on the days which the Captain-General may appoint, the *pedáneos* will proceed to revise the official lists of the preceding year, with all the formalities prescribed in Articles I, II, and III, and under the responsibility established in Articles IV, V, and VI.

XXIV. The revised lists will be transmitted, through the same channel and in the same manner as the first ones, to the proper keeper of the register.

XXV. The keeper of the register will compare the description of each slave in the list with his inscription in the register; and if they agree with each other, he will issue new register tickets, noting in the book that the two documents are identical.

Should he find any difference between them, he will report it to the proper Governor or Lieutenant Governor, in order that this functionary, being aware of the fact, may take measures against the party concerned, and may give directions as to the issuing of the register ticket.

XXVI. After the revision of the official list, and the issuing of the new register tickets, the old ones shall be annulled, and will become invalid.

XXVII. The owners of slaves shall report direct, and in writing, to the keeper of the register, within the fortnight subsequent to the conclusion of any acts or contracts, every change which may occur in the condition of any slave, or in the rights exercised over them. Consequently the owners are bound to report the manumissions, the partial redemptions (coartaciones), the sales, and any other transactions which may involve either a total or partial transfer of ownership, or any stipulation or reservation which may cause the revocation, dissolution, restriction, or suspension of the free power of disposing of the slaves; the usufruct and the adjudications *in solutum*; the leases whereby the place of residence of the slave may have to be changed for a longer time than that which is to elapse between the conclusion of the contract and the next revision of the lists; and also all such leases, whatever be the time of their duration, whereby the plantation or estate to which the slaves belong has been let to another person; and, finally, the marriages and deaths of the slaves.

XXVIII. All such acts or contracts as are, or ought to be, drawn up in the form of a public deed, according to law or custom, shall be reported by the owners by exhibiting to the keeper of registers a certified copy of such deed.

XXIX. All such acts or contracts as do not require the aforesaid formality, and which have been drawn up only in the form of a private transaction, shall be reported by presenting a copy of the same, signed by the same persons who may have subscribed the original deed.

XXX. The registration of all titles transferring, modifying, or revoking the ownership of the slaves, and which may be the consequence of a judicial sentence or of an arbitration, will be made by exhibiting a copy of the aforesaid sentence delivered by order of the Judge or of the court of justice which has pronounced it.

The Judge or court of justice will cause this document to be issued gratis whenever the title to be registered is favorable to the slave.

XXXI. All titles, either under a will or an intestacy, shall be registered, in the former case, by the heir exhibiting a copy of the will or of the division of the inheritance, and, in the latter, by exhibiting a legalized copy of the judicial writ adjudicating the intestate succession; and in case the judicial authority should not have acted in the case, by presenting a certificate from the Judge or the "pedáneo" of the place in which the will has been made, proving that the person who requests the registration is in undisturbed possession of the inheritance.

XXXII. Verbal acts and contracts shall be separately reported by both contracting parties, who shall set forth in their written report, to be signed by them, all the conditions of the agreement.

XXXIII. The marriages and deaths shall be reported by the owners by means of a note signed by them, and also by the parson of the parish in a similar note, stating the book and page in which the entry has been made in the parochial register.

The parson shall record in his register the circumstance of his having reported the fact to the keeper of the slave register.

XXXIV. Whenever the keeper of the register shall receive any of the documents mentioned in the preceding articles, he will make a proper record of the circumstances in the registry of the slave, in order to facilitate thereby the ascertainment of the rights acquired by or over the slave, together with all the conditions which may modify such a right or the fact in question.

No note will be written on the register if it be not proved by the same register that the person possessing the right which is to be inscribed is the present owner of the slave.

XXXV. Such acts or contracts as require to be registered, shall only be binding after the date of their inscription or record in the register.

XXXVI. No person possessing a registered title can be deprived thereof by any subsequent or previous act, if such act is not duly recorded in the same register.

XXXVII. The keeper of the register, after making the proper record, will keep in proper order the documents which may have been exhibited to him for the aforesaid purpose, unless they be public deeds, in which case he will return them to the parties, after certifying thereon the fact of their having been registered.

At the same time, and in all cases in which the slaves remain in their state of slavery, the keeper of the register will deliver to the owners new register tickets, always taking from them, if possible, the old ones, and those belonging to deceased or manumitted slaves.

