# THE BOSTON FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

### Examination Continued—Argument of Counsel.

[From the Boston Atlas, June 1.]

At 9½ o'clock the rebutting testimony for the claimant was continued, a large number of witnesses having been sworn.

Erastus B Gould was called.—Reside in Porter street; had the care of the city building last March, and have had for two years; Jones worked for me on that building the 25th of March, and no other time during the month; he had two women with him, and nobody else; never saw the prisoner before; am only there mornings and nights; my brother (who testified on Tuesday) sent Jones over there for me; he was not employed there at any other time during the month, by me or any one.

Cross-examined—My brother, as well as myself, has his work to do in the morning and at night

Wm. H. Batchelder called.—Conversed with Jones on Monday of this week; it was at the outside door of the Court House, between 6 and 7 o'clock on Monday night, after the court adjourned.

The defence objected to the admission of this conversation, as Jones had not been permitted to testify to it on his examination in chief. The objection was sustained.

Benjamin True was called to show an admission by the defendant as to the time when he came to Boston.

This was objected to, that admissions of the prisoner could not be received as evidence, and that it was not rebutting testimony.

Mr. Thomas said it was intended to refute the affirmative position of the defence of the nature of an *alibi*, that Burns was in Boston before the alleged escape.

The Commissioner ruled that the admissions of the prisoner might be received, subject to his future decisions; that the evidence of Burns being in Boston on or about the first of March was intended to show a want of identity, and that Mr. True's testimony was intended to be considered as rebutting testimony, if received at all.

Witness continued—Conversed with the prisoner last Friday or Saturday, in regard to how long he had been here; it was up stairs, in the place where he was kept; think it was in the morning; was then appointed a deputy by the Marshal, to take charge of him.

Mr. Ellis here raised the additional objection that the prisoner was under intimidation and in durance at the time of this conversation.

Mr. Parker argued that the testimony was admissible, unless actual intimidation could be shown.

Mr. Dana quoted decisions of the courts of North Carolina, rejecting the testimony of slaves, because it was likely to be the echo of their masters' wishes.

The Commissioner decided that the evidence might be admitted, if, upon a previous examination for that purpose, it was not shown there had been intimidation.

A special oath was administered by the Commissioner, and the witness was examined by Mr. Dana.

Was sent for by the United States Marshal on Wednesday evening of last week; the message was that he wanted to see me; did not know what he wanted till I got there; several men were there, no weapons were given me; witness identified two of the men present, and gave the names of several others; had direction to let no one in, except by direction of the Marshal; was not armed till Friday night; am not armed now; have pistols and swords in the room where we keep the prisoner; the conversation with Burns occurred on Friday or Saturday; there was a good deal of talk with Burns then; talked the whole matter over; did not hear him told he would have to go back any how; when he first came there he was a little intimidated, has been calm since as any one here; we have given him everything he wanted to make him comfortable; heard no one say anything to intimidate him since; talked with him on general subjects—about Virginia and Massachusetts, did not answer for all Massachusetts, only for myself; he knows how to read and write; has had oyster stews, candy and newspapers, have heard no one say to him, while attempts at rescue were feared, or at any other time, that if he kept still it would be better for him.

The question of intimidation was argued, and the Commissioner decided the testimony admissible.

Direct examination resumed.—The conversation I think was on Friday; part of it was with reference to the time Burns had been here; we were talking about where he was born, and how long he had been here; he said he had been here about two months—perhaps a little short; he said nothing more about how long he had been here; said he had been in Richmond, Va., before that.

It was generally conceded that this testimony should be understood as establishing no new proof of Burns having been in Virginia, but only as attacking the evidence of defence, as to his having been in Boston on or about the first of March.

The claimants rested their case here.

