GREECE AND AMERICA.

An Appeal to the People of the United States.

Startling Developements of the Condition of the Greeks.

DUPLICITY OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH, &c., &c., &c.

FREE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:—

There is no other people to whom the Macedonians, the Thessalians, the Epirotes, the Thracians, the Cretans, the Sciotes, the Rhodians, the Cyprians, the inhabitants of the coast of Asia Minor, of Syria, and of the other provinces under the yoke of the Mohamedans, to whom they can look up to for aid, than you. For four hundred years this people have been groaning under the oppressive yoke of the Turk. They have been suffering what no other people have suffered. Eight generations have been swept away since their first oppressors, the Turks, invaded their country, destroyed their temples, or turned them into mosques, cut off the tongues of a great many of their children, that they may forget the Greek language and Christian religion, deprived them of all the rights of citizens and of human beings, made razzias on the people of the country, and turned into a wilderness what once was so fair and so rich.

Citizens of the United States—Peaceful habitations and flourishing villages have been swept away from the face of the earth by the Turks; wealthy and great cities have been reduced to ruins and insignificance. The Turks, ever since they conquered these countries, have been destroying what they have found; and they have built nothing—everything has been withering before them. Schools, education, the arts and sciences, commerce and political rights, have faded before them. Our country is desolate, and where the voice of prayer and thanksgiving were once heard, we now hear but the cry of the owl and jackall. These are facts known to all of us. Visit Naousa, Berœa, and Cassandra, in Macedonia, and you will see the stones and the ruins stained, and if you inquire of the people how they became so stained, you will be answered that they were stained by the blood of the myriads of children, women, and old men that were butchered by Abouloubut, Pasha of the city of Thessalonica. Yes, dear Americans, I saw with my own eyes the ears of thousands of Greeks cut off, and brought in baskets into the city of Thessalonica, into the house of the Pasha; and with my own eyes I saw loads of men's heads brought and exposed in piles before the Pasha and his people. Visit Ipsara and Scio, and you will see the ruins dyed with blood, and you will see the marble floor of the churches, to the present day, marked by the bloody impressions of the bodies of the slain that died on the spot. Americans! happy people! sons of Washington and Franklin—thirteen millions of immortal souls sent me here to call upon you for sympathy and help. They want your assistance—they need your help. It is enough, they cry—four hundred years of slavery is enough to suffer, and we cannot suffer longer. They call upon you, Americans, to turn your sympathizing eyes upon them. You have assisted our brethren, the Greeks, that are now free—assist us now. It was we that fought the battles of the revolution of 1821. Our fathers bled—our old men were massacred—our mothers, and sisters, and brothers, have been led into captivity. Americans, the person who addresses you now, in the name of thirteen million Christian Greeks, is the only one of a large family of Macedonia that is alive, having been saved from the Turks by American citizens. Yes, Americans! it was the noble sons of America that snatched me from worse than death, and brought me to New York, and educated me, and taught me truth and liberty. It was P. H. Vandervoort, R. E. Glover, J. Whiting, and Daniel Jeptson, who brought me to the land of the free. You all received me then, and all blessed me, and tried to enlighten me and make me happy. For a poor orphan Greek boy you felt compassion; you did for him more than a father could do; and now that he comes before you as the representative of thirteen million of his suffering fellow countrymen, longing for the blessings which you enjoy, and which have been taught to them by him whom you taught and blest, and whom you charged to do to his countrymen what you had done for him, will you not give ear to his humble voice? What! for a poor Greek boy to feel compassion, and not for a whole race of men? I know the Americans are too noble. I know you will not abandon a brave people. Oh, you are too noble; you will do good to my country. It is lawful to do good. It is our duty to do good. When the men of Macedonia invited by night, St. Paul, he went over to them and preached to them the gospel. Now, the men of Macedonia have sent me to entreat you, in the name of everything that is dear and holy, to assist them in the defence of the pure doctrines which St. Paul preached. The same Macedonians are calling on you to come over and help them. We have called upon the Christians of Europe, but they heard us not; they have united with the oppressors of our race; England and France fight against us; English and French officers, dressed in Turkish uniforms, lead the armies of the Turks against us; English and French men-of-war carry provisions to our enemies, and accompany their fleet against us; French and English men of war visit our ports, threatening us that they will hang us from the mast if we fight against the Turks. They have destroyed seventeen villages in Paromythia, and slain all the children, the old, and the feeble. An English agent, under the name of American, or Christian, philanthropist, went about in the midst of our people, expressing his compassion for them, and for the success of liberty. He noted the names of all that sympathising opened their feelings to him, and gave a list to the Pacha, who punished all this people. Americans, our wrongs are great—more than flesh and blood can bear. We asked for aid from the free Greeks; contributions were made, assistance was sent, but before it could reach our brothers in the field, the Christians of France captured the vessel; and, Oh, heaven, the offerings of the poor for the distressed were thrown overboard. Yes, Americans, it is true, they did so; and when the news reached the ears of the people they wept, but the English and the French and the Turkish consuls laughed them to scorn. Americans, again, it is more than we can bear. Do not believe what they write in the English and French newspapers about Russian gold and Russian intrigues. Whenever the Greeks do not become blind organs to the wishes of England and France, they accuse them of being paid by the Russians. The Greeks are good only when they do what the interests of England and France demand. But if the Greeks act for the interests of their own country, they are paid by Russia; they are the tools of Russia; Russian gold and Russian intrigue are said to have been the cause of all that does not please the Western Powers.