XXXVIII. The owners are bound to report the manumission or partial redemption (coartacion) of their slaves, under the penalty of paying a fine of from $100 to $500, should they fail to do so.

The same penalty will be inflicted on the owners or vicars who should omit to report the death of any of the slaves, but the fine will be reduced to one-fourth part of the aforesaid sum if the omission be relative to the marriage of a slave.

XXXIX. The obligation of reporting any other written act or contract, which may confer a right over a slave, is incumbent upon the person who acquires such a right, under the penalty of being unable to claim the slave at any time, should he not fulfil that obligation within the fixed term.

XL. In verbal acts and contracts entailing on both contracting parties the obligation of reporting the same, the omission to do so will be punished, with regard to the buyer, by the penalty mentioned in the foregoing article; and with regard to the seller, by a fine of $15 to $20.

XLI. Whenever any owner may desire to change the residence of his slaves from one district to another, he shall request the registrar of the district he is going to leave, to cancel the entries relative to the aforesaid slaves, and to return to him the official lists of the same, with which he will present himself to the "pedáneo" of the town or rural district where the slaves are to reside, and will request their registration.

The "pedáneo" shall immediately comply with this request, after a previous inspection of the slaves in question; and he will forward the new official lists which he is to draw up, together with the old ones, to the Governor or the Lieutenant Governor of the district, who will direct the registrar to make the proper entries, and to issue the corresponding register tickets.

XLII. The Governors of penal establishments shall report the release of those slaves whom they may have under their custody, to the registrar of the district where the owners of such slaves reside.

The owners of the slaves in question shall also make a similar report within the first fortnight after the reception of the slaves in their houses or estates; and the registrar will make the necessary record, after ascertaining the conformity of both reports.

CHAPTER III.

Keeping of the Register.

XLIII. The civil register of the slaves of every district will be intrusted to a keeper appointed by the Queen, and proposed to her Majesty by the Captain General of the Island.

XLIV. The registrars, previous to entering upon the discharge of their duties, shall swear before the Governor or the Lieutenant Governor of the district, that they will discharge their duties honorablyand faithfully; and they will also give proper security in cash or landed property, at the discretion of the Captain-General.

Whenever there may be several applicants for one of these posts, the preference shall be given to the person offering the largest security, provided he is not otherwise disqualified for the post.

XLV. The registrars will have no other salary than a fee of one "real fuerte" (the eighth part of one dollar, or about sixpence), for every register ticket which they may issue, and the fees on certificates, as is hereinafter provided.

The above mentioned fees shall be paid by the owner of the slave on whose behalf the register tickets shall be issued, or by the person applying for the certificate

XLVI. The registrar shall keep a book in which he will make a short entry of the documents which may be exhibited to him on the presentation of a slave, stating the nature of each document, the registration or record which may be requested, the day and the hour of the presentation, and the name of the person who makes the presentation.

XLVII. The registrar will examine the documents alluded to in the foregoing article, in the same order in which they are presented to him; and after finishing this examination, he will enter in another book those documents which he may find drawn up in a legal form.

XLVIII. If the registrar should find in any document an omission capable of being supplied, he will suspend the registration, and will send back the document in question to the person or functionary who may have presented it, and will record this circumstance in the corresponding book.

Should the defective document be a private one, the registrar will summon the parties concerned, in order that they may by agreement, and in writing, explain any obscure passage, or amend the error committed.

Should the registrar find it necessary, in consequence of any mistake or defect in a document, to refuse to make the entry or record, he will state this circumstance in the proper book, and will give to the party concerned a certificate of this record, returning to him the presented document.

In this case, any loss arising from the absence of the registration, will only fall upon the person responsible for the omission.

XLIX. The registrar shall give to any person who may require it a certificate of anything stated, or omitted to be stated, in the register.

When such certificates are requested by persons not having an apparent and direct interest in the acts or contracts noted in the register relative to slaves, the registrar will exact for every certificate a fee of four reales fuertes (half a dollar, or two shillings,) less the amount of stamped paper.

L. The registrar will immediately rectify any mistake he may make in the entries or records, and will make the proper explanations in the register, withdrawing, on his own account, the register tickets or certificates which he may have issued with any mistake in them, and he will replace them with new ones.