MR. DANA'S CLOSING ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Dana commenced his argument at twenty minutes before 12 o'clock, by congratulating the Commonwealth that she was about to be relieved from this incubus under which for the third time she breathes heavily; that the courts were about to be again made free from the surveillance of hirelings. The peace of the city had never been so safe as since the Marshal's posse had been in this building. The interests of the United States would no longer require, for purposes of intimidation or otherwise, the presence of its legal officer in a private case between man and man. He wished he could say no intimidation had been attempted by that officer. The presumption that the prisoner was a free man had not been overturned. He was proved to have been here at least two months by their own witness, and since the first of March by many others, and there was the evidence of only one man and a piece of paper that he escaped from servitude on the 24th of March. The question of this man's liberty stands not against the peace and safety of the community, but against $1,200 in one man's pocket, which that man has refused. There are things more valuable than life, and liberty is one of those things. If Burns was upon trial for murder, there would be a jury to try him, a chance for a new trial one year between the sentence and the execution, and the executive clemency to the last moment might supervene; but in this case, if the certificate was signed, there could be no further action. For this reason, he hoped his Honor would insist upon the strictest proof, that there might be no mistake to be regretted, but beyond control or correction. He cited the well known cases of Gibson and Freeman as cases where mistakes had accidentally been corrected, but, alas! how many had been uncorrected we know not. We never hear of them. There are on record thousands of mistakes of identification from the days of Esau to the present time; and here we have only one man against a host as to the identity of Burns. In a question of identity numbers is everything, because we all see different points and combinations. There is a mistake as to the time of escape, as the evidence shows; this witness, Brent, would have you believe he knows more of Burns than he does know. The counsel then reviewed the testimony for defence, showing that each witness corroborated the testimony of the others. The testimony of Mr. Whittemore, at least, being a hunker whig, he had no doubt the community would sustain his Honor in believing. If he had caught Jones in swearing falsely, he was not the man to hide it out of sight; yet he swears positively that Burns is the man who was working with Jones on the 8th or 9th of March. The broken hand of the prisoner was not described "with convenient certainty" by the "scar on the back of the hand;" therefore the record fails to identify the prisoner. If Burns left Richmond in a vessel, as they claim, between the 20th and the 24th, it would not be possible for him to have worked at the Matapan Works in any part of the month of March; but it is incontestibly proved that he worked there in the early part of the month. If anything is capable of proof, it is established that, from the 6th to the 10th of March, the prisoner worked at the Matapan Works, South Boston. There is a probability that some man escaped from these claimants about the time they state; but why have they not produced the officers of the vessel with whom they say he came away? Why have they not produced an affidavit from Millspaugh? Having failed to produce this most satisfactory testimony, the prisoner is entitled to be discharged. They have asked no delay; they had rather proceed without Millspaugh than with Millspaugh. They take the meanest possible course, by taking the words dropped by the prisoner under intimidation. If we could say to these men that they are not to act in the double capacity of seizers of men under false pretences, and witnesses of their confessions under intimidation, it might reduce their wages somewhat, but it would be a great public benefit. Suttle said to the prisoner: "I make you no promises, and I make you no threats." This, if it meant anything, meant "from this time forward you are on your good behavior; you will be dealt with according to the trouble you give me." The witness was, beyond a doubt, under intimidation; but if the testimony of True is received, it amounts to nothing at all. However excellent his intention may have been, he has not done a great deal of service. That the prisoner, on the night of his arrest, had called Suttle by the term "Massa" is nothing conclusive, for he had then turned and addressed Brent as "Massa William." It was the common phrase in the Southern States. Mr. Dana claimed that the counsel for the defence had blended two sections of the statute, which were intended to be alternatives. Section six required various facts and depositions, with proof of identity of person, to be put in here as a trial. Section ten, if carried out, restricted them to proceed with a record as on a judgment rendered in Virginia, identity being the only thing to be proved. Yet, while putting in the record as final and complete proof, they had also proceeded, under the other section, to put in testimony, and such testimony as has shown the record to be wanting. That testimony and its response they cannot throw aside, and claim the record alone as final. This record was not what it claimed to be; its own reading showed it was not even a transcript of a record, but merely a statement that Mr. Suttle had proved certain things not enumerated before a magistrate in Virginia, accompanied with a direction that the facts proved should be recorded. Further, as a proof of identity, the pretended record was not entitled to a moment's consideration; for, while in Virginia the first thing that was done was to look at a shade of color or race, this "record" merely stated Anthony Burns to be a "dark complexioned man;" dark complexioned men are numerous at the South, and not unfrequent here. It was further argued, that Suttle had no claim to the service or labor of this man, for by Brent's account the man they speak of was leased to Millspaugh, and mortgaged besides, and the lessee alone had control over him; until the time of the lease expired the lessee was paramount; if a slave of Col. Suttle's was lost, he must look to his bond and not come here to gain possession of a man over whom he had no control; he had no more right to order that man back to Virginia than any other man; he had not even the right to permit the man to come here or to order him to stay there. Again, there was no proof that the man "escaped," but simply that he was missing from Richmond, March 20, and found in Boston in May; the statute looked only to persons "escaped," to prove an escape it was necessary to prove that the man came here against the consent of Millspaugh, to whom alone he owed service or labor; and that had not been done. From a bound volume, Mr. Dana read five specifications against the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave law, as given by Robert Rantoul, Jr., and made no comment. And concluded by summing up the special points he had gone over in his argument. Colored men keep their history secret, and for the good of all connected with them; and a colored man who has a daughter born here of a fugitive slave mother, will go to slavery a thousand times, rather than expose them to be questioned on the stand. It was said that colored men, in this city, deem another indelicate and impolitic, who questions them as to their history and name; and, therefore, we could see why Jones did not ask Burns' name. The testimony of various witnesses was again referred to at length. It was shown, that although Mr. Gould had seen Burns at the city building with Jones, it was no proof that he was not there, that on the other hand, the case of the claimants rested on Mr. Brent alone, who had proved himself entirely mistaken on two material points.