Americans, we ordered 8,000 muskets from Antwerp to be sent to us. We paid for them, but the English captured and carried them to Malta.

I am a free citizen of the United States. When a little boy I was brought here. I was educated in Mount Pleasant Classical Institution, at Amherst, Mass. I graduated in Columbia College. I can never be a friend to despotism. I am no Russian; but unfortunately so it is, Russia has shown more Christian feeling than England and France in this affair. The Greeks and all my countrymen are not Russian, but they ought to sympathise with any one that will sympathise with them. The Western Powers are forcing them to become attached to the Russian. But they wish to be free, and one kind smile from America will be enough. Americans, if annexation be too much for this brave people to expect, whatever you do will be thankfully received. You Americans have opened schools in Greece—you breathed in our hearts the spirit of liberty—you have planted the tree of liberty: now support it.

The English and French papers have been misrepresenting us. We wrote and forwarded refutations, but they refused publishing them in their papers.

If the object of the English and French is to curb the power of Russia, and keep the integrity of Turkey, why do they not do what the Christians have proposed? There are 12,000,000 of Christians, and 3,000,000 of Turks. The Greeks are willing to have the Turks live with them as fellow-citizens. They ask for equality and laws, and religious toleration—to separate Church from the State—and to be governed constitutionally. Then there will be no cause for Russia to interfere; and in case she does, there will be a population of 15,000,000 to defend their country; and then in case of their being too weak to defend themselves against Russia, it will be easier for the Western Powers to assist a nation of 15,000,000 in perfect agreement with themselves, than now, being no more than 3,000,000 of Turks in the midst of 12,000,000 of hostile Christians.

Americans! read the epistles of Anglicanus, written by an Englishman. But rather than believe what English and French newspapers say, send a committee of American citizens into Greece, and we will abide by their decision. Americans! I have been trying to do what you have taught me—my duty. I have done, and am trying to do all I can alone. I have sacrificed all. I am now pleading the cause of the oppressed. If I succeed, we shall all [illegible] all I could do. We [illegible] meat and water, but God must give the increase. To that great Being I surrender the cause of my injured country, and may He enlighten our hearts and understandings to do what is right. Americans, my last word is, remember that the 13,000,000 of people whom I represent, and whose cause I am pleading, are of flesh and blood like you, and that they are in the greatest need.

I am, sincerely yours, gratefully,
C. EVANGELIDI.

P. S.—I intend publishing a pamphlet—the "Catechism of the Greek Church"—that you may know whether the Greeks are idolaters and worse than Turks, as they have been represented by some.

The Rock Island Expedition.

OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO, Illinois, June 3, 1854.

City Crowded with Eastern Visitors—The Rock Island Railroad Excursion—Ex-President Fillmore Among the Number—Chicago, its Location, its Ultimate Destination, &c.

The city is filled with visiters from the East, destined for the Rock Island railroad excursion and the trip up the Mississippi to the Falls of St. Antony and St. Paul's, in Minnesota. The rush by the cars during the last two days, has been so great that scores could find no resting place at the hotels. Sleeping out was resorted to, as at Saratoga; otherwise many would have been compelled to shirk for themselves in the best manner they might; and this is not very agreeable for strangers, particularly with wives at their arms. The Tremont House, the St. Nicholas of the West, is headquarters for the excursionists. Ex-President Fillmore arrived amongst the earliest. He has spent two-thirds of his time for three days in the halls and public parlors of the house. He is particularly attentive, and very colloquial with all who are made his acquaintance. His body guard is Nathan K. Hall, of Buffalo, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States for life, of the Northern district of New York, under the seal manual of Mr. Fillmore when President. Mr. F. has never been so far West before in his life, and intends to proceed with the party to Minnesota.

