up your keys;" mother said, "you will not find anything locked;" Smith then went to my mother's bed-room and took several bunches of keys from her bureau and put them in his pocket; they then commenced to search; they searched all the bureaus and drawers in my mother's bed-room, and then went to another small room and searched that; they then came to two boxes of jewelry, which they turned out on the floor; they threw back the jewelry carelessly, and Smith and Wilkes put several articles, wrapped up in papers, in their pockets; mother asked them why they did not put the things they had put in their pockets with those in the box, so as to keep them all together; Wilkes said, "Oh, we'll keep them all safe;" mother asked them to nail up the boxes, as they were taking them away; they said if she wanted them fastened, she must fasten them herself; Wilkes and Smith both told the men who were with them to take the boxes down; there was some jewelry of my father's taken out of a dressing case; there was a seal and a fob chain, and a pencil case; I believe Wilkes took these and put them in his pocket; they examined all the rooms, and then came to my bed-room; they examined the family plate; Smith asked mother if it was not stolen property, and if it had not been taken from under ground; this was ordinary table silver, such as silver spoons, forks, ladles, etc.; some of it was new, and had never been used; mother said that was her's, and she objected to their taking it away; they said if she wanted it, she must get into the carriage, and go with them; Smith did not give my mother an inventory; the family silver was in a small trunk; they took it with them; they examined everything in my room, my wearing apparel, and all; we remonstrated, and Smith said if they had done right, they would have locked us all up in a room while the searched the house; there were four or five men in the house at once; my brother Frederick, who was about twelve years old, was the oldest male about the house; they went into my father's room, where he keeps his secretary; there were some bars of metal there; Smith took some of that and put it in his pocket; they then went into the basement, where they found two watches; they took these, and proceeded to search the cellar and store rooms; they then broke into the assay office; they broke open the window; the door was locked, and the key was in my brother's coat pocket; we could not find it at once when they wanted it, and they broke in; I did not go down there; my brother Frederick, and sister Amelia, and several others of my brothers and sisters, were there; I did not see Thompson; I saw Smith, Wilkes, Jenkins, Crassous, Bowling Bowdicam, and one or two more; Smith called Wilkes "Joe" and Wilkes called Smith "Jim;" neither Wilkes nor Smith gave me their address; they did not leave their names; after they got through in the out-building they came back; Smith went up stairs and got some grained silver that he had left when he went out; I did not know that they had arrested my brother; they went away in two carriages; we found out on the evening of the next day that my father and brother were arrested; Smith went to my father's money-drawer, in the secretary; the key was in the key-hole; Smith turned over the money; there was a bill wrapped up in a piece of newspaper; it had been there some time; it was a $5 bill; the others were all small bills; the money was kept there for family use; Smith said the other bills were broken bank bills; I watched them; I know that they took the bill that was wrapped up in the paper; my father, my mother, and my brother Samuel, had access to the money box; I could have gone to it if I pleased; I believe that bill (in the newspaper) had been there some five or six weeks; I don't know what that piece of newspaper was meant to designate; it was separate from the other money.

Adjourned for the day.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Port of New York, April 30.

SUN RISES	5 02	MOON RISES	morn 5 02
SUN SETS	6 53	HIGH WATER	eve 8 23

Cleared.

Barks—J W Davs (Br), Walter, Rigs, Schmidt & Balchen; Sir Isaac Newton (Hawk), Siemans, Hamburg, do; Hecla, Souper, Cardenas, R C Reed.

Brigs—Glorious (Sard), Cranette, Port au Platte via Wilmington, A C Rossire & Co; Aenina, Simmons, Rochelle, Nesmith & Sons; Wm M Rodgers, Skinner, Barbados, Crosby, Crocker & Co; Demarara, Porter, Cardenas, S P Buck & Co; Gallio, Brown, Georgetown, Nesmith & Sons.

Schrs—America (Br), Baxter, Apalachicola, Del Norte, Stetson, Fredericksburg; R H Brown, Hulse, Wilmington, N C; Stranger, Blackwell, do; John Thomas, Riley, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Sleight; Diamond, Davis, do, J McKoe & Co; Hiram Girard, Harwood, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord.

Steamer—Cayuga, Wilson, Philadelphia.

Sloop—Midas, Wardwell, Providence.

Arrived.

Steamship Alabama, Ludlow, Savannah, 65 hours, to S L Mitchill.

Ship Marathon, Rowan, Liverpool, 44 days, with mdse and 519 passengers, to J W Phillips & Co.

