an expedition to the Baltic, is also spoken of. As another proof of the disposition of the government to carry on the war in a manner befitting a great nation, it is intended to propose to the Chambers a demand for authority to raise another loan of 250,000,000 francs, in case circumstances require it.

Admiral Bambier de Tinan, who has been cruising off the eastern coast of Greece, is to proceed with a portion of his division to Algeria, to embark several regiments for Turkey.

The long expected decree for the formation of a new Imperial Guard, has not yet appeared in the *Moniteur*. The guard will number 12,000 picked mes.

### Portugal.

Lisbon dates are to April 29. There was no truth in the report that the Portuguese Minister was to be recalled from London. The Committee of Deputies had reported an approval of the financial budget; also in favor of the new coinage and regulation of the relative value of the gold and silver currency upon the same basis as in England. The recent rains in Portugal, which so much improved the prospect of the grain and hay crops, had been accompanied by the reappearance of the grape disease in the vicinity of Lisbon, as well as in the Douro.

Lisbon exchange, on London, three months' bills, 54½ a 54⅝, with little doing.

### Prussia.

The Czar has offered to Prussia a treaty of commerce on the most favorable terms. No commercial treaty has been made between the two countries since 1826, and it was suffered to expire in 1836.

### Russia.

The Emperor is extremely active, and goes backward and forward between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg almost incessantly.

Several regiments of guards are ordered to Finland.

Prince Paskiewitch had granted permission to neutral ships, at present in the different mouths of the Danube, to depart freely unti the 20th of May.

### Greece.

The *Observateur*, of Athens, of April 22, takes occasion to deny, officially, that the King of Greece had received any autograph letter from the Czar.

### American Diplomacy in China.

[From the Overland Friend of China, March 11.]

A week before the departure of the last mail packet for England, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of Trade left this port for Shanghae in H. M. steamship Pcounter. It was at the time generally supposed that the object of his Excellency's visit to the north was the securing for British subjects equal enjoyment of the privilege, so unwarrantably assumed by the American, of shipping tea and other China produce without paying a cent of duty. But before the Encounter reached Shanghae the Americans had made a show of coalescing with the British Consul, and had consented to pay duties to the Chinese authorities temporarily stationed in an Englishman's house not far from the British Consulate, so that the necessity for any interference by the Superintendent of Trade was, for him, for the occasion, happily avoided.

We have said the Americans made a show of coalescing with us; but, before they did so, the leading American firm under the able management of the American consul, its managing partner, had comfortably provided for any necessity to report at his Consulate, or to pay duties at the Chinese custom house. Native vessels, in a long line on the river, flying the consul's house flag, were first of all fully laden with all the tea it was possible to put hands on—as much as two thousand tons of the herb even now lying safely stored at the anchorage, all ready for shipment in the first vessels available. Of course directly H. B. M.'s consul announced, on the 9th ultimo, that a custom house being again established, it was his intention, in concert with the representatives of the other foreign Powers possessing treaties with China, to enforce the payment of duties on all exports, British merchants had no option but to assent to the justice of the triconsular intention (?) Such assent, however, was not given without a representation to Mr. Consul Alcock of the want of protection against the illicit shipment, in American and other vessels, of the large quantity of tea stored in the junks and other craft at Woosung.

To this Mr. Alcock replied that if it was duly authenticated before him that any part of that tea left Woosung without the duty being paid, he would then immediately accord to British traders equal privilege, and that Shanghae, to all intents and purposes, should become a free port. But, on the other hand, until so assured of the systemaic evasion of port regulations, he threatened with certain confiscation any vessel taking advantage of the times, and of defrauding the Chinese Custom house of its dues. So circumstanced, the British traders kept a sharp look out after their American and other free trading neighbors, and having been well satisfied of the manner in which the American ship Helena had obtained her cargo and had left the port, (the Oneida, Helena, Wild Duck, Science and a host of others have been cleared, some giving a bond to pay if all others do; but as there is no chance of the Austrian ship Robert doing so, they will be all exempt)—how a Russian ship had been filled up, also without going to Shanghae, or giving the usual bond, and how the coasting clipper Eamout, and four other schooners, had run the gauntlet—they, on the 1st inst., again memorialized the Consul, and lest there should be any alleged mistake about the thing after the Superintendent left the port, they addressed his Excellency the following letter:—

To Sir George Bonham, Bart., K. C. B., H. M. Chief Superintendent of Trade in China, &c., &c., &c.

Chamber of Commerce, Shanghae, March 1, 1854.

Sir—By order of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce I addressed a letter to H. M.'s Consul on the 10th ult., and again on the present day, the contents of both of which he will doubtless have communicated to your Excellency; and while the committee still beg your attention thereto, they instruct me to inform you that the position of British import trade at this port is as deplorable as ever—indeed, purchased by the Chinese brokers have utterly ceased, except in cases where foreigners themselves are buying back, through them, sundry goods at prices far below the cost of production, to be again stored in foreign godowns and held on speculation.