LI. The registrar will be held responsible with his bail, and in default thereof with his own property, for all damages and losses of which he may be the cause in consequence of any omission which may be imputed to him or to his subordinates; and he will be, moreover, liable to be fined for every one of such omissions in the sum of from $15 to $250, besides the judicial responsibility he may have incurred, according to common law.

LII. Any slave who may not have been registered, owing to an omission on the part of the registrar, shall be free; but the registrar will be bound to make good to the owner the sum of money at which the slave in question may be valued.

LIII. The Governor Captain-General of the Island of Cuba will issue the proper instructions for the formation of the register books, prescribing the formalities with which they are to be kept, and publishing models to serve as a pattern for inscriptions, and for records of every kind, certificates, and register tickets.

Provisional Regulations.

LIV. The Governor Captain-General of the Island of Cuba will adopt the proper measures for the immediate execution of the present regulations, and will settle, by his own authority, any doubtful points which may arise, and he will decide any unforeseen case, subsequently submitting the same to my royal approbation.

LV. The aforesaid functionary will provisionally appoint the registrars who are to be established; for which post he may select, provided he may think proper, public notaries, or functionaries of another class.

LVI. The Captain-General will likewise fix, *ad interim*—pending a reference through the President of the Council of Ministers, for the proper decision thereupon—the amount of security which is to be given by the registrars whom he may at once appoint.

General Regulation.

When the lists of slaves are drawn up, the Governor Captain-General will transmit to the government, through the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, a return stating the number of registered slaves, and specifying the respective number of males and females; the married and unmarried of both sexes; widowers and widows; slaves under fifteen years of age, and those above that age, and under fifty; and lastly, those above fifty, making the proper distinction of sexes, and stating also the number of slaves employed in agriculture, industry, and domestic service.

The aforesaid functionary will transmit to the government, in the month of March, a similar return, according to the lists which will have been rectified in January, stating the number of births and deaths during the year.

Done at the Palace, March 22, 1854.

(Signed Manú Regis.)

(Countersigned) LUIS JOSE SARTORIUS,
President of the Council of Ministers.

United States District Court.

Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.

SUIT FOR COLLISION.

JUNE 27.—*Jedediah Chapman, at the Relation of the Owners of the Sloop New York, vs. The Steamboat Empire State.*—Mr. Hackett and Mr. Q. Morton appeared for the libellant in this case, who complains that on the 18th of July, 1853, the sloop New York was bound on a voyage, laden with a cargo of coal, from Rondout to New Haven, and when passing through Hell Gate, close hauled, wind south and east, near and off Negro Point and about one hundred feet from shore, the steamboat Empire State, on her voyage from New York to Fal River, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., clear weather, ran against and into the sloop New York, striking her on her starboard bows and opening her sides, by which the water flowed in and the sloop sank in the course of three-quarters of an hour, in about twenty-five feet of water, near Leggett's Point. The complainant contends that the collision was solely produced by the carelessness and negligence of the persons managing the Empire State. The plaintiff employed a wrecker named Bounty to raise the sloop and save as much of the cargo as possible, and agreed to pay him $500 for so doing; that Bounty succeeded, and in consequence of the inability of plaintiff to raise the money the sloop was libelled and sold by this Court for $290, and Bounty claims from the plaintiff the balance. The value of the sloop New York was $1,600, and the value of her freight $77. Plaintiff therefore claims damages to the amount of $2,011. For the respondents Mr. Lord contends that the collision was not caused through the negligence of the persons navigating the steamer; that she was making her proper course, which was to pass between the sloop and Pot Rock; that in making such attempt the sloop bore over toward the Long Island shore, leaving the steamer scarcely room to pass between her and the rocks; that it was impossible for the steamer to back or stop, because the current was very strong and they had got very near the rocks; that in passing the sloop the steamer was obliged to pass very near her, and did so with all the care that could be used; that the steamer was going as slowly as was compatible with safety, and used every precaution to avoid the sloop. The respondent contends that the collision was caused by the negligence of those on board the sloop. The case is still on.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

THE ALLEGED LUNACY OF MR. DUNLAP.