Ship Joseph Walker, Hoxie, Liverpool, 5th inst, with mdse and 350 passengers, to Thompson & Nephews. On the 20th, at noon, was in the lon of Sable Island, without taking in the reefs; lat 44 40, lon 56 30 to 51, passed within sight of it; islands of ice, the last island seen was in lat 44, lon 51; from Sable island to George's Shoal, have experienced two gales from W to N W, since which has had light and variable winds; 27th, lat 40 07, lon 70 15, spoke ship Tuscany, from Pernambuco for Sag Harbor.

Ship Adriatic, Lowell, Liverpool, 20 days, with mdse and 330 passengers, to T D Phillips. 19th inst, passed several large icebergs near the Banks.

Ship Hudson, Simpson, Glasgow, March 23d, with mdse, 2 cabin and 161 steerage passengers, to Buchanan & Dimon. 14th inst, lat 44 27, lon 46 10, spoke ship Speed, from Liverpool, 21 days out, did not learn where bound; 18th, lat 42 34, lon 65 00, saw 2 large icebergs and on the 19th, saw more ice; 23d, lat 42 30, lon 62 30, spoke ship Medina, of Plymouth (from Boston for the Grand Banks—wished to be reported.

Bark Ella (Brem), Wrosn, Liverpool, via Cork, 27 days, with mdse and 207 passengers, to Poppe & Co.

Bark Orinoco (Br), Berkly, Wakefield, 28 days, in ballast and 16 passengers, to J McMurray.

Bark Adonis (Br), McMillan, Greenock, March 30, with iron and 284 passengers, to J Lee & Co. 13th inst, on the Banks, saw several islands of ice.

Bark Mountaineer (Br), Casey, Penzance (Eng), 27 days, in ballast, with 100 passengers, to Barclay & Livingston.

Bark Albatross (Russ), Stowhaas, Buenos Ayres, 34 days, with hides, &c, to W W DeForest. Encountered heavy weather, and carried away fore and fore topsail yards.

Bark Anatris (Dutch), Tange, Rotterdam, 21 days, with mdse and 19 passengers, to Schmidt & Balchen. 16th inst, lat 34 15, lon 43, saw ship Saracen bound W.

Bark Amerland (Brem), Tebrs, Bremen, 39 days, with mdse and passengers, to Poppe & Co.

Bark Theron (Br), Bunders, Cardiff, W, 29 days, with iron, to S Crooks.

Bark Tivoli, Wooderson, Messina, 70 days, with lemons, &c, to Draper & Devlin.

Brig William (Br), Kay, Westport, March 25, in ballast and 119 passengers, to master.

Brig Sylph (Br), Crow, Antigua, 21 days, with mdse, to R B Eldridge. Has experienced severe gales from the N during the passage; was up with Hatteras on the 18th, and was blown off in a heavy NW gale. 14th inst, lat 24 50, lon 79 00, spoke brig Oloron, of Camden, hence for Cienfuegos; 23d, lat 35 40, lon 67 30, spoke brig Industry, of New Haven, from Santa Cruz; 27th, lat 39 30, lon 71 20, saw a wreck with stumps of the masts above water; at the same time, saw a number of square boards, with nails in them, apparently had been chests or boxes.

Schr Charles William, Pendleton, Arecibo, PR, 19 days, with sugar, &c, to Mason & Thompson.

Schr Iris (Br), Covell, Ponce (PR), 13 days, with sugar, to P I Nevius & Son. On the 24th inst, lat 37, lon 71, spoke brig Naratiski, from Ponce for Baltimore. The I has experienced westerly gales the whole passage.

Schr Helene, Griffin, Charleston, 4 days, with cotton, &c, to N L McCready.

One of the above steamers will keep up the connection between Acapulco and the other Mexican ports.

The connection in the Atlantic will be maintained by the United States mail steamships

GEORGIA	3,000 tons.	CRESCENT CITY	1,500 tons.
OHIO	3,000 tons.	CHEROKEE	1,500 tons.
EMPIRE CITY	2,000 tons.	PHILADELPHIA	1,100 tons.

Leaving New York for Chagres on the 11th and 26th of each month.

The new steamships EL DORADO and FALCON will form a direct line between New Orleans and Chagres, leaving at such periods as will insure as little detention as possible on the Isthmus, and forming with the Pacific steamships a through line to and from New Orleans, and ports in Mexico, California and Oregon. Passages from New Orleans can be secured from Armstrong, Lawrason & Co., agents, at that place.

The fare for through tickets from New York to San Francisco has been reduced from

$300, in state rooms, to $250,
$250, in lower cabin, to $200,
$200, in steerage, to $165.

The rates from New York to Chagres will be at the lowest adopted by any safe sea steamer between those ports.