The committee are anxious—lest your Excellency should entertain an idea that the import trade here is reviving—to assure you that, with scarcely an exception, British manufactures have never yet shown so great a loss to the foreign merchant as at present. The inability of the imperial forces to regain possession of the city, or give protection or encouragement to trade, is as apparent as it ever has been since the rebellion on the 7th of September last; and, although heavy purchases of Chinese produce have been made, it has only been done by enormous imports of actual silver or opium at a very high cost to foreigners. Thanks to your Excellency, and to the national ships of England, France and America, our persons and property are still protected. We owe the Chinese government nothing on this head, while the presence of their rable army and its followers, and their frequent imbecile attacks on the city, fill the native population with alarm, and completely check any symptoms of revival in British manufactures.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant, W. R. ADAMSON,
Hon. Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

In this letter, it will be seen, the British Chamber of Commerce, anticipating some attempt on the part of his Excellency to show that trade was reviving, and duties accruing to the imperialists, have pointedly rebutted any such endeavor to do prejudice to their case with the home government. The Shanghae merchants bear, it is evident, a lively remembrance of their last correspondence with his Excellency, and do not forget that owing to his obstinacy and studied thwartings, they are now reaping consequences he might, had he complied with their wishes, have aided in averting.

Say what we will of the ability of American consular merchants, in putting in force regulations tending primarily to their individual benefit, the interests of Americans are, by their government officers, better cared for than are the interests of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects, by Her Britannic Majesty's well paid servants.

At the departure of H. M. steamer Salamander from Shanghae, no answer had been accorded either by the consul or plenipotentiary to the letter from the Chamber of Commerce—both of these officials evidently fearing a rejoinder; the case of our countrymen being overwhelming—their forbearance most praiseworthy.

### Commercial Intelligence.

London Money Market, Friday Evening, May 5.—The publication of the additional war estimates this morning caused the English funds to open at a further decline of a half per cent, the amount required being larger than had been anticipated. Subsequently, however, there was a slight tendency to improvement. Consols, which left off yesterday at 87½ to ¾, were first quoted 87 to ¼, and remained for some time without alteration. The news of the effectual nature of the bombardment of Odessa then caused an improvement, and transactions took place at 87⅜, the final price being 87¾ to ⅞ for money and the 6th of June: Bank stock left off at 203 to 205; reduced, 86¼ to ⅜; Three-and-a-Quarter per cents, 87 to ⅜; Long Annuities, 4 11-16; India Stock, 233 to 235; India Bonds, 15s. to 10s. discount; and Exchequer-bills, 2s. discount to 2s. premium.

BARING BROTHER'S CIRCULAR.

London, Friday, May 5—5 P. M.

In the colonial and produce markets, business continues to be restricted to the wants of the trade, few feeling disposed to extend their engagements in the present state of foreign politics.

Breadstuffs dull.

Cotton lower.

Money in more demand. Consols leave off 87½ a 87¾. Bar silver 5s. 1¾. Dollars, 5s. 0¼. American Eagles 76s. 7½d.

The prices of American securities show a tendency downwards, and where sales are pressed a reduction to some extent is offered. The U. S. government stocks find some buyers at our quotations, for remittance; but the demand has slackened.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| United States Fives, 1865 | 100 | a 100¼ |
| Do. Sixes, 1862 | — | a 105 |
| Do. Sixes, 1867-8 | 110¼ | a — |
| Alabama Fives, Dollar | nominal 83 | a 85 |
| Maryland Fives, Sterling | 93 | a — |
| Massachusetts do. do. | sellers 98 | a 99 |
| Boston City 5's Dollar Bonds | 97 | a 98 |
| Pennsylvania 5's Inscriptions | sellers 79 | a — |
| Do. 5's Bonds | 83 | a 85 |
| Virginia 6's, Dollar Bonds | 94 | a 96 |
| Do. 5's, Sterling Bonds | 93½ | a — |
| Canada 6's, Sterling (Jan. & July) | 108½ | a — |
| New Orleans 6's Dollar Bonds | 85 | a 86 |
| Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds | sales 93 | a — |
| Great Western Illinois | 90 | a 92 |
| Philadelphia and Reading | 80 | a 82 |
| New York and Erie 1st Mortg., 1869 | 100 | a 102 |
| Do. 2d Mortgage, Convertible | 90½ | a 91½ |
| Do. 3d Mortgage | sellers 85 | a — |
| Do. 3d Mortgage, Convertible | 81 | a 83 |

Cochineal is quiet at previous rates. Of 224 bags offered at auction, the greater part found buyers at 3s. 7d. a 4s. 1d. for Honduras silver, and 3s. 9d. a 3s. 11d. for Mexican black. Teneriffe silver, 3s. 10d. a 3s. 11d.; black, 4s. a 4s. 1d. Present stock is 5,446 bags, against 10,273 last year.