This closed the case on the part of the defence.

CLOSING PLEA FOR THE CLAIMANT.

Mr. Thomas made the closing plea for the claimant, and in opening retorted in reference to the congratulations with which Mr. Dana opened this morning. Mr. T. congratulated the Marshal for his prudence, firmness, and kindness to the prisoner; the Court, on its liberality and fairness; Boston, that Faneuil Hall is closed to-day against inflammatory speeches; the owners of the Music Hall, that it is closed against blasphemy, and a charge of murder against the Court, from the lips of one who has the assurance to take a privileged seat here as a minister of the gospel; and ourselves, that we can retire and lay our heads upon our pillows without blood-guiltiness in the murder spoken of. He then proceeded to state the claim of Col. Suttle to the ownership of Burns, and hardly giving the objections on the word "escape" raised by the defence a passing notice, claimed that the record was all sufficient; in effect, he said, the 10th section of the statute says that the record is conclusive of the facts therein set forth; this record states that Anthony Burns escaped, that he was Col. Suttle's property; all that was left was to prove identity; this we did by Brent; but it was ruled by your Honor that the record was already in. This record is but a transcript from the record, but the record is conclusive. Brent has long been acquainted with the slave; has hired him during '48 and '49, and has leased him frequently. He cannot be mistaken regarding his identity; and he testifies directly that this man is the very one owned by Suttle. To the Court, under the law, this record is conclusive and binding. The man was therein described in four particulars; no one could deny the prisoner was a man of dark complexion; the defence had not questioned either his height, or the scars on his hand or cheek; they had cavilled about the scar on his hand, but they forgot that the word "scar" was a very comprehensive one. Taking them altogether it would be next to impossible for any man to search in the streets of Boston and find a person so exactly answering the description in the record. The whole defence, it was claimed, was evidently got up by the colored man Jones, who having learned that the slave escaped March 24, from Col. Suttle, used that as a basis for action; the whole statement of Mr. Jones was asserted to be coined for the occasion; in his testimony the counsel said Jones gives the names of certain persons on whom he called with the person at the bar on the day they first met; all of them are his friends, and here is a reason why he is so well supported. The thing was planned; Jones, we know, has a feeling in this matter, that he has been around the Court House, and that he is the main defence. Jones says he went to the City Hall building with Burns, and was around there; and yet the keeper, Gould, saw no man with Jones assisting him. As to the story of Burns cleaning windows at South Boston, that was not to be believed; doubtless Jones worked there, assisted by some negro man, and several persons testify to having seen Burns there; but they were but casual observers, a hundred of whom were not worth as witnesses so much as one man like Brent, who had Burns in his house for months; Drew never remarked any scar, and even he had his memory refreshed a little by conversing with Jones before coming into court; all other witnesses labored under a mistake about it, and Maddox's story was a sheer fabrication. Mr. Brent failed only in respect to the date, in fixing the Sunday before March 24 as the last time he saw Burns; to be sure, it might have been one or two Sundays before; yet even allowing the date to fail, the identification and proof of service due entitled the claimants to a certificate; in criminal cases, where a deed is charged on a given day, and proved to have been done a month before, it had been no bar; while this proceeding was not even a complaint, but a mere claim on which the court was to adjudicate. It was a suspicious fact that the first thing heard of Burns he was an utter stranger, asking another stranger for work in Washington street; nothing before that time being known of him. Where could he have come from? He himself has answered that question—from Richmond, Virginia; and this, with the record and Mr. Brent's testimony, is sufficient. Had he not been Suttle's slave, would he ever have acknowledged it? His own statement is, too, that he has been here two months, or just about the time he has been missed. Congress has a right to prescribe what shall be competent evidence in the United States courts; much more so in the inferior tribunals. It has enacted that the record shall be conclusive proof; we put in the record first, and because we have gone further and corroborated it by a witness, is no reason why it should be destroyed. Millspaugh's affidavit is not needed, for the record is higher and stronger. The question of his title to the man is not for this court, though it is certain that the hiring of a man to Millspaugh cannot destroy Suttle's right of property in him. He is Suttle's property; and the only question is, is he identified so that the court can grant the certificate accordingly? If the man be taken away he must go to Virginia first, and once there, the laws provide how a colored man may bring a freedom suit if wrongfully restricted. No time, Mr. Thomas said, could be wasted on the general remarks of the defence. As for the power of this tribunal, it was similar to that conferred on United States Courts by the statute of 1793. There is, it was also said, a clause in the Constitution which provides that no laws in the several States shall prevent the enforcement of United States laws respecting fugitives from service or labor; it was intended for the good of the South, but is mutual in its operation. Further, any objection to the fugitive statut. and its summary proceedings, must apply equally to escaped criminals. Mr. Thomas concluded with again referring to the testimony, and asked if there was any reasonable doubt that the man's name was Anthony Burns, that he was the slave of Col. Suttle, and that at some time or other this spring he escaped from Virginia.