For choice of berths, apply at the office of the Company, 54 and 55 South street, and at their agency, 177 West street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON—EXTRA FAMILY Steamer. On 1st June. By the only through line from Panama to San Francisco. The well known and favorite steamer SARAH SANDS, 1,500 tons, having most extensive and convenient accommodations for families—separate state rooms in both saloon and second cabin—will be despatched by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, on the 1st June from Panama. Her late trip from San Francisco was performed in twenty-one days. She will be ready to receive on board, immediately on their arrival in Panama, the passengers intending to go by her, and by leaving New York in the steamer which will be despatched the middle of May, to connect with her, and by availing of the reduced rates of fare, they will secure certainty and economy offered by no other steamer. For tickets, which will be—in the saloon, $250 from Panama to San Francisco, in the 2d cabin, $150 from Panama to San Francisco, apply to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 and 55 South street.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New Orleans direct, via Havana. On Sunday, May 11th, at three, P. M.; by order of the United States Navy Department. Fare reduced. The splendid double-engine steamship GEORGIA, 3,000 tons burthen, D. D. Porter, U. S. N., commander, will sail precisely at three o'clock P. M., from her pier at the foot of Warren street, North river, with the government mails, direct for Havana and New Orleans. Charge passengers transferred at Havana to the splendid double-engine steamship Falcon. Freight taken to N. Orleans at 30 cts per cubic foot. Specie only taken on freight to Havana. No bills of lading will be signed after the steamer has sailed. For passage or freight apply at the office of the company, 177 West street, corner of Warren street.

M. O. ROBERTS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—FIRST VESSEL.—THE NEW and elegant clipper ship ST. THOMAS, can take a small quantity of light freight and four passengers.

E. B. SUTTON & CO., 84 Wall street.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL SCHOONER YACHT Spray, built by Messrs. Brown & Bell, about forty tons burthen, well found, and in perfect order. For particulars, apply to DUMONT & HOSACK, 11 Wall street.

FERRY BOAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A valuable ferry boat, now running from Piermont, length 84 feet, draft of water 5½ feet, boilers nearly new, and in perfect repair. Also, a ferry boat wanted to purchase or exchange, of equal size, but of light draft of water. Address CHARLES WHITEHEAD, 20 Nassau street.

MEDICAL.

DR. CONVER'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.—THE only remedy for weakness and nervous debility of the organs, and those sad disorders of body and mind, caused by early self-abuse. Persons daily call on me, who have paid forty or more dollars to certain doctors for advice, and have taken their pills, powders, and drops, for months, without the least benefit. Such persons may be restored to manly vigor by a few bottles of this celebrated cordial. Scores who had given up all hope of relief, are rejoicing in health and happiness. Those who have a complication of disorders, can secure Dr. C.'s special aid, and be cured for half the sum usually charged. Young men, do not be deluded by the quack nostrums, and avoid those who profess to cure in two or three days. For fifteen years this cordial has been the great remedy in these complaints. Cordial $2 a bottle; three bottles for $5, with important advice to the married and single. Sold by Dr. C. at his office 55 Third avenue, N. York. Forwarded to the country. Letters post-paid. Sold in Philadelphia at 88 South Third; corner of Third and South; 296 and 376 Market, 3 Ledger Building, corner of Third and Green streets. (See the New York Police Gazette.)

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL PRIvate Treatise," &c.—Office hours, 9 to 12 A. M.; 4 to 8 P. M., (Sunday excepted), No. 88 Greenwich street. From the unexampled medical advantages the author has enjoyed in this speciality, he has ample reason for stating that, in any stage of venereal disease, or their consequences, he will find the deplorable effects resulting from early improper habits, he can insure such certain, safe, and radical cures, as can be obtained from no other source in America. Those who apply in the earlier stages, will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. MURPHY HAS REMOVED to No. 2½ Roosevelt street, near Chatham, where he is hourly consulted on all diseases. Recent cases he cures without mercury in two to four days, with unparalleled success. His specific, $1 a box, cannot be beaten. N B.—If beaten, Dr. M. will forfeit $500.

TO THE DISAPPOINTED—CONFIDENTIAL MEDIcal Consultation—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop.—This medicine is the very accurate cure that has ever been discovered for diseases defying the skill of the most eminent physicians. It is allowed, by every one acquainted with it, to be the most certain, safe, and quick mode of cure known. It roots out every vestige of disease from the system, in a few days, without any inconvenience to the patient. Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division street. No other place in the city. Price $1 only; a private treatise goes with each vial. Buffalo Agency, No. 1 Pearl street.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.—A COMPLETE PRACTICAL work on the nature and