Cocoa.—In the absence of public sales we have but little to report, but the market is firm. 700 bags Trinidad have been sold by private contract, at a price not allowed to transpire.

Coffee.—The market is quiet, and little offering; but, as the arrivals from Ceylon have been large during the week, we may look shortly for more activity. At auction, 1,700 pkgs. Mocha were offered, and only part found buyers from 5½. 6d. for middling green, to 6¾. 6d. for good clean garbled; 240 bags native Ceylon sold at 44c. a 44s. 6d.; and 355 bags washed Rio, at 51s. & 53s. 6d. Nothing done in cargoes afloat. In the continental markets not much activity.

Drugs, &c.—The sales this week have gone off very flatly, and prices are generally lower, with but little demand. Of 460 cases castor oil, only a small portion sold from 8¾d. a 5d. Oil of cassia—A few cases brought 9s. Tinevelly senna—13 bales sold from 7d. a 9d. 30 bales jalap partly sold at 1s. 11d. for ord. Of 30 caddies Tonquin musk, a few sold at 32s. Sarsaparilla is rather dearer:—10 bales Jamaica have been sold at 2s. 7d. a 3s. 1d. No change in rhubarb or cardamoms. Opium, 12s. 6d. a 12s. Quicksilver, 2s. a 2s. 1d. Saffron dull at 21s. a 22s.

Copper.—The demand continues good, and prices firm. Tough cake and tile £126; best selected £129; sheathing 14d.; yellow metal 12d. Very little foreign offering, and holders are asking higher prices.

Corn.—At the market on Monday there was a moderate supply of English wheat; the finer sorts sold slowly at about late prices; all other descriptions were 1s. per qr. cheaper. The arrivals of foreign were large, and the business transacted small, at previous prices. In floating cargoes a good deal has been done at 67s. a 68s. for Odessa ghirka, 70s. a 71s. for Taganrog, and 76s. a 77s. for Marianopoli, cost, freight, and insurance. The last weekly average price of English wheat was 79s.5d. on 70,581 qrs. returned. To day there was again very little doing, and prices generally had a downward tendency.

Cotton.—The sales for the week are 1,060 bales, with a quiet market. At Liverpool the market is also dull, and prices of mid. and ord. qualities of American ⅛d. per lb. lower; yesterday's quotation for mid. Orleans was 5 5-16d. per lb.

Hemp is quiet.—St. Petersburg clean £60 a £68. The government have advertised a contract for 1,430 tons Baltic, to be bid for on the 9th instant. Of 525 bales Bombay in public sale, about one half sold from £19 10s. a £25; and of 2,600 bales Jute offered, about one third sold at £25 a $29 6s., being a decline of £2 per ton.

Indigo.—The declarations for the next quarterly sales to commence 9th inst., are now closed, and amount to 11,176 chests, including about 800 chests of the new crop, and about 3,600 Madras and Kurpah, a large proportion of which are very ordinary and low qualities.

Iron—Scotch pig has further advanced, and quoted is 83s. for mixed numbers on the Clyde. Rails, £7 10 a £7 15; bars, £8 a £8 5, free on board in Wales. The demand for sheet and hoop iron continues brisk. The stock of Swedish is very limited.

Lard flat, and lower—Western in kegs 50s. a 54s.

Lead.—The demand has rather fallen off, and prices are slightly easier. Common pig, £24 10 a £24 15; refined, £26 a £26 10; Spanish, £23 10 a £24.

Oils.—Fish are without change. For linseed on the spot, 42s. was currently paid early in the week; but the market has since become flat, and 40s. is the nearest value to-day; for future delivery there is no enquiry. Rape, for the autumn, there have been ready buyers at 44s. for brown, and 46s. for refined; on the spot the demand is limited at 43s. 6d. for the former, and 46s. a 46s. 6d. for the latter. Palm, 47s. a 45s. Cocoa nut, 51s. a 52s.

Rice.—The market continues flat, and of 11,400 bags Bengal at auction, nearly the whole was bought in; broken selling at 11s. 6d. a 12s. 6d. A cargo of Arracan has been sold, to arrive, at 12s., and 100 tons fine Bengal, on the spot, at 14s.

Saltpetre.—The market has given way considerably, and prices to day are quite nominal. 3,000 bags Bengal have been offered at auction, but were all bought in. On 'Change 100 tons are reported as sold for arrival at 39s.

Seeds.—The import of linseed for the week amounts to 5,464 qrs.: Black Sea and Calcutta on the spot sells at 68s.; for arrival 68s. 6d. has been paid for Odessa, free delivered, and 64s. 6d., cost, freight, and insurance. Rapeseed—Good Calcutta has been sold at 57s. from ship.

Spelter continues very quiet, at £23, both on the spot and to arrive.

Spices.—970 bags Malabar pepper sold at fully ⅛d. per lb. decline; mid. to very good half heavy, from 8d. a 5½d. 700 bags Zanzibar cloves sold from 5½d. a 5⅝d. for mid. to good. Pimento—100 bags brought steady prices—from 5¼d. a 5⅜d. for fair to good. At the quarterly sales of cinnamon on 1st instant, (comprising about 1,900 bales,) about two-thirds sold at 1d. a 2d. decline on last sale's prices.