JUNE 27.—*In the Matter of Thomas Dunlap.*—The Court this morning made the following order. On motion of Edmon Blankman and F. Park, attorneys for Dunlap, and on reading the petition of Thomas Dunlap, an alleged lunatic, to be restored to the possession of his property and his liberty, on the ground that he is sane, and the affidavits thereunto annexed, and after hearing Messrs. Blankman and Park in support thereof, and Mr. T. Nelson in opposition thereof, it is ordered, that the Sheriff shall forthwith summon a special jury of twelve of his good citizens of the city and county of New York, to attend before him, (the Sheriff,) at his room in the City Hall, on the 6th day of July, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to hear evidence in this case and pass upon the following issues:—

I. Is Thomas Dunlap now of sane mind, and capable of managing his estate?

II. Would Thomas Dunlap if permitted to go at large, prove dangerous to his own person and property, or the person and property of others?

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served on Messrs. Whiting, Clark & Reed, the attorneys in the proceedings on the commission of lunacy heretofore issued by this court, for James Dunlap, the petitioner in said proceedings, and upon Thomas Nelson, Esq., the committee of the person and estate of said Dunlap, and upon Dr. D. T. Brown, the superintendant of the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. John McKeon will act as associate counsel for Mr. Dunlap in the approaching inquiry.

Before Hon. Judge Clerke.

JUNE 27.—*Mary Paddock vs. John Orser, Sheriff.*—The assignment alleged in the complaint is not a thing in action, but of the goods and chattels themselves; and it is for their value that the action appears to have been brought. Under the former system, the original owner would have an action of trover, of trespass *de bonis aportalis*, without showing a demand; but where the property which has been afterwards assigned, in order to create a conversion or wrong, as against the assignee, a demand and refusal must be proved; because, at the time of the conversion the plaintiff must have had a complete property, either general or special, in the goods; in order, therefore, to establish a conversion against the assignee, he must allege a demand and refusal after he became entitled to the possession of the property. Judgment, therefore, for the defendant, on demurrer, with liberty to the plaintiff to amend on payment of $10 costs.

John A. Andrew, &c. vs. Aaron Perry and others. Judgment for plaintiff, in the amount of $4,000, with costs.

Oliver E. Hossmer vs. Alfred Brooks.—Judgment for plaintiff.

The People at the relation of T. Stokes Dickerson vs. John Cook.—Motion denied. Plaintiff must take a new order for examination.

Stephen Potter vs. Lorenzo D. Collins.—Motion denied without costs.

Petition of Theresina Jauncey, general guardian of Jane Mary Jauncey and others.—Order of reference to Dayton Hobart, Esq.

Superior Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Hoffman.

JUNE 27.—*The People of the State of New York vs. The General Mutual Insurance Co. of New York.*—The complaint in this case is for the same relief as that in the case of the People vs. The Alliance Mutual Insurance Company.

DECISION.—The peculiarity in this case is that the company have not yet been dissolved. It appears that the preliminary step has been made by Justice Clerke, referring it to a referee to summon the parties interested, to show cause why it should not be dissolved. The time expires on the 14th of June. The objection taken to the granting of an injunction in this action is, that the officers and company are already virtually forbidden to part with any portion of the property for any transfer, or a payment would be void if made after the order of reference; but it would not be sufficient to prevent the people having the additional personal remedy of a proceeding as for contempt for violating an injunction. If, however, the present proceeding results in an order for dissolution, and appointment of a receiver, the complaint would have to be amended by making him a party, and renewing the injunction as to him. Perhaps the company should then no longer appear upon the record. I suggest that the application be suspended till that result. If preferred, however, the order must be made as prayed, except as to proceedings necessary to obtain the dissolution of the company and appointment of a receiver.

Marine Court.

Before Hon. Judge Thompson.

DAMAGES FOR THE BITE OF A DOG.

JUNE 27.—*Steinfield, by his guardian, vs. Hyde.*—This was an action for injuries done the plaintiff by the bite of a dog belonging to the defendant, which the plaintiff alleges is a savage animal, and has bit other persons before. Evidence was adduced to show that the lad was dreadfully lacerated by the dog. The defendant denies that the dog is savage, and alleges that the animal was enticed away from him; and while in the possession of the persons who enticed him, he bit the plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff, $350 damages and costs.