No other ex-President has ever visited this, the garden city, except Mr. Van Buren, who was here a few years since, and came to regulate some land speculations in this region. On Friday (yesterday) afternoon, the Mayor and several of the dignitaries of the city paid their respects to Mr. Fillmore, and spent an hour in his company very agreeably. This trip is intended, like his recent one South, for the purpose of showing himself to the leading whig politicians, whose support he desires to obtain for the presidential nomination in 1856. Close upon his heels followed Thurlow Weed. He has a friend for the presidency, whose prospects must not be injured by the rambles of the ex-President. On Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, the excursion train leaves this city, arriving at Rock Island at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

A stranger visiting Chicago for the first time, will at once be struck with astonishment with its commerce, its trade, and the industry of its citizens. There is no city in the interior of the country which possesses the water and rail advantages which this now does. Its commerce is as extensive as the western lakes. It has communication with all the harbors on lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan, and soon will have with Superior. Its railroad facilities are now more extensive and varied than any other point; and when the population of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Oregon, Nebraska, and Kansas become what it will be in twenty years, no man can now begin to predict the importance which this city is ultimately destined to occupy. Within the last five years great attention has been paid to the erection of warehouses, stores, private residences, &c. Within that period hundreds of large, elegant and substantial buildings have been erected. There are twelve hundred in course of construction, many with white marble, as elegant as Stewart's, near the Park, in New York. The attention paid to the erection of private dwellings has called out the skill of the architects here; and any one taking a view of some of the mansions, particularly several in Michigan avenue, will find them nearly equal in exterior splendor to those of the merchant princes in your Fifth avenue. The most costly are built with Milwaukie brick, such as are in the Trinity Buildings, in Broadway, New York, which, with a paint of the same light cream color and white pencilling, render the exterior beautiful in the extreme. The mechanics here are, however, deficient in New York architecture, which should at once be introduced.

The Chicago river, or rather canal, runs through the northeastern and eastern sections of the city. On either side are storehouses and grain elevators of immense magnitude. All the vessels trading with this port enter this canal on the easterly side of the city from Lake Michigan, and are towed (those with sails only) by small tugs to all points in the canal. This keeps half a dozen draw bridges in pretty general motion, to the great annoyance of the hundreds of carts, carriages, and other vehicles, besides a constant stream of pedestrians, crossing between the north and south part of the city. The bridges are easily and expeditiously moved, and two of them are probably the greatest span, allowing more space for vessels, than any other in the country. The plan upon which they are built ought to be used for the bridge at Albany, on the Hudson, in case one is constructed there. The docks and storehouses are piled mountains high with merchandise and other freight, destined for the fartner west and south. More merchandise arrived here yesterday, than was received in a whole season ten or twelve years ago. This is destined to be the great distributing port of merchandise, and the mammoth receiving depot of the productions of the West.

More railroads centre here than at any other point on this continent, extending in every direction—east, south, and west—penetrating as far as civilization and population will warrant. Many of them are adding largely to their space and dimensions in this city; the most extensive, however, is the Illinois Central. Some twenty acres of the lake shore, on the east, is being prepared for business and passenger accommodations. Immense freight houses are being constructed, and in a short time storehouses and grain elevators will be erected to receive and discharge into Buffalo vessels the wheat from the granaries of the far distant prairies. This must evidently become the great mart for this controlling staple, and dealers and shippers in New York and Boston will be compelled to locate themselves here, as the business will be too immense to pay commissions as is now, and always has been the case, to agents and runners.

This whole city, now boasting of its sixty thousand souls, is a scene of activity not known west of the seaboard. Indeed, the magnificent steamers and heavy draught schooners, with shrouds, and ropes and rigging creaking in a northwester, together with the wide expanse of this inland ocean, remind a person very forcibly of the New York crowded South and West streets, with their ships alongside. Business of all kinds, especially mechanical, is driven at a 2:40 speed. Not an idle person is seen in the streets—not even a beggar. Wages for mechanics and laborers are nearly up to New York; as, for instance, stone cutters lately struck for and obtained two dollars and fifty cents a day, quitting at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and their weekly pay regularly in cash.

There is one kind of business, however, which is being overdone, and that is, jobbing in real estate. Speculators are as thick as June bugs, and as impudent and importunate as the old clothes dealers in Chatham street. Their plan has been to purchase a plot of ground in the suburbs of the city, of five or ten acres, cut it up in lots of about twenty-five by one hundred feet, and then offer them for sale to any person who will advance fifty dollars on a lot, the entire sum running from five hundred to two or three thousand dollars a lot. This first instalment generally covers the original cost to the speculator, and the remainder he gives credit on for ten years or so, by securing an annual payment. Many thousands of dollars have been annually accumulated by shrewd Yankees, who come as perfect strangers. This mania has reached the business portion of the city. Landlords are now receiving rents, in many instances, much higher, in comparison with their investments, than anything in New York out of Wall street and Broadway. This speculating mania is now at its extreme height—it has reached its maximum, and must recede. Many of the shrewd ones are aware that a panic must ensue in the traffic of real estate, and are preparing to meet it. No person should come here, during the present or coming year, for the purpose of locating on real estate. Some thirty-three per cent can be saved by remaining quiet and carefully watching the movement of the straws upon the surface of the water.