Sugar.—The market opened with some animation, and the sales in the early part of the week went off with spirit. To-day, however, there was less disposition to buy on the part of the trade. The sales of West India amount to 847 hhds.; and of 45,000 bags Mauritius and East India, the greater part sold at previous prices. Privately 1,373 boxes Havana (Nos. 12 to 12¼) sold at 23s. for Bristol; 3,800 bags brown Pernambuco at 20s. for a near port, both afloat; and on the spot, 15,000 bags unclayed Manila at 29s. 6d.; 900 boxes floretes at 39s. a 39s. 6d.; and 170 boxes white Havana at 25s. 6d. a 26s. 6d. We have further to report the sale this afternoon of a cargo of 400 hhds. Muscovado, and 981 boxes yellow Havana; the hhds. principally at 34s. a 35s. 3d., and the boxes (No. 14¼) at 37s. 6d., duty 13s., for the Clyde.

Tallow steady at 64s. 6d. on the spot, and 66s. 6d. for August.

Tea.—The market is firm, and the trade rather more disposed to buy. Of 42,802 pkgs. at auction during the week, about 18,000 have been sold at full prices. Common Congou 11½d.

Turpentine.—1,800 bbls. rough have been sold at 10s. 6d. Spirits again lower; 43s. a 42s. the nominal price of American.

Wool.—The next series of sales will commence on the 11th inst. About 32,000 bales have arrived.

JAMES M'HENRY'S CIRCULAR.

Liverpool, May 5, 1854.

At the reduction advised in bacon more is doing. In beef or pork no change.

Lard has arrived freely, and for immediate delivery is lower; but for June, July, and August previous rates are offered, with few sellers.

Tallow has again declined 1s. to 2s.

Seeds, rice, bark, and linseed cake are all easier.

Breadstuffs.—The consumptive demand for flour and wheat improves, and the very large imports fail to depress prices. Indian corn is arriving much in excess of demand, and sells irregularly with difficulty.

Cotton.—There is no improvement to notice in the market since the sailing of the Atlantic, the quantity offering continues large, and is likely to be increased by the heavy import of the week; and to effect sales of middling qualities and below, a concession of 3-16d. per pound must be made on last Friday's prices. In some branches of trade there has been rather more doing in Manchester since Tuesday, but an increasing stringency in the money market, and the difficulty in negotiating which the Greek houses experience now, is limiting business materially.

Stock, this day, 879,364 bags; of which 552,611 bags are American. Stock last year, 748,493 bags; of which 498,708 bags were American.

Sales this week 34,350 bags, including 25,490 American; 2,240 bags being on speculation, and 1,994 for export.

THE LATEST.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Saturday—The sales of Cotton to-day, are estimated at 5,000 bales including 1,000 on speculation. The market closes very steadily and compared with Friday's rates, prices of all kinds are firm and light for qualities over 5¼d. in American. Other sorts are unchanged.

### The Turf.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

A trot for a purse of $250, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, took place yesterday afternoon, between b. m. Lady Collins and b. g. Pony. The mare won in three straight heats, without an effort. But few persons were out to witness this race, all interest in the advertised purses for the spring campaign having evaporated with the last race between Pony and Lady Franklin. The betting on this race previous to the start, was ten to two in favor of Lady Collins.

*First Heat.*—Lady Collins won the pole, and took the lead at the start, beating Pony a couple of lengths to the quarter pole, in forty seconds. Pony broke up on the backstretch, and the mare led him to the half mile pole forty yards, in 1:18. She was then jogged home, winning by a length or two, in 2:47.

*Second Heat.*—The mare took the lead again, and was never headed in the heat. The Pony, however, trotted well up to her until near the half mile pole, when he began to fall off. The mare was half a length ahead at the quarter pole, in forty seconds, and a couple of lengths in advance at the half, in 1:37. From there to the score, there was little for the mare to do, and she came to the stand a winner, in 2:42¾.

*Third Heat.*—This heat was a repetition of the previous one. Lady Collins led to the quarter pole, in forty-one seconds, the half in 1:19½, and made the heat in 2:47¼. Pony "nowhere."

### Theatres and Exhibitions.

Broadway Theatre.—The English tragedian, Mr. James Anderson, appears to-night in his great character of Macbeth, assisted by Messrs. Pope and Lanergan and Mad. Ponisi. The piece entitled "Antony and Cleopatra" will conclude the amusements. On Monday evening, Jerrold Griffin's beautiful play of "Gysippus" will be presented, Mr. Anderson as Gysippus.

Bowery Theatre.—The same bill as last evening is announced for this—namely, the drama of "Salvator Rosa," with Mr. E. Eddy as the poet, musician, and painter—the character of Hermoine, the actress, by Mrs. H. L. Clark. The amusements will conclude with the petite comedy of "Parents and Guardians."