DISPERSION OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.—We learn that Washington is soon to be quite bare of foreign diplomatists. M. Tirado, the Peruvian Minister, is already in New York; and Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, is on his way to Berlin, to pay a flying visit to his home; Baron Grabben, his Secretary of Legation, is acting in his stead. Count Sartiges, the French Minister, having broken up housekeeping in Washington for the season, is on the heights of Georgetown, where he is said to be making preparations to spend some months in New York and Newport. The Marquis of Taliakarne, the Sardinian Envoy, we hear, is also about to leave Washington for a sojourn at the North. General Almonte, the Mexican Minister, as we intimated a few days since, having received a *conge* from his government, is said to propose shortly to sail for Europe on a tour for relaxation, and it is thought that M. Tirado goes there also before his return to Washington.—*Washington Star, June 24.*

The Walker Divorce Case.

COMMON PLEAS—PART II.

CATHERINE F. P. WALKER, BY HER NEXT FRIEND, CHRISTIAN S. SLOANE, VS. WILDES P. WALKER.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

EIGHTH DAY.

JUNE 27.—The court room was crowded at an early hour this morning, by persons anxious to learn the particulars of this case, which becomes more interesting as it progresses. The cross-examination of John W. Hull was resumed by Mr. Blunt.

Witness deposed—I cannot recollect whether it was the fore part or the latter part of December when I was introduced to Mrs. Walker; I should think it was within four days after the visit of Mrs. Walker to my house that I saw her in the jail; I do not recollet whether it was in the morning or in the evening that I saw her there; I did not see her in a cell; it was in the house part of the prison, on the first floor; I do not remember whether I came in and saw her there, or whether it was the reverse; I think that during the conversation Mr. and Mrs. Walker remained part of the time standing and part seated; I cannot state the substance of the conversation that passed between them; on the occasion of the visit of Mrs. Walker to my house, no other person came there except Mr. Walker; I did not know that Mr. Walker was then a close prisoner under surrender by his bail; no arrangement was made at that conversation for me to procure bail; the occasion of which I have spoken was not my first visit to the prison; I do not know how many visits I had previously made there; the time I visited it was during the fall; I went there to see Mr. Walker; I had been in the habit of visiting Walker for two or three months previous to the interview with Mrs. Walker; I never went with him anywhere out of jail; a few days elapsed between the interview at my house and my second visit to the jail, when Mrs. Walker was there; I am not sure whether it was on the latter occasion that I escorted her to the railroad cars; my impression is that I saw Mr. Walker three times in jail; I should think it was a week between the time when I first saw Mrs. Walker in the jail and the time I escorted her to the cars; Mrs. Walker was dressed for the journey when I arrived at the jail; I met her there in the back parlor of the dwelling part of the house; it was six o'clock; I think it was after daylight; I remained on that occasion but a short time in the prison; the cars I think, left at 7 or 8 o'clock; we went from the jail to the Astor House for trunks; don't recollect taking any trunks from the jail.

Q. On what part of that ride did your conversation with the plaintiff about her husband take place?

A. I can't tell; I can't tell whether it took place before or after we reached the Astor House.

Q. Did you hear the same conversation in the jail on the occasion of your third visit there?

A. No.

Q. Then how many times did you hear the alleged conversation in the jail, the substance of which you have undertaken to give?

A. I think twice: once in my house, and once in the jail.

Q. Did you not say yesterday that on your visit to the prison, both before and after the visits of Mrs. Walker to your house, you heard this conversation?

A. I've no answer to give; I don't recollect what I said yesterday.

Q. Did you ever make any other visit to the jail, after Mrs. Walker's visit to your house, than the one when you called to escort her to the cars?

A. I think I did, but I'm not certain.

Q.—When did you first tell any one connected with this defence of the facts to which you have now testified?

A.—I don't think I ever communicated them to any one except Mr. Walker; I cannot tell when I told him; it was after this lawsuit was commenced; it was within the last year; I think it was in this year, 1854; I think I met Mr. Walker accidentally in the street when I told him; my impression is that it was Wall street; I cannot state the month; I don't recollect; I cannot tell how long it was after my return to this city.

Q.—Were you ever a member of the firm of Hull & Smith?

Objected to and objection maintained by the Court, on the ground that the witness's private affairs should not be inquired into. His name, his residence, and place of business had been obtained, and these were sufficient for the purpose of proving his identity.