NEBRASKA EMIGRATION.—The German emigrants are pouring into Nebraska in crowds. Seven hundred and thirty passed through Cincinnati one day last week, on their way to the Territory. With such emigration, and the question of slavery left free to the inhabitants of the Territory, there will be but little chance of the "peculiar institution" extending itself into the new Territories.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 32 to 39, 41, 42.
SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Nos. 40, 1, 2, 18, 21½, 30, 32, 13, 31, 45, 46, 47, 49, 27, 15, 23, 37.
SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 474, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 1,223, 1,107, 1,028, 1,030, 1,032, 1,038, 1,048, 1,050, 1,052, 1,054, 1,058, 1,060, 328, 953, 274, 652, 180, 917, 908, 729, 331, 718, 678, 789, 998, 529, 189, 156, 980, 1,065, 1,289, 1,064.
COMMON PLEAS—Part 1.—Nos. 817, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 923, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945.
COMMON PLEAS—Part 2.—Nos. 913, 914, 918, 916, 917, 918, 871, 919, 920, 921, 923, 924, 925, 927, 928.

Examination of the Murderers of James Batchelder.

BOSTON POLICE COURT—JUNE 6.

The examination in the case of John C Cluer, A. G. Browne, Jr., John J. Roberts, Martin Stowell, Walter Phœnix, John Wesley, Walter Bishop, Thomas Jackson, Henry Stowe, John Thompson, Nelson Hopewell, and John Morrison, charged with the murder of James Batchelder was resumed, George P. Sanger for government, G. F. Farley, J. A. Andrew, M H. Smith, W. L Brent, and Edward Avery for defendants.

Robert Taylor, Chief of Police, testified to his knowledge of a disturbance around the Court House on the evening of Friday, May 26, between nine and ten o'clock; saw a crowd of people running and hallooing through the square, passing round from the east to the west side; could not tell what they said; saw a man climb a lamp post, the most southerly at the east door, when the light was put out; the man was arrested by officer Hill, and gave his name as John Roberts; recognise the person in court, known as Roberts or Krogman, both of which names he gave; he was locked up for putting out a gas light; on coming from the station house saw the crowd passing to the west side, with a shout, "This is the side"; with a noise of pistol shots, three or four, in the crowd, accompanied with breaking of glass; saw men at the door which was broken in, striking the door with axes; also saw a stick of timber, used as a battering ram by some twelve to twenty men, forced against the door; cried out to them to "hold on;" went up the steps and seized a man in the act of striking the door with an axe; he had struck once or twice; don't think he struck it when he took hold of him, although he had it raised for the purpose of striking; it was a new axe; the door was not then open; pulled the man off the steps, and with Mr. Laselle, an officer, carried the man to the station house; a good deal of resistance was made with shouts "take him away," &c., &c.; "rescue him," "kill the officers;" there were pistol shots and bricks still firing; the man was arrested; the person in question was Mr Stowell, now among the prisoners; locked him up; thinks he saw him put in the cell; positive of it; directly after that one or two other prisoners were brought in; went into the square again, stopping in the office but a minute or two; going back to the door assailed, and before reaching it saw a colored man with a brick; could not say whether the door was broken or not; think it was not; was in the attitude of throwing the brick; arrested him, Mr Scott, an officer, assisting; from the appearance he would have thrown the brick at the building; resisted all he could; carried him to the station house; the man was Walter Phœnix; returned to the square and found the door of the Court House open; saw persons on the inside and a great crowd outside; two or three were passing back and forth in the entry, and several persons on the stairs; attention was called to a remark outside, "damn you, you dasn't show your heads," or "you're afraid to show your heads," or some such remark; there were no persons on the steps at the time, but some on the sidewalks; the square was full of people, and bricks were thrown; heard one pistol near Court street; placed officer Laselle at the door with directions to let no man pass in—might have added unless he was an officer; went towards Court street, hearing bricks thrown in that vicinity; heard difficulty at the door, and going towards it heard the voice of Mr. Cluer, who was standing on the sidewalk near Mr. Laselle, as though he was going from the steps; heard him say "the building belonged to the citizens of Boston, and they had a right to go in;" think those were his words—adding also, "they pay you nine shillings a day to do their dirty work," or something to that effect; reached to Mr. Cluer and said, "Mr. Cluer, there's enough of that;" went into the street, when he remarked that the man had no right there; did not walk any distance together; think there was nothing thrown after that; up to this time not more than thirty minutes had elapsed from the commencement of the trouble; it might have been ten minutes, more or less, from the time of putting out the light to hearing the conversation of Mr. Cluer; should think Mr. Cluer was very much excited at the time; his manner indicated excitement; did not see any more arrests; after getting Mr. Stowell twenty feet from the door, heard some one sing out, "look out for the axe;" turned around and saw a man with an axe; sent an officer for him, when he dropped the axe and shot (ran) into the crowd.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Cluer was a good deal excited, agitated, by his appearance; could not say that any officers were excited; spoke loud, so that he could be heard at a little distance off; could not recollect the language that he used, except what was already stated; did not see him do any act of violence towards the building; was not acting from any other than the usual orders from the Mayor; the orders were not to aid in the matter of the fugitive, but to preserve the peace; saw Roberts on the lamp-post; do not know that any officer went to Roberts' cell to identify him; made no promise to Roberts when he locked him up, and do not recollect that he said he had orders to put the light out; his arrest might have been five or ten minutes before the door was burst in—it could not have exceeded fifteen minutes; had a conversation with Phœnix; thinks it was in his cell; (conversation objected to, but admitted); gave his name, said he was sorry he was there, was brought there innocently, and was doing nothing; said he took the brick he had from a boy; did not throw it down lest some one else should use it; was told he was in the act of throwing it, to which he replied he was about to throw it out of the crowd; arrested three that night; had seen Roberts and Phœnix before; it was about half-past nine when he was called; thinks he saw most of the prisoners in their cells; told them he was sorry they were there and wished they were out; had a conversation with Morrison the next morning; thinks he did not converse with him in relation to the part which he took in the riot; had such a conversation with Stowell, but not with Morrison; went to the lock up to identify them; asked Stowell where he got the axe, and Phœnix about the brick; sure he did not ask Morrison if he was the man who had the axe; did try to find out by confessions whether it was Morrison or Stowell who had the axe; is confident that Stowell was not on the sidewalk with nothing in his hand when he was arrested.