Niblo's Garden.—The farewell benefit and last appearance of Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt takes place this evening. The pieces selected for the occasion are the beautiful play entitled "King René's Daughter," Mrs. Mowatt as Iolanthe and Mr. C. B. Hill as Count Tristan. The comedy of the "Honeymoon," with Mrs. Mowatt as Juliana, concludes all.

Burton's Theatre.—O'Keefe's comedy of "Wild Oats," which has been very successfully represented, is again announced for this evening—Messrs. Burton, Jordan, Andrews, Fisher, Johnston, and Miss Raymond in the leading characters. The farce of "The Dumb Belle," in which Miss Annie Lee will sustain the part of Eliza, will conclude the amusements.

National Theatre.—The entertainments announced for this evening are the drama of the "Sea of Ice," with Mr. J. Prior as Carlos and Mrs. Strahn as Marie. The concluding feature will be the "Blacksmith of Antwerp." A new drama, entitled "The Freemason's Daughter," is in preparation, and will shortly be produced.

Wallack's Theatre.—The drama by Douglas Jerrold, entitled "The Rent Day," is announced for this evening—Mr. Wallack in his great character of Martin Heywood; Messrs. Lester, Blake, Walcott, Dyott and Mrs. Hoey in the principal characters. The successful farce of "A Nice Firm" concludes the amusements.

American Museum.—The drama of "Don Cæsar de Bazan" is announced for the afternoon performance, and the amusing piece of "How to make Home happy," and the farce of "The Phenomenon," for the evening.

Castle Garden.—The sixth of the farewell concerts of M. Jullien takes place this evening. Herr Koenig, M. Collinet, the brothers Mollenhauer, Mlle. Anna Zerr, and other distinguished artists will appear. The musical selections are of a superior character.

Christy's American Opera House.—The customary amusing and laughable entertainments of Christy's minstrels take place every evening at the old quarters.

Wood's Minstrels.—Little Annie Kneas, having recovered from her recent indisposition, will re-appear this evening as Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Buckley's Serenaders.—The grand Ethiopian burlesque on "Norma" is still to be witnessed at the Chinese buildings.

St. Nicholas Exhibition Room.—The original and magnificent diorama of the conflagration of Moscow is now on exhibition at this new hall.

Nine live seals were entered a day or two since at the Custom House, from Halifax

## TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF ANDREW WILLIAMS

FOR THE

## MURDER OF HIS WIFE BY POISON.

### Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

SECOND DAY.

May 19.—The prisoner, Andrew Williams, was again placed at the bar, and the cross-examination of Mary Campbell was resumed. She said the bowl remained on the outside of her trunk at the time of deceased's death; I could not say what size the bowl was; probably it might have been cracked; can't say if there was a piece out of it; it belonged to Rose Williams; could not pick it out from twenty or thirty other bowls; it was an old one; my mark was not on it; there was no mark on the spoon by which I could identify it; I had had the bowl in my hand that day, washing it out; I poured out one bowl of tea for her and two for myself; I sweetened it out of the brown sugar; I made some toast; I set the bowl by her, and she broke the half slice in two and laid it in the tea; she didn't break it any more; before Mr. Williams came in she took two or three swallows of it; she kept it on her stomach; she did not vomit it up; I did not state before the Coroner's jury that she vomited it up before Mr. Williams came in, because that was the only day she kept anything on her stomach; I do not know how long it was before anything was said of the port wine; it was I proposed the port wine; he asked me had she eaten anything, and I said not, and a glass of good port wine would be good for her; he told me to go and get it, and gave me 2s., and told me to get half a pint; I paid a shilling for it; I got it in a black bottle; I made the tea at half past five; it was then half-past six, and the toast must have been in the tea over an hour; the spoon was in the bowl on the side of the stove when I went out; when I came back the bread was mixed up in the bowl; I made that statement before the Coroner.

Q. Did you say anything at all before the Coroner with reference to the bread being mixed? A. I did; the spoon was standing up in the centre of the bowl; I can't say for certain that I said so before the Coroner; there was so much on me it might have escaped me; of course a woman can't be expected to have as good a head as a man has. (Laughter.)

Q. How many times did the prisoner come to see his wife between Saturday and the time she died? A. He came on Sunday; he came twice on Monday, and then he came on Wednesday—that was four times; the first time he came was before Dr. Bishop came; the next time he came was after the Doctor was there; he did not stop long; when he came in the forenoon he didn't sit down at all; the second time he came on Monday it was about eight o'clock; nothing of any consequence was said the first time he came on Monday night, except that he had left the money at the hall. Witness then recapitulated her direct testimony on this point of the evidence, respecting the deceased's anxiety for water, and the prisoner's refusal to allow her to have any.

The bowl and spoon were here exhibited, and the witness explained to the Court that when she went out the spoon was lying against the edge of the bowl, and on her return it was standing upright in the centre of the bowl.