At the conclusion of the arguments, which closed at a quarter past six o'clock, the Court stated that there was other business to be transacted to-morrow, and directed an adjournment to Friday morning at 9 o'clock. The Commissioner's decision will then probably be given. The session of to-day was an unbroken one of nine and a quarter hours' duration, six hours and thirty minutes of which was occupied by the two arguments.

TELEGRAPHIC.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS—SPECULATIONS AS TO THE RESULT OF THE CASE—INTENSE ANXIETY, ETC.

BOSTON, June 1, 1854.

It is reported that the entire first brigade of Massachusetts Militia has been ordered under arms to-morrow at 7 o'clock A. M.

The United States troops, 150 in number, remain in the Court House as a special guard of the alleged fugitive Burns.

The State military have been withdrawn from the City Hall, but one or two companies are under orders at their armories.

Very few people remain about the Court House.

The public generally manifest intense anxiety about the decision in the case to be given to-morrow morning, when an immense crowd will doubtless be present.

A large meeting of clergymen to consider the interests of freedom was held in this city to-day. It was called by the Rev. H. M. Dexter, who carried the clergymen's remonstrance on the Nebraska bill to Washington. Dr. Barstow, of Keene, presided.

There is much anxiety felt and speculation indulged in as to the decision of Commissioner Loring. The calling out of a full brigade of State military by the Governor is commented upon, and various opinions expressed as to its policy or necessity. The brigade will muster on the Common at 7 o'clock A. M.

It is stated—and in many quarters believed—that if the decision is against the prisoner, these troops will be ordered to enforce a writ of replevin already made out, and to take Burns from the United States authorities.

The counsel of Col. Suttle denies that new proceedings will be instituted against Burns if he is declared free by the Commissioner.

M. A. White, free soiler, of Watertown, has brought an action against one of the Marshal's deputies, and laid the damages at $1,000, for being rudely repulsed by a United States soldier from entering the court room.

Patrick Lynch, of the 4th Regiment U. S. Artillery, has also sued Mr. White for assault on the same occasion, laying the damages at $1,500.

## Police Intelligence.

*A Youthful Burglar.*—A lad nine years of age, named John Understiller, was detected at five o'clock yesterday morning, in the refectory of John McDonough, No. 413 Broadway, having in his possession several silver coins, and a counterfeit half dollar, which he had stolen from the money drawer. He had been assisted into the place by an older accomplice, who forced open a window shutter, broke out a pane of glass, and helped the younger through it into the refectory. At the approach of the police the rascal fled, leaving his young accomplice to take care of himself. He was taken to the lower police court, and locked up by Justice Bogart.

*Outrage upon a Female.*—A man named John Kelly was yesterday arrested by policeman Tierny, of the Seventeenth ward, charged with rape upon the person of Jane McGuirk, a servant in the family of Mr. Baker, at No. 168 third avenue. It is charged that he forced the female into a room, fastened the door, and then committed the outrage, after which he let in a companion, who, with his assistance, repeated it. Kelly was locked up to await examination. The accomplice has not been arrested.

## The Eclipse at the National Observatory.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY,
WASHINGTON, May 29, 1854.

The sky was clear, and circumstances favorable for observing the solar eclipse of Friday last, the 26th inst.

The sun was without spots, and the attention of observers was especially directed to the beginning and the end of the eclipse.

Mr. Ferguson observed with the large equatorial, and Professor Keith, for the last contact, with the west transit, lifted from its Ys and mounted on the reversing apparatus. The observations with these two instruments I consider, on account of their power, the most reliable; though Professors Yarnall, Major, and Hubbard also made observations, the first with the comet-seeker, and the two last-named with small telescopes of about 2½-inch apertures.

| | *Washington, mean time.* Hours. | Min. | Sec. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beginning, by Mr. Ferguson | 4 | 2 | 37 57 |
| End, " " | 6 | 27 | 26 46 |
| End, by Professor Keith | | | 29 64 |

These observations agree remarkably well with the times predicted by Lieut. Davis, of the Nautical Almanac. M. F. MAURY, Lieut. U. S. Navy.

THE PRICE OF WOOL, we see it stated, is likely to rule lower this year than last. In the Eastern markets the rates are from 10 to 12 cts. per lb. below those of last year, while in England, owing to the reduction in the prices of woollen fabrics, and the increasing use of cotton with wool, the price of the latter has declined 20 per cent below last year's figures. The present clip is sure to be much larger than any which has preceded it, induced by the high prices of last year. The prices range from 39 to 47 cts.