Daniel M. Hill, police officer, was in Court square on the night of the riot; a great deal of noise was made; heard a shout to put out all the lights; also a cry for help to burst in the east door; arrested Roberts on the lamp post, in the act of putting out the light; told him beforehand if he put out the light he should arrest him; subsequently arrested John Wesley on the west side of the Court House, for throwing a brick through a window; the door at this time was not forced; heard a cry "stave down the door, damn the building, tear it down;" did not arrest any others; helped to carry another (pointing to Phœnix) to the station house; saw Mr. Cluer there about the time the door was forced, and after Wesley was arrested; had no conversation with Cluer; heard him say to the crowd, as he supposed, "that the Court House belonged to the citizens of Boston, and that they had a right to go into it." He stood near the door, but could not say whether he was addressing the crowd or some one at the door.

Cross-examined—Mr. Cluer was near the steps of the door; was not paying particular attention to what he was saying; bricks were thrown, the door had been forced and a man was standing at the door, to whom he was facing at the time; if he had been committing acts of violence at the time, should have arrested him; was at the door when the panel was broken in; did not see Cluer at that time; this conversation was afterwards; certain he gave the man notice that he should arrest him if he put the light out; had a conversation with Roberts the next morning in the lock up; made no promise to him; did say to some one, but not Roberts, that if there had not been so many round he should have made him light the gas, and let him go.

Wm. Lasell, police officer, was on duty on the night of 26th of May; had previously been a watchman; saw one of the defendants, who gave his name as Stowell, and Mr. Cluer, on the west side of the Court House; saw Cluer about 10 o'clock, after the door was forced; was standing on the door steps by order of the Chief of Police; saw Cluer on the sidewalk; two or three feet of the joist was projecting through the door; things were thrown at the time; was on the second step; Cluer put his foot on one step and one hand upon witness, as if in the act of passing in; told him he could not pass into the Court House; he said he knew the laws of the commonwealth; the Court House belonged to the people, and I had no right to stop him, and would not be stopped by a contemptible puppy like me; told him he could not pass in, except over me; at that time stepped down upon the sidewalk, and the crowd was gathering fast; Cluer replied with abusive language, "that I was doing the dirty work of the city for a dollar and a half a day;" turned then and went away.

Cross-examined—Think Cluer was not there longer than three minutes; put his hand on his breast, but not powerfully; he claimed to go in; heard that the Supreme Court was in session at the time; stood there by order of the Chief of Police; told Cluer he could not pass into the Court House; nothing more was done but an attempt by Cluer to pass into the Court House, and an attempt to keep him out.

Wm. C. Allen, police officer, was in Court square on the night of the 26th of May; saw one of the prisoners, who gave his name as John Morrison; saw him have hold of the timber which they were shoving against the door; arrested him and carried him to the station house; could not say that he saw any of the others there; there were as many as twenty hold of the timber; the bottom panel of the door had been broken; afterwards identified him in the lock-up; Mr. Scott helped carry the man to the station house.

Cross-examined—Sure there were as many as fifteen hold of the timber; saw a colored man with an axe; he was a large, stout man; should think it was Thomas Jackson; could not see his face, it was dark, and the light was out; could not distinguish any man.

Harriman Putnam, police officer, was in Court square, west side of the Court House, night of 26th of May; saw the colored man with the gray head, one of the prisoners, there; he gave his name as Thomas Jackson; he had hold of the stick of timber, which was four by seven, and lacks two inches of being eighteen feet long; measured it; they were manning it as the brakes of an engine, forcing it through the door; but one panel had then been forced; arrested Jackson, and on coming back from the station house, the door had been forced; saw Cluer, who wished to get into the Court House; knew him, and advised him to go away; saw the man with the axe at the door.