Coroner Wilhelm deposed that he held the inquest on Rose Williams between 10 and 11 o'clock on Friday morning, 5th May. The body was brought there the evening before; Lieut. Bingham delivered the bowl to me at the station house, at about 12 o'clock that day; the bowl was not clean; there was some whitish stuff all round the bottom of it inside; I can describe it particularly; I said I could not hold the inquest without a physician, and I took the bowl back to the office and gave it to Dr. Uhl; it was not out of my hands until I delivered it to him.

Cross-examined—I did not see from what particular place Lieut. Bingham got the bowl; Dr. Uhl was not at my office when I got there; he came there within five minutes after; I kept the bowl in my hand all the time; I am sure it was not lying on the desk when he came in.

To the District Attorney—The jar of sugar produced was delivered to me at the inquest, and has been in my office ever since.

Mrs. Campbell recalled—This is my jar of sugar; Mrs. Lambert took it from my room to the Coroner's inquest.

To Mr. Spencer—It would be hard for me to state that that is my sugar, as it has been away from me.

Adaline Lambert deposed that she lived in the next room to Mrs. Williams; I was in her room that morning; she was dead when I went in; Mrs. Campbell called me; took this jar of sugar out of the box and gave it to a person that came for it; I saw Mrs. Williams vomiting on Wednesday evening.

Cross-examined—I was not in Mrs. Williams' room on Monday evening; I saw her husband go in.

Thomas S. Hart, grocer—Occupied part of the house where deceased lived; Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Williams very seldom purchased sugar in my store; they didn't purchase the last sugar in my store; between the hour of two and three o'clock, I was called by Mrs. Campbell, who said Mrs. Williams was dying, and she wished me to go up and see her; I went into the store and lit a candle; I went up stairs; she was in bed, and I put my hand on her forehead and she was dead; but I thought I heard a noise in her throat, and I went off for a doctor; called on three, but did not succeed in getting one; when I came back she was dead; her hands and knuckles were crippled.

George Kellogg, Jr., Superintendent of the out door poor, was called to prove that some complaint was made against the prisoner in reference to his wife.

Mr. Spencer objected, on the ground that the complaint must have been in writing, and should be produced. The testimony ruled out.

James Lanergan, one of the Sixth ward police, deposed that he was called by the witness, Hart, and on going to Mrs. Williams' room he found her dead; got that bowl and spoon there from Mrs. Campbell, and gave it to Mr. Bingham.

Mr. Kellogg recalled.—A recognizance, dated June 7th, 1853, was produced, and the witness said that the prisoner made payments to him on this up to the 2d of May last.

Q. At the time of making the last payment, did the prisoner make any remark? A. He said he thought that his wife would not be able to come for the money, and that he would come for it himself and fetch it to her; I asked him why, and he said she was sick; I told him we could not pay the money to any one but her; he then left; the last payment was ten dollars.

Cross-examined—He generally paid a month in advance; he has paid as low as two dollars at an instalment; the highest is ten dollars; he was always pretty punctual; I paid her two dollars a week; sometimes when she came I would not give it to her.

Q. Why?

The District Attorney objected. If the object was to show that she was a woman of intemperate habits it might also show that the prisoner was, therefore, the more desirous of getting rid of her.

Mr. Spencer—It would also show that if she was of dissipated habits, she might be subject to delirium tremens, and probably in that state she might have destroyed herself. The question was ruled out by the court.

Lorenzo Bingham, lieutenant Sixth ward police, deposed to receiving the bowl and spoon from officer Lanergan, and that the witness gave it to the coroner; the bowl had the appearance of having gruel in it.

The case for the prosecution here closed.

Counsel for the prisoner then proceeded to open the case for the defence, the theory of which was that the deceased, from her intemperate habits, probably destroyed herself, as, some three weeks previous to her death, she had been rescued from the North river. He then called Henry Simpson, who gave the prisoner a good character. There were other witnesses to character, but they were not called.

Sarah Hill deposed that, between nine and ten o'clock one night, some weeks previous to Rose Williams' death, witness's husband, who is a ship keeper, rescued her, (Rose Williams,) from the river at pier No. 5 North river. Witness went to take her husband's supper to him, on board the ship Swordfish; heard a splash in the water about the middle of the pier, and called her husband.

Joseph Hill, husband of last witness, gave similar evidence; when he rescued Rose Williams from the water she said she was going to see her husband.

This was all the testimony for the defence, and counsel then proceeded to sum up.