## Santa Anna—Official Account of his Brilliant Victory.

VIVA LA NACION MEXICANA.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR AND MARINE.—Most Excellent Senor—I have the honor to inform your Excellency of another glorious and brilliant triumph gained by this division over the rebels under Don Juan Alvarez in the mountain of Peregrino, where by forced marches through by roads, he had assembled his entire force, taken a most advantageous position and prepared to give us battle; but the valor of our soldiers soon undeceived the rebels.

As your Excellency has already been apprised, on the 26th inst. the seige of Acapulco was raised and our troops marched forth in good order, though slowly, owing to the fact that the horses and baggage mules were much exhausted for want of food and pasture. It was thought the enemy would not leave the walls of Acapulco, but on the 28th a few armed men were discovered in the Egido.

It was instantly divined by his Serene Highness that the enemy must have assembled in force on the summit of Mount Peregrino, and fortified that strong position, with the intention of giving battle and endeavoring to extricate themselves from the critical position in which they were placed. Therefore we prepared for action, and despite the fatigue of the troops and bad condition of the animals, a forced march was made to the ranch of Agua del Perro, distant about one league and a half from the Peregrino, and early this morning his Serene Highness, with 1,800 chosen infantry, and four pieces of artillery, took up his march towards the point where he supposed the rebels were fortified and lying in wait. The enemy had, in fact, taken possession of El Peregrino, and their intentions were exactly what the President had suspected. This point, formidable on either side, but principally on that of the contemplated attack, fortified beforehand, was occupied by the entire force from Acapulco. Our troops commenced to ascend the long and rugged hill side; when suddenly they received the fire in front and on both flanks of a large body of men lying in ambush on the side of the mountain. But animated and encouraged by the presence of his Serene Highness, they promptly and effectively returned the fire, and the attack was so vigorously followed up that the rebels were forced to retreat up the mountain and take refuge behind their fortifications.

His Serene Highness himself then superintended the placing in an advantageous position of two howitzers, protected by which our soldiers, leaping from rock to rock and from ravine to ravine, charged and took at the point of the bayonet the entrenchment of the enemy, and at the summit of the Peregrino completely routing the enemy, who fled in the greatest terror down the opposite side of the mountain, pursued in their flight by the fire of our soldiers for more than half a league. In less than one hour the battle was fought and won, and the victory had already been given for the heavy convoy which accompanies the army, and which had been left at Agua del Perro with the remainder of the soldiers, to join the victorious advance, when it was discovered that a detachment of five hundred rebels, under the command of D. Tomas Moreno, had attacked the rear guard, but the vigorous resistance of the escort and of the 11th battalion, which very opportunely countermarched to its assistance after the victory, soon routed and put the enemy to flight.

The victory has been complete. All the officers and men of our army acquitted themselves nobly, and merit the thanks of their country. The enemy have been severely chastised—their dismay is absolute, and it is utterly impossible for them ever again to unite any considerable force. True, the number of victims has not been few—the loss being heavy on their side. But the blood that has been shed will ever rest upon those who unfurled the standard of a criminal and barbarous war. The prisoners which we have made from the forces of Alvarez state that the people are groaning beneath the burden of the contributions for corn and personal services which this chieftain levies by force upon the men and women of the country.

His Serene Highness had intended to countermarch immediately upon Acapulco, but it is impossible to operate during the present season in this section of the country, where the enemy have burnt and destroyed everything upon which men and horses might subsist.

His Serene Highness being convinced that the rebels, although no longer disposed to meet the national troops, will not at present return to their allegiance because of the hallucination they are held by an individual who unfortunately has for so long a time ruled in this State, has determined to wage against them the only kind of warfare which the present season and condition of the country admit. Therefore General Luis Noreaga is ordered to march from Venta Vieja for Ayutla, a distance of twenty-five leagues from Acapulco, with 1,500 men and two pieces of artillery. Another section of the troops will remain at Buena Vista, and a third will take up its position in Tecpan by the Costa Grande. These three divisions surround the territory of the rebels, and will operate by flanks and centre upon the forces of Alvarez. By these means and the close blockade of the port of Acapulco, the revolution will soon die of its own accord without further efforts on the part of the government.

It only remains for me to say that his Serene Highness desires that you should communicate this plausible news to the other Ministers and officers of government, and cause it to be published in the official paper for the information and satisfaction of the people of the Republic.

God and Liberty! Camp on the banks of the Papagayo, April 30, 1854. [Signed] BLANCO.

To the Minister of Relations.

## Political Intelligence.

Robert Miller, the democratic and Know Nothing candidate for Councilman was elected in New Brunswick, N. J., on the 29th ult.

A meeting of the national democracy of Towanda, Bradford county Pa., (David Wilmot's town,) was held on the 20th ult., in favor of the Nebraska bill, at which strong resolutions were passed in favor of the measure, and speeches delivered by Mr Elwell and other distinguished gentlemen.

Col. Medary, of Ohio, declines being a candidate for Congress

The Petersburg (Va.) *South Side Democrat*, of the 30th ult says—It gives us unfeigned pleasure to record the utter defeat of the Know-Nothing candidate in Wheeling and Ohio county for the sheriffalty. The most strenuous exertions were made by these incendiaries to press their candidate upon the public and secure his election, and to attain this end, alliances of all descriptions were entered into, but the strong conservative sense of the community concentrated itself, and the result is the election of Wickham, democrat, by a majority of 700 in a county which has hitherto given a whig majority of about 500. We suppose whigs and democrats united, as they should, to defeat the Know-Nothings.

CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.—The whole number of prisoners in confinement on the 1st of April, 1853, was 187; since received 75—total, 256. There were discharged during the year, by expiration of term, 41, by the Legislature 9, died 15—total 65, leaving the number on hand April 1st, 1854, 191, or two more than the year before. The number of prisoners from New Haven county is 55, New London 36, Hartford 29, Litchfield 35, Fairfield 21, Tolland 8, Windham 7, and Middlesex 3. There are in prison for murder, 14; manslaughter, 10; attempt to murder, 6; attempt to kill, 6; burglary, 55; theft, 20; arson, 11; attempt at rape, 11; horse-stealing, 9; rape, 6; pension frauds, 4. There are 23 prisoners under 20 years of age, and 7 over 60. Connecticut was the birth place of 95 of the prisoners, New York furnished 22, Rhode Island 8, Vermont 6, Maine 4, Virginia 3, Maryland 2, Georgia, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania, each 1, Ireland 24, England 8, Scotland, Germany, St. Jago, and Sandwich Islands, each 1, unknown 4. There has been an unusual amount of sickness in the prison during the year, and, as before stated, 14 deaths have occurred, of which 9 were from consumption, 3 from typhus fever, 1 from dysentery, and one from inflammation of the brain.

THE SOUTHERN METHODIST CONFERENCE AND SLAVERY.—On the 25th inst. the Conference acted upon the report of the committee appointed upon the ninth section of the Discipline. It will gratify the friends of the church everywhere in the South to learn that the ninth section was expunged, as well as all other parts of the Discipline which condemned the institution of slavery. The general rule forbidding "the purchasing of men, women and children, with the intention to enslave them," and which has reference to the African slave trade, was retained, though the vote upon the expurgation of this rule, was 47 to 54. The Methodist Church has thus placed itself upon Scripture foundations upon this subject, and deserves and will receive the commendation of the Southern people for its bold and manly assertion of the Apostolic doctrine upon this vexed question, in the face of the insane clamors of a wild fanaticism which has substituted its puling philanthropy for the word of God.—*Columbus (Ga.) Sentinel, May 26.*

ELOPEMENT IN KENTUCKY.—A Mrs. Davidson, residing a few miles from Lawrenceburg, Ky., left her home on the 20th inst., in company with a married man—who, by the way, was also her brother-in-law. The guilty woman not only abandoned him to whom she had pledged vows of fidelity at the marriage altar, but also deserted two helpless children, one of them a babe not a year old. Mr. D. was awakened about eleven o'clock, on the night in question, by the coughing of his youngest child, and then discovered that his wife had disappeared. The nest was still warm, but the bird had taken flight. Upon going to the door he observed his wife and her paramour a short distance from the house, and at first determined to shoot them; but, on reflection, determined to let them escape unharmed. The most aggravated feature of the case, however, and that which seemed to affect the forsaken husband more than the loss of his frail partner, was, that the man (whose name was not given) had borrowed money of him on Saturday morning, which was doubtless used in carrying off his wife. The runaways also took with them a fine horse, valued at $150, a gold watch, and other articles of value.

MR. FILLMORE'S VISIT TO THE HERMITAGE.—The Nashville *Banner*, referring to the late visit of ex-President Fillmore to the Hermitage, at the invitation of Mr. Jackson, says:—

He visited the tomb of Gen. Jackson, whose remains rest in the garden of the Hermitage, by the side of his wife. The monument which marks his resting place is as plain and republican as was the character of this illustrious citizen. It bears no inscription save his name and the date of his birth and death. The sarcophagus from Palestine when offered him was declined. He said "the simplicity of our system of government forbids my acceptance of the honor intended to be bestowed." At four o'clock an elegant and sumptuous repast was furnished, good enough for Prince Albert, the Czar, and Napoleon. The company then left the Hermitage, and called at Major Andrew J. Donaldson's, where the hospitalities of the Hermitage neighborhood were more than sustained by all that was polite and sumptuous in fare; Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Donaldson doing the honors with suavity and grace at their respective homes.

## Railroads in Brooklyn.

### THE CITY OF CHURCHES LOOKING UP.

The consolidation of Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Bushwick will be preceded by another movement still more important and gratifying to the inhabitants of our sister city, and this is the construction of six lines of railroad, verging from the Fulton ferry to all parts of the city, and to the suburbs. This great enterprize is undertaken by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, who recently obtained a charter to run lines of city railroad through all the principal thoroughfares of Brooklyn, having for capital $2,500,000. Great preparations are now being made, and several thousand men are employed in the construction of these roads. The first line will be laid along Water street to the Navy Yard. The second, branching off from Fulton street, the Sands street line, will run to the intersection of Brooklyn and Williamsburg. The third line will branch off at Myrtle avenue, where it will be continued for nearly two miles, extending back into the country. The fourth line, the Fulton avenue one, will run out to the village of Flatbush. The fifth, and perhaps the most important of all the lines, will run from the Fulton ferry to the City Hall, when it will branch off at Court street, and be continued as far as Greenwood Cemetery. This line, in a few years, will be extended out as far as the beautiful village of Fort Hamilton. The sixth line, which will not be commenced until all the rest are finished, will run from the Fulton ferry, along Furman street (South) to Atlantic street, and from there the track will be laid to Hamilton avenue ferry, where persons may take the cars for Greenwood; the road at this point will run as far as Court street, where the junction of the two lines takes place.

Thus it will be seen that five lines of city railroad are in process of construction, and one, the last mentioned, in contemplation. The first five mentioned lines will be opened for travel on the Fourth of July (rather an auspicious day for the occasion too).

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, although a monopoly, is composed of some of the very best citizens of standing in the city. All owners of the present lines of omnibuses are also shareholders in the project, whose utmost endeavors, we presume, will be made to render this mode of travelling one of the most comfortable, economical, and best regulated ever in existence.

The cars will be painted in a neat and handsome style, and the name of each line marked in readable letters over the windows. The most important as well as the most commendable feature in this great improvement to the good people of Brooklyn is the very reasonable fare fixed upon by the company, namely, three cents on the shortest routes, and four cents on the longest, which taking into consideration the fare charged on New York lines, is extremely low, and no doubt will be highly satisfactory to all parties concerned.

This great improvement will be the means of converting a place a few years ago only a village into a grand city, containing a quarter of a million of souls, and ranking next to the Empire City in population. New York will have a large sister city indeed, and one worthy of relationship in every respect excepting commerce. This difficulty may be obviated some day, however, if Long Island should become a State, and Brooklyn a port of entry.

People doing business in New York, can now arrive at their stores just as cheap as those living in the upper part of Gotham. The fare on the railroad being only three or four cents, and the ferriage only one cent, the ticket expense of going from the remotest parts of Brooklyn to the City Hall in New York will not amount to as much as that incurred in coming down town in the cars or omnibuses of this city.

This movement, combined with that of consolidation and the water works, (so long needed,) will have a decided effect to increase Brooklyn wonderfully in size and population—so much so, that residents of New York need not at all be astonished to find themselves in a few years side by side with one of the most beautiful, extensive, and populous cities on this continent.

## Coroners' Inquests.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Frenchman, twenty-two years of age, named Eugene Carler, was found dead in bed yesterday morning, at No. 93 Hudson street. Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest upon the body, when it appeared in evidence that the health of deceased had been poor for the last five months, and lately he had been addicted to strong drink. On Wednesday he went on board a ship in the North river, where he drank some fourth proof brandy; he returned home in the course of the evening somewhat intoxicated, and died before morning. The jury rendered a verdict of death by congestion of the brain, produced by intemperance

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest at the foot of Montgomery street, on the body of an unknown man, found floating in the river. The body was much decomposed, and appeared to have been in the water several weeks. He appeared about the age of forty years, dressed in a black pilot cloth jacket, vest and pants, red undershirt, and gray woollen socks. His death was supposed to have been caused by drowning, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

DISGRACEFUL.—The Louisville *Times* tells a story of a woman who came up the river from New Orleans in the Winfield Scott. She offered the captain her purse, containing all the money she had, which he took, and gave her back a dollar and a half. When the boat arrived at Louisville, her trunk was detained until she would pay $12 50; but she had no money, and when the boat left she was taken with it. On arriving at Madison, she was put ashore at midnight, and left. Some scoundrels there tried to take advantage of her desolate condition, but she escaped their grasp and got on board the David White, where she told her sad story. Capt. Martin treated her with great kindness, and a collection was made by the passengers, and a handsome sum was made up for her. She was from Mobile, and came to Louisville to see a brother, who died before she reached there. Her name is Mrs. Genora Vendell.

## Married.

On Thursday, June 1, by the Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, Mr. CHAS H. WHITFIELD and Miss EMILIE LOUISE, daughter of John S. Hadley, Esq., all of this city.

On Thursday, June 1, by the Rev. S. H. Cone, Mr. FREDERICK A. MORGAN to Miss CECELIA F. SCOFIELD, all of this city.

On Thursday, May 25, by the Rev. James L. Shock, at St. James' Church, Mr. J. KELLOGG to Miss A. L. WIRSE, both of this city.

On Wednesday, May 31, by the Rev. Father McKenna, JOHN MURPHY to MARGARET CARROLL, of Wexford, Ireland. Wexford papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 1, by the Rev. James L. Hodges, D. D., Mr. HENRY A. CLARK to Miss LYDIA W. SUMNER, both of Boston.

At Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 1, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, JOHN H. BOYNTON to THEODOSIA, daughter of the late Chester Clark.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 1, at the Church of the Pilgrims, by Rev James J. Bell, Mr. JOHN F. BELL to Miss MARTHA E., only daughter of Dr. H. May, all of Brooklyn.

On Thursday, June 1, at St. John's church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Stephen H. Battin, of Cooperstown, N. Y., J. LAWRENCE BREWSTER and ELIZABETH, second daughter of Saml. M. Morgan, Esq., both of the former place.

On Monday, May 29, at Brooklyn, by the Rev. D. P. Sandford, H. C. MATSELL to Mrs. MARGARET A. MATSELL, all of this city.

At St. Paul's church, Sing Sing, on Thursday, June 1, by the Rev. Mr. Halsey, J. FITZGERALD, Jr., of Philadelphia, to MARTHA J., daughter of Henry Storms, of the former place.

At Glen Cove, L. I., on Thursday morning, June 1, by the Rev. Thomas Mallaby, THOMAS T. JACKSON, of this city, to Miss Mary E., only daughter of the late Charles W. Clement, of the former place.

At South Bridgton, Me., on Saturday, May 27, by Rev. Jos. P. Fessenden, JAMES HENRY PERRINO, of Jacksonville, California, to MARIANNA R. BRACKETT, of Denmark.

California papers please copy.

## Died.

Suddenly, on Wednesday, May 31, GEORGE MILLS, aged 33 years, 10 months and 4 days.

His friends and acquaintances, also the members and ex-members of Clinton Engine Company, No 41, members of Clinton Guard, members of Henry Lewis Guard, members of Jackson Hose Company, No. 13, members of Live Oak Engine Company, No. 44, and friends of his brothers-in-law, Capt. John Darrony, A. Miller, W. Lawrence, and Chas. H. Reed, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 210 Stanton street, this afternoon, at one o'clock, without further invitation. The friends of Mr. Henry Lewis, also, are specially requested to attend the funeral, the deceased being his right hand friend.

On Thursday, June 1, CHARLES T., son of Charles D. Webb, aged 14 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from No. 194 East Broadway, without further notice

On Thursday, June 1, of consumption, THOMAS TIGNEY, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the friends of his brother, Wm. Tigney, and brothers-in-law, Isaiah Stites, Obadiah and John D. Cooper, are most respectfully requested to attend his funeral, to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, from No. 54 Raymond street, near Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

On Wednesday, May 31, after a short and severe illness, Mr. JOHN N. COYNE, in the 39th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 288 Pacific street, near Smith street, South Brooklyn, to-morrow afternoon, at four o'clock, precisely. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

"Requiescat in pace."

At Harlem, on Thursday, June 1, MARY S., wife of John D. Lee.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, 196th street, near Fourth avenue. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation, at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Cal fornia, Bridgeport, and Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

At Harlem, on Thursday morning, June 1, WILLIAM GRADDEY, aged 49 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in law, James L. Mason, corner of 122d street and Third avenue

# MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

## Movements of Ocean Steamers.

| NAMES | LEAVE | FOR | DATE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hermann | Southampton | New York | May 24 |
| Niagara | Liverpool | Boston | May 27 |
| Pacific | Liverpool | New York | May 31 |
| Franklin | New York | Havre | June 3 |
| City of Manchester | Philadelphia | Liverpool | June 3 |
| Arabia | Liverpool | New York | June 3 |
| North Star | New York | Aspinwall | June 5 |
| Prometheus | New York | San Juan | June 5 |
| Illinois | New York | Aspinwall | June 5 |
| America | Boston | Liverpool | June 7 |
| Union | Havre | New York | June 7 |
| Black Warrior | New York | Hav. & Mobile | June 9 |
| Baltic | New York | Liverpool | June 10 |

☞ *All packages and letters intended for the* NEW YORK HERALD *should be sealed.*

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 4 30 | MOON SETS | 00 09 |
| SUN SETS | 7 25 | HIGH WATER | 00 31 |

## Port of New York, June 1, 1854.

CLEARED.

Steamship Southerner, Ewan, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Florida, Sanneman, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.