Witness—I was five years in business in 59 Front street; was in the grocery business in Rochester in 1852.

Q.—Were you to receive compensation for your services to Mr. Walker?

A.—No; I never received any.

Witness—The paper now shown to me is in my handwriting.

William A. Whitehead, examined by Mr. Busteed—I reside in Newark, New Jersey, and have lived there eleven years; am Secretary of the New Jersey Railroad, and have filled that office nearly five years; I don't know Walker, the defendant; saw him this morning in court.

Q. Is that your signature? (showing a paper.)

A. Yes; our railroad runs from New York to New Brunswick.

Mr. Busteed then proposed to read the paper in question, to which the opposite counsel objected, on the ground that the paper was not the best evidence of the fact which it purported to prove. The paper was an acknowledgment from Wildes P. Walker, of the receipt of the price of a commutation ticket between New York and New Brunswick.

Samuel A. Cunningham, examined by Mr. Busteed, deposed—I am in the brick business; I was deputy under Sheriff Carnley in 1850; I have seen Wildes P. Walker; I first saw him in a dwelling fronting Broadway, just below Wall street, about 1st July, 1850; I have seen him in New Jersey, and saw him there three or six days after I arrested him first; I arrested him in New York on a civil process; the business I had with him in New Jersey, was that, in consequence of his bail having surrendered him, I was deputed to go over there and arrest him; don't know who the plaintiffs were in the action; I found Walker in New Jersey; Mr. Hagar went with me; can't say where Walker resided at this time; I found Walker in New Brunswick, New Jersey, just after he left the cars; we walked round New Brunswick, took dinner or supper there, and then started in the cars; Walker previously got a change of clothes, or something of the kind; we took the evening train, and arrived in town after dark, about eight, nine or ten o'clock—cannot say exactly; when we arrived, we footed it to Twenty-sixth or Twenty-eighth street, with the view, as I understood, of Walker getting bail; he could not procure it that night; went into a house in Twenty-seventh street, and then walked down town; Hagar, I think, was with us; can't remember where we first went to on coming down town; I kept Walker secure that night; he was forthcoming in the morning.

Q. In what place did you keep him that night?

A. I decline answering that question.

Mr. Busteed insisted on the witness answering the question, but

Mr. Blunt thought that the witness might decline answering if he chose.

The Court said that the witness must answer the question.

Witness—Part of the time we were in the street; we went into several houses around; Walker remained in the personal custody of Hagar and myself during the night; I didn't have my eyes on Walker all night; the house in which I staid with Walker that night fronted Mercer street, between Spring and Broome; I know where the St. Nicholas Hotel is; it is between Spring and Broome streets; I think there was a plate on the door of the house in which we staid all night; P. Cook was the name on it, I think.

Q. What was Mr. Walker's condition as to drunkenness or sobriety that night?

A. He behaved himself very well, as far as I saw.

Q. What was Hagar's condition that night as to drunkenness or sobriety?

A. I did not notice anything particular about him; I am no judge of drunkenness, as I never was drunk myself; Hagar and Walker had been drinking pretty freely.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blunt—I never drink spirituous liquors; Walker was from one afternoon until the next in my custody before I committed him to the Eldridge street jail; the house in Mercer street was on the left hand side; we arrived there between eleven and twelve o'clock; Walker was three or four hours out of my sight; we first went into the parlor, where there was quite a number of males and females; Walker was in the upper front room besides the parlor; a female was with him, I think.

To a Juror—I don't remember whether I saw Walker and a female going in to the room together; they were in there, any way.

To Mr. Blunt—There was a bed in that room.

To a Juror—I looked into the room for some time.

To Mr. Blunt—I found Walker in that room in the morning.

To a Juror—I think I locked the room and kept the key.

To Mr. Blunt—I locked the door between one and three o'clock; the female was there when I unlocked it; I noticed that the bed had been occupied; I don't know the name of the female; she was from eighteen to twenty-five years of age; I opened the door about seven o'clock in the morning.

To Mr. Busteed—To my knowledge Mr. Walker did not ask me to go to a hotel that night; I don't remember whether he did or did not.