Judge Roosevelt, in charging the jury, said:—Gentlemen, this case—and it is the most painful consideration connected with it—is either deliberate, unmitigated murder, or it is nothing. Unlike cases where human life is taken by violence—in which there are gradations, such as of manslaughter, ranging downward from the first to the fourth degree—unlike, I say, those cases, this admits of no degrees. It is murder, and murder alone, or it is nothing. Either the deed was done from a deliberate, preconceived, studied purpose, or it was not done at all. The deceased, you will recollect, gentlemen, died between two and three o'clock on Thursday, the 5th of May—this same month. That her death was the result of poison is not disputed, or if it were disputed, it is overwhelmingly proved; and the only question is, was that poison administered by the deceased herself, or taken by accident or mistake, or was it administered by the design of some other person? and if so, was that person the prisoner at the bar? It has been suggested that the death of the deceased was the result of suicide—that she had shown a disposition to destroy her own life. On that point I will not detain you; the evidence is before you. Supposing it was not the result of her own act, what ground is there to suppose that it was the result of a mistake or accident, which sometimes does occur; even grown persons as well as children have been poisoned by mistake. You have to look at the testimony in the case in two points of view. This woman, it would seem, must have taken poison some time between Saturday evening and Sunday morning—poison of some kind and from some source. We are left entirely in darkness as to how it came, from whom and where. The rules of evidence are such, sometimes that instead of aiding the search for the truth they draw a cloud over it. The deceased left her lodgings, near this hall, in Duane street, on the morning of Saturday, saying she was going to see her husband. Whether she went or saw him we do not know; where she went we do not know, nor are we permitted, seemingly, to discover. She was in the habit of going to see her husband every Saturday night. On the present occasion she came home certainly on Sunday morning, the last day of April. She came back in a condition which attracted the attention of her fellow lodger, "almost like one," as the witness said, "who had been in the grave." She complained of burning all over, and took to bed immediately. All that intervened in the time between Saturday evening and Sunday morning, is to be found in a small piece of evidence of about two lines, coming from her own lips, and coming in a form which, by the rules of law, is, under the circumstances, admissable evidence. She said to her husband "that she felt awful ever since that which he had given her." What is his response to this exclamation of her's to him, and in his presence? He does not deny it. She alleges that he had given her something, and he makes no negative response. He does not deny, therefore, that she had been in company with him somewhere. He told her, alluding to the cause of her pain, that it was the water; that she drank too much water, and that was the cause. Instead of yielding to his advice she asks for more water, and he refuses it. You have evidence that she was poisoned, and you have some evidence of some connection with the prisoner in that transaction. What did he do? Did he propose sending for a physician, or resorting to a stomach pump? Did he aid at all? No. Well, you find that with regard to the transaction on Saturday night he came there three or four times—the man who had not been on terms with his wife for some time. This, under some circumstances, would be very favorable. He came two or three times, showing an interest in her welfare or her destruction. You will observe he took no means to procure a physician. She, delighted to see him, not suspecting anything, seemed to receive him as the "Prodigal Son" on his return, and sends out four shillings from her small pittance ($2 a week) for apples and candy to be presented to him. She was unconscious of any design on his part. He stopped there with her in her lodgings one whole night, and took no means to procure a physican, but prevented her from taking water—whether from good or bad motives I do not know; that is for the jury to say. On Wednesday night he came again; there was a bowl of tea made there for her, made from the same water, the same tea and the same sugar as that used by Mrs. Campbell. Here was a woman who, although poisoned on Saturday night, was on Wednesday so far recovered as to be able to sit up, and even talked of going out next day. You will recollect this tea was made from the same elements and in the same vessel as that taken by Mrs. Campbell, and yet it produced no bad effects upon her. Now comes a part of the case which is difficult, I admit: while this process was going on what occurs? A suggestion is made by Mrs. Campbell—not by the prisoner—if it had, it would be a very serious matter for consideration — but made by Mrs. Campbell, nurse like—to get some good port wine. The husband, very properly, meets the suggestion and gives the money, and Mrs. Campbell retires for ten or fifteen minutes to procure it. It is clear he was not the author of the suggestion; but Mrs. Campbell goes out—unfortunately, goes out—and this unfortunate port wine is thus, perhaps, indirectly the cause of the death—if it was not by the poison taken on Saturday night, but by the contents of this bowl. Here is an absence of ten or fifteen minutes—the prisoner left alone with his wife—for the presence of the infant of Mrs. Campbell cannot be considered any witness. The whole case turns on this narrow point of time. What was done during those ten minutes? I say the whole case, for without the evidence of those ten minutes it could not stand as a legal case. The effect of the tea upon the toast for ten minutes would undoubtedly be to produce a kind of solution. There was nothing at that time in the bowl but the same tea, the same sugar, the same toast which Mrs. Campbell had partaken of without injury. When she (Mrs. Campbell) comes back, the toast is reduced to a pulpy state, and seemingly stirred up with other matter, so as to form a glutinous substance. If the bowl contained nothing but tea and toast, why any great anxiety on the part of the prisoner to make the deceased take it—that urgency, despite of all her entreaties? She revolted at this: she did not want it; and he, the husband, absent nearly the whole year, urges her to partake of it. But that is not all. Look at this feature in the case, as detailed by the witness. "He then took one spoonful of the sugar and mixed it with the tea and toast and said he would feed her, (the deceased,) as she had often fed him." He then gave her a spoonful, and another; she lay in the bed. She said to him, "Andrew, dear"—this reconciled woman—"I can't take any more." He said she ought to take it, that it would strengthen her a good deal. This husband, who had been almost divorced from her for a year, said if she would only take it he would buy her—what?—addressing a female—"a splendid dress and a new hat." What was there in all this desire to make her take it? She was so overcome by this expression of endearment on his part, that she put her arm around his neck and kissed him, and thus by this argument, most persuasive to women, he induced her to take it even, almost to the scrapings of the bottom of the bowl. Why all this, if it was simply tea and toast? If it was an act of kindness, why all that? The question recurs what was done with the bowl during the 10 or 15 minutes of Mrs. Campbell's absence, by the prisoner at the bar? What he did we can only infer from its consequences, and from some of its antecedents too. The prisoner had been but lighted down stairs when the deceased began vomiting, and she declared she could not live till five o'clock. Was it the poison of Saturday night, by whomsoever administered, or was it the poison of that libated bowl, or was it the effect of both? That the deceased died by arsenic is undoubted. Was it the arsenic of Saturday night or that of Wednesday night administered in the bowl? There was something peculiar in the bowl; the teeth of the deceased were heard to grind as if on sand or salt, so much so that Mrs. Campbell said to her "there must be a great deal of sand in your sugar." There was no evidence that there was sand in the sugar. What, then, was the substance in the sugar?—take it in connection with the fact of the solidity of the substance in the bowl so as that the spoon was able to stand in it. The eye of science has pryed into the contents of the stomach of the deceased, and it has been proved that the contents were nothing but unmitigated arsenic, sufficient to destroy life. That this woman died is clear—that she died suddenly is clear—that she died of poison is admitted; and the only question before us is, was it by mistake or design, and if by design, was it the design of the deceased or of some other mind? You have evidence that connects the prisoner with that design, if it was not the design of the deceased herself. You have a motive assigned that the prisoner, to get rid of the paltry sum of $2 a week paid to this woman, who certainly was his wife; that to avoid the payment of this paltry sum, he sent her to the other world through a horrid, burning passage. It is horrible to think of it. The Court, then, on the subject of motive, said that the prisoner, it was true, could be called upon to pay the money to his wife, but he could have avoided it by leaving the city. It might be that he had cherished, from June, 1853, to May, 1854, resentment. It was horrible to think of it; but they all knew that when the demon jealousy gets hold of the human heart, there is no reason about it. But can it be that any being in human form could have cherished such a resentment, and have thus taken the life of his own wife? The learned Judge, in concluding his remarks, said he might say of himself, as had been said of the deceased, that he felt a burning all over; to him it was torture, and he trusted that he might never have such a case as this again before him.