Cross-examined—Cluer went away after he told him to go, having stated that the officers were doing the dirty work of the city for nine shillings a day, for which they ought to be ashamed; asked Jackson his name, while in the lock-up; Jackson hallooed "here, here," while on his way to the lock-up.

Hiram B. Bean, police officer, was on duty in Court square on the night of 26th May; saw Walter Bishop there, (pointing him out); at the west door; had hold of the end of the timber which went through the door; arrested him as he stepped off the steps upon the sidewalk; saw also the man with glasses on. (Thompson); did not see Thompson do anything.

Cross-examined—Bishop had hold of the timber before the door was open; told him to come away from that stick of timber, and took him away; next morning told me his name was Walter Bishop.

Jacob H Currier, police officer—Was on duty in Court square, night of 26th of May; saw three of defendants, the man with the light coat, (Jackson,) and two others, (pointing to Browne and Thompson); arrested John Thompson, who caught hold of him as he was assisting to take Jackson into custody; attempted to get his club away, but do not recollect of his saying anything at the time; resisted some; think the door had been forced at the time.

Cross-examined—Saw Browne there, but had never seen him before; think the door had been forced, but not certain; he was in the street, but did not see him doing anything; did not see Jackson when he was arrested; think the battering had ceased at the door when Browne was arrested; this was about ten o'clock.

Jonathan Haskell, police officer, was on duty in Court square on the night of 26th of May; saw Browne there on the west side of the Court House; arrested him just as he had thrown some hard substance, either a brick or a stone, which went into the door of the Court House.

Cross examined.—He was standing in the middle of the street; did not see him have anything in his hand, but was near enough to put his hand on him; had his hand raised at the time, and heard something strike the inside of the open door; could not say that on the night of the arrest he expressed a doubt of the identity of the man with the person who threw something; did not express a doubt at the time; told him next morning he knew him because he stood right by him; knew him now from his being of a light complexion, (Browne is dark,) and wearing a white hat; did not see any body in the entry when the stone was thrown; it passed over the heads of those on the steps; it was very quiet at the time; did not tell Browne or his father, or any one else, the next morning, that he was in doubt about the throwing of the stone, or that he saw it go from the vicinity where he stood; could not tell whether it was a stone or brick, or how large it was.

By Mr. Sanger—A man is of light complexion who is not dark; the complexion has reference to his face.

Examination resumed after a short recess.

Asa Morrell, captain of second division of police was on duty night of 26th May; arrested Henry Howe, one of defendants, near the southwest corner of the Court House; he hallooed, "bring him out," or "fetch him out," "rescue him;" this was after he had seen men at the door, which was not then open; he was probably fifty feet from the door; there were other cries of "take him away;" persons had then been arrested and Howe was running towards the square, as were also many others; supposed to have reference to some one arrested.

Cross-examined—Had a conversation with Mr. Howe, senior, but never told him that all the exclamation he heard was "fetch it out;" a bell was ringing at the time of the arrest, which supposed was a fire bell; do not know that the men were running for the engine.

Asahel A. Smith, harness maker, N. Charles street, was in Court square on night of 26th May; left National Theatre a little before 10 o'clock, from a report that there was a riot at the Court House; saw Hopewell near the north end of the Court House; there was a crowd of fifteen or twenty about him, whites and blacks; Hopewell said they or we had got the blood out of one of the damned kidnappers, and if they (or we) hadn't been such damned cowards, we could have got more; a white man in the crowd said some one had got to answer for this; wasn't certain whether it was "they" or "we."

Wm O. Cheswell, constable—Know Hopewell by sight, and assisted in arresting him on the afternoon of 27th May, about 6½ o'clock, on the east side of the Court House, officer Tarlton then having him in charge; before getting him to the lock-up, found his left hand grasping a wooden thing in a belt; wrenched his hand from it, and off the belt, when he took from the belt this instrument (exhibiting an African knife).

Cross-examined—The case of the instrument has been split open by the doctors, at the request of the coroner; experiments were tried on the blade of the knife by Dr. Durkee; had no conversation with the man as to where he got the knife.

The evidence for the government rested here.

Mr. Farley, for defence, said the principal matter now was to ascertain how far the evidence went to hold the parties—he apprehended that many of the prisoners would be discharged and until the decision of the court should be made in reference to them no argument would be made.

The Court said there was no doubt several of the prisoners were entitled to a discharge; yet it was proper to state the general principle of law, that where divers persons set about the commission of an offence, like that of the one in question, the rescue of a person in custody, and a homicide is committed in the commission of the act, the parties may be held as accessary to the homicide.

In accordance with this rule, the Court was of opinion that no other evidence being shown against Browne but that of throwing a stone, and that after the door was forced, the homicide committed, and the design of the rioters was frustrated, the act was to be considered one of mischief merely. He therefore was to be considered as entitled to a discharge. Phœnix was considered as occupying a similar position, having a brick in his hand, which it is supposed he was about to throw. Cluer appeared to be doing nothing more than insisting upon what he declared to be his rights to the Court House, and was not implicated in a design to liberate a prisoner by force. The only evidence against Wesley was that of throwing a brick into the window of the justices' court. of Howe in calling for a rescue of some person who had been taken into custody, and Hopewell was arrested the next day, having a knife in his possession All of these, it was believed, were entitled to a discharge.

In relation to the remainder, Bishop, Jackson, and Morrison were implicated as having hold of the stick of timber to break in the door, and all who had such a hold upon it should be held as answerable for the homicide. Stowell was found in the act of cutting down the door with an axe, and should also be answerable. Roberts, for the same reason, should it be considered as a part of the design, to put out the lights, would be held, and so might Thompson, for attempting to rescue a man who was arrested in the act of breaking in the door. But in relation to the two last named, the court was disposed to hear what counsel had to say.

Mr. Smith, for Roberts, urged that so slight was the offence proved against him, he should at least be admitted to bail. Mr. Farley also suggested that in what Roberts did there was no evidence of a knowledge of the design of those who actually broke in the door.

Witnesses were called to show the good character of Roberts.

Alonzo J. Coburn was in Court square, on the night of 26th May, with Roberts; came from curiosity; (counsel for government objected to answering for Roberts, as to his motives; argued by Mr. Farley, that in the rescue cases Judge Curtis admitted such evidence in favor of Elizur Wright; evidence admitted, and the witness proceeded); worked in the shop with Roberts; they had been in the square but about three minutes before his arrest; Roberts said he hoped there would be no trouble or riot about the slave that night; he spoke in the square against rioting; never knew him to be otherwise than peaceable.

Cross-examined.—Came to Court square from Faneuil Hall; (after some misunderstanding on his apprehension, the witness answered) the question was put to vote, "all who are in favor of rescuing the slave to-night, will say aye;" did not hear any nays; came up with Roberts from the hall, running part of the way; had the conversation in question in Faneuil Hall; in Court square, witness said it was bad business to attack the Court House, to which Roberts replied, "it was;" heard a cry to put out the light; saw a white man and a black man crowd against the door; the white man had on a shawl.

A. S. Adams, superintendent of motive power in Boston and Worcester Railroad Company's machine shop.—Roberts is one of the most peaceable men he ever knew.

Mr. Avery addressed the Court in reference to Thompson, believing that he did not come within the rule laid down by the Court relative to the participation in the design of a rescue.

After further argument on each side, the court remarked that the decision in the cases of Roberts and Thompson, would be held for advisement on Wednesday morning.

John C. Cluer, Henry Howe and Nelson Hopewell, were ordered to be discharged. Walter Bishop, Martin Stowell, Thos. Jackson and John Morrison were remanded to jail for trial for murder.

A. G. Browne, Jr., Walter Phœnix and John Wesley were discharged on the complaint for murder. They were then arraigned for a riot, and waiving examination, were held in $3,000 each for trial, obtaining bail.

Close of the German Musical Celebration in Baltimore.

[From the Baltimore Sun, June 7.]

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, the various musical associations connected with the National Musical Convention assembled in front of the headquarters, Washington Hall, and being formed in line, with Major Frederick Elterman in command, and escorted by the Mount Vernon Guards, Captain Weighorst, took up the line of march at nine o'clock for the State Agricultural Society's grounds, moving along Baltimore street to Charles, and thence to the spacious enclosure. Arriving upon the grounds a most enlivening scene was presented, the various stages and buildings being decorated in a very tasteful manner with evergreens, flowers, the national ensign, and other flags and banners, whilst little pic nic parties formed under the shade of the luxurious foliage, and commenced a day of pleasure which will be long remembered by the participants, and will doubtless constitute a pleasing reminiscence of the past.

About eleven o'clock the company, which numbered from ten to twelve thousand persons, assembled in front of the speaker's rostrum, which had been temporarily erected west of the household department, where the exercises commenced with an inspiring chorus sung by the Liederkranz of Brooklyn, N. Y., entitled "Der alt Zecher," a composition by Prof. Zoccliner, and succeeded by the "Hymn to Odin," sung with effect by the New York Sænger-bund. The full band of the Vollandts then performed the grand march of Mozart.

The Rev. Henry Schieb, pastor of the Zion Church, Gay street, was then introduced, and spoke for nearly an hour in the German language, in the most impassioned style of oratory, which excited the enthusiastic shouts of the assemblage. The speech is designed to be published by some of the officers.

Upon the conclusion of his remarks, the Vollandt band struck up Hail Columbia, which excited great applause, as the piece has been re-arranged for the several parts of music upon a principle of the science which greatly improves the composition, and proves it susceptible of one of the most soul-stirring melodies of the age.

Orville Horwitz, Esq., was then introduced to the audience by Dr. Windwart, President of the festival, and made an eloquent address, which was frequently interrupted with applause.

When Mr. Horwitz concluded he was greeted with continued applause.

The Sængerbund of Philadelphia next appeared and sang the prize chorus and quartette, composed by Prof. Charles Lenschow, the words by Dr. Charles Henry Schnauffer, editor of the *Baltimore Wecker*.

The exercises at the stand concluded at 1 o'clock, when the singers from abroad and invited guests, headed by the committee of arrangements, proceeded to the spacious structure adjoining the stand and partook of a dinner. In the centre of the hall was erected a table of the octagonal form, where were seated his Honor John Smith Hollins, Mayor of Baltimore; Col. Howard, City Collector; Dr. Graves, Register of the city; representatives of the press, and other gentlemen. There were also twenty tables diverging from the centre to the four wings of the building, representing a star, which, filled with an abundant and delicious bill of fare, invited the longing taste, and replenished the inward man, in a manner which provoked extravagant encomiums upon the judgment of mine host.

Upon the removal of the cloth, Professor JULIUS MULLER, the President of the picnic, and one of our most favorite musicians, proposed a sentiment in honor of the Mayor, which was handsomely acknowledged; after which the various clubs were toasted, when their presidents and conductors arose as their names were called, and responded in brief, though very practical terms. Each speaker alluded to the hospitable manner in which they had been received, and expressed the gratification experienced at the hands of their musical brethren of the Monumental City. When the guests retired from the hall, the musical department of the festival was resumed, when the following associations participated:—The Eintracht, from Newark, who sang the "Fruehlingswehen," by Kreuzer; the Arbeiter Jesang, of Philadelphia; the Schillerbund, of New York; Cecilien Gesang Verien, of Philadelphia, who sang the "Deutschlands Soehne," by Kuecken; Harmony of New York; Eintracht, of Philadelphia; Lorely Mænnerchor, of New York, who sang the Wine Chorus, by Krueger; the Germania Mænnerchor, of Philadelphia, who sang Ein Leben, wie in Paradies, by Zoelling; the Ludenkranz, of New York; the Junger Mænnerchor, of Penn., who sang Schwerzers Heimweh, by Jul Meyer; the Rhemischee Saengerbund, of New York; the Liederkafel, of Philadelphia; Saengerrwide, of New York; Mænnerchor, of Philadelphia; Social Reform Verein, of New York; Saengerbund, of Philadelphia; Tuetonia Mænnerchor, of New York; Virginia, of Richmond; Saengerbund, of Washington; the Eintracht, from Williamsburg, and the Baltimore Saengerbund. The compositions generally selected by the societies were of a very pleasing character, and sung in that style which evidenced not only admirable training, but a high order of vocal talent.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to enlivening and laughter provoking sports, which characterize the German people, and which were participated in with much zest by those as well as many of "the native born." About 3 o'clock the Lafayette Dragoons, Capt. Adam Schneider, rode into the enclosure, and added to the hilarity of the occasion by their exercises.

At six o'clock the line was re-formed and again marched to the head-quarters, where it was voted to hold the next annual festival in New York, in the summer of 1855.

We regret to state that a difficulty occurred just before leaving the grounds, which caused the arrest of quite a number of the Germans. It occurred altogether from a misunderstanding of the language of the officers. There were some turbulent spirits among them, and one or two demonstrations at fisticuffs, when the police interfered with a view to make peace. Supposing that their object was of a different character they resisted the police, and the consequence was their arrest. They all gave bail to keep the peace and were released from custody.

Temperance and Main Law Items.

A temperance convention was held in Montgomery, Ala., on the 1st inst., at which it was resolved to support no man for Governor, or either branch of the Legislature, who will not distinctly and unequivocally avow his purpose to favor the passage of a Main liquor law.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

NAME.	LEAVE.	FOR	DATE.
Hermann	Southampton	New York	May 24
Pacific	Liverpool	New York	May 31
Arabia	Liverpool	New York	June 3
Union	Havre	New York	June 7
Black Warrior	New York	Hav. & Mobile	June 10
Baltic	New York	Liverpool	June 10
Empire City	New York	Havana & N. Q	June 12
Asia	New York	Liverpool	June 14
Hermann	New York	Bremen	June 17
Star of the West	New York	San Juan	June 20
North Star	New York	Aspinwall	July 5

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

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 29	MOON SETS	2 43
SUN SETS	7 29	HIGH WATER	6 17

Port of New York, June 7, 1854.

CLEARED.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c, Ludlam & Pleasants.
Ship Agnes (Brem), Schelling, Bremen Oelrichs & Co.
Ship Agnes,