William A. McLaughlin, examined by Mr. Busteed, deposed:—My business is buying dry goods; I am employed by a merchant of Troy; I know Wildes P. Walker, and have known him since the 1st of October, 1852; made his acquaintance in the Eldridge street jail; I know William S. Birch, witness examined in this cause, and knew him while he was turnkey to that jail; I was confined in the jail myself; I have seen females visiting Walker in the jail; the conduct and demeanor of these women were correct, as far as I observed; I had no other opportunity of observing their conduct and demeanor than seeing them pass in and out of the jail; I don't know that I ever saw them in the prison; I only saw them in the house, as they were passing into the prison.

Cross examined by Mr. Blunt.—I first noticed females going into Mr. Walker's in February, 1853; I noticed them going in six or seven times; I was generally in the sitting room when I first saw them pass through; on one occasion I saw a lady come with Mr. Bobo into the hall where we were sitting; I think this was in February; there was only one lady with Bobo; when parties came through the basement, and went up to the prison, it was necessary to pass through the back room of the principal story; Mr. Bobo and the lady had not come from the basement; if I was in that back room, I could not see any one passing up through the hall into the prison.

Mr. Blunt then rose, and said that if the counsel on the other side would state what facts he expected to prove in this case, in relation to Mr. Evans, he would place him on the stand. Senator Evans was attorney general of Maine, and his public duties called him away immediately.

The counsel for the defence would not bind himself to any statement of what he was going to prove.

Lyle Van Nuyse examined by Busteed.—I reside in New Brunswick, and have resided there forty years; I know Wildes P. Walker, and have known him since May, June, or July, 1850; I first knew him in New Brunswick; Mr. and Mrs. Walker were then residing at a hotel; they had their children there; Mr. Walker paid me $100 for the rent of a house from the 1st of August to the 13th of September, 1850; my father lives at New Brunswick, N. J.

Cross-examination by Mr. Blunt—I think I did not personally receive from Walker the amount for rent above spoken of; there was no seizure of the furniture in Walker's house; I think it was left there for the rent; my father attended to it himself.

Q. Did not a person come to the house, pay the rent, and take away the furniture, and was not the house let to a third person?

A. The house was occupied by a Dr. Campbell one year after Walker left; the Doctor took it about the first of August; I let it to him myself; Walker had sent some of his furniture there, but the goods were not all unpacked; they were taken away in April, 1851.

Q. Where did Walker's family stay at this time?

A. Partly at the hotel, and partly at the house of a widow lady.

To Mr. Busteed—I saw Mrs. Walker at the house; she wanted some alterations in the dining room; when I let the house to Dr. C., I don't recollect whether I knew that Walker's lease had expired.

Question by Mr. Blunt—Will you undertake to say that you saw Mrs. Walker in the State of New Jersey, between the 4th of July and December, 1850?

A. I don't think I ever saw her there after the 1st of July.

Stockbridge Eaton, examined by Mr. Busteed, deposed—I reside at Litchfield, Maine, and have lived there a year last January; I lived before then at Harpswell for eight years; I am building a tannery at present; during the eight years I lived at Harpswell I kept a public house called the Mansion House; I know Wildes P. Walker, and I know his wife and children; I know Dr. John Heartwell; I have known Walker since he was a child; Walker has visited my hotel at Harpswell; I think he first came there in 1845 with his wife, children and servant, and remained about a week; he returned in company with his wife and children, and then resided in Boston; the distance from Harpswell to Boston is about 115 miles; I first became acquainted with Dr. Heartwell during the same season; he resided at Boston; I don't think that Heartwell and the Walker family were at my house then at the same time; I only recollect of Mr. Walker's coming to my house once; Dr. Heartwell continued to visit my house until 1848; in 1845 Dr. Heartwell came two or three times; it is my impression that Dr. Heartwell came every season from 1845 to 1848; I cannot say how often he came the second season; Mrs. Walker came there frequently with her children; I think they were there several times each season; Dr. Heartwell would sometimes stay a day or two and sometimes a week at my house; sometimes he would only come to dinner and leave the same day; the visits of Mrs. Walker were sometimes longer and sometimes shorter; Mrs. Walker has been at my house when Caroline Walker, Mr. Houghton, Dr. Heartwell, Mr. Rogers, and many others, were there; I know Mrs. Augusta Waldron; have seen her in the company of Mrs. Walker; she has been a guest at my house, and has come there with Mrs. Walker; I have not seen Mrs. Waldron since I have been in New York; I see her in court now; Mrs. Walker has occupied different rooms in my house as sleeping apartments; I think that Mrs. Walker has had Nos. 10 and 11; I think that when she had Nos. 10 and 11, Dr. Heartwell had No. 12; Nos. 10, 11 and 12 were on the same floor, parallel with each other; Nos. 10 and 11 opened into each other, and No. 12 was separated from them by an entry; the three rooms were on the same side of the house; the entry between Nos. 11 and 12 was about four feet wide; the doors between Nos. 11 and 12 were opposite to each other; my guests took their own places at the dinner table; Mrs. Walker usually sat beside Dr. Heartwell at the table, when he was there; I think that this was their common practice; when Dr. Heartwell sat alongside of Mrs. Walker he showed her attentions at the dinner table, and supplied her wants; I have seen Mrs. Walker and Dr. Heartwell walking and riding together; he appeared to pay her more attention than he did to other ladies; I don't know that I saw anything else; there was a grove about a hundred yards from the hotel; when I saw Mrs. Walker and Dr. Heartwell walking, it was generally about the premises.

Q. What was the amount or degree of familiarity that you observed to pass between Mrs. Walker and Dr. Heartwell?

Objected to, and objection maintained.

Witness—I cannot say whether Mrs. Walker did or did not usually register her name in the book on her arrival at the hotel; she has written her name there.

Q. Did she ever write in the register any other name than her own?

Objected to, and objection sustained, on the ground that the books should be produced.

Q. Look at the book shown to you and say whether it was the register you kept?

A. Yes.

The words "Judy O'Flanagan," written there, are in Mrs. Walker's handwriting; I saw her write them; I don't know who wrote the entries just above; Mrs. Waldron came with Mrs. Walker at that time; Mrs. Walker first came to stop at my house in 1847 or 1848; she also applied for rooms at another time, but was not admitted.

Q. At the time of this application of Mrs. Walker had you any rooms to spare?

Objected to, but objection was subsequently withdrawn.

A. We could have taken her if we had been disposed to do so; I never told any one of these facts till Walker came to see me, four or five weeks ago; I was in Litchfield, Maine, when I communicated them to Walker.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blunt—I know Mr. Vesey; he is a connection by marriage of my wife; my wife's first husband was brother to Vesey's wife; Mr. Vesey and Mr. Walker are cousins; Vesey was with Walker when he visited my house, some time in May last; up to that time I had made no statement to any one of what I have said here; I do not know whether Mrs. Walker knew Dr. Heartwell before they met in my house; on the occasion of their first visit Mr. and Mrs. Walker remained there a week; Dr. Heartwell was not there on that occasion.

Q. Did not Mr. and Mrs. Walker occupy the rooms Nos. 10 and 11 on their first visit?

A. I think they did; I do not know who came with Mrs. Walker the second time she visited my house; I do not know how often Caroline Walker came with Mrs. Walker; she is the defendant's sister; I think I know Wildes P. Walker's handwriting.

Q. In whose handwriting is that entry dated the 26th of July? [Witness was shown the register.]

A. I don't know; it looks like Walker's writing; the entry is "Wildes P. Walker, lady, servant, and two children, Boston; James F. Patten, Bath;" Patten was a brother of Mrs. Walker; I know nothing of the handwriting of Dr. Heartwell, except what I have seen in the register; I presume that I have seen him write; Dr. Heartwell arrived at my house on the 29th of July, 1845.

Q. Was not No. 12 assigned to him at that time—Mr. and Mrs. Walker occupying Nos. 10 and 11?

A. I don't recollect; I think that Mrs. Walker has occupied Nos. 10 and 11 on another occasion than that of her first visit; I cannot say when; I can't say when she occupied No. 4; (being shown a diagram of the second floor of the Mansion House,) I cannot say whether the position of Nos. 10 and 11 as there laid down, is correct or not; the rooms were on the second story; No. 10 was in the corner, and No. 11 was immediately connected with it; an entry led into No. 11; there was a staircase in that entry; on the occasion of Dr. Heartwell's visit on the 29th of July, 1845, he came down with a party and returned the same day; he returned in a week, when the Walker's had left