The prisoner's counsel submitted the following points for the Judge to direct the jury upon:—

First. That if the bowl was exposed on a table or in a closet or room, or elsewhere, where many had access, between the time it was taken from the room of deceased and the chemical analysis by Professor McCready, the evidence as to the analysis of the contents of the bowl should be rejected.

Second. That this is a case of circumstantial evidence, requiring in order to a conviction that the circumstances all point to guilt, and exclude, if true, any other rational hypothesis.

Third. That the statement of Mrs. Williams, as to where she was going on Saturday night, is not proof as to where she did go.

Fourth. That in a case of circumstantial evidence good character is a strong defence.

Fifth. If, upon reviewing the testimony, a rational doubt of the prisoner's guilt arises in the mind of the jury, it is their duty to give the benefit of it to the prisoner.

The Court charged as requested, on the four last points, and refused to charge on the first point. Defendant's counsel excepted as to first point.

The jury retired at twenty-five minutes to four o'clock, and, after an absence of two hours, came in with their verdict.

The Clerk having interrogated them in the usual solemn form, the foreman answered "Guilty," with the following recommendation to mercy:—

We the undersigned, jurors in the case of Andrew Williams, respectfully beg leave to recommend him to mercy, on the ground that though the evidence of Mrs. Campbell was conclusive as to his guilt, being unimpeached during the trial, yet her evidence was the only direct testimony against him; while his good conduct previous to this affair was fully proved to us on the trial by respectable witnesses. [Signed up all the jurors.]

The Judge said that the recommendation could have no operation, so far as the Court itself is concerned. There is but one punishment for the crime of murder, and that is death. It is competent, however, for the Court to forward the recommendation of the jury to the Governor, and no doubt he would give it proper attention.

Sentence was deferred, and the court adjourned to Wednesday next.

### Williamsburg City Intelligence.

Fire.—A fire broke out about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, in a two story wood building, at the corner of Graham avenue and Marshall street, which, together with the contents, was entirely destroyed. It was owned by Mr. Wood, and occupied by a German named Baulicher, as a machine shop. Loss on building about $300; on the stock and tools, $800—insured.

House Robbed.—The dwelling house of Mr. Sheldon, in Greenpoint, was entered about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and clothing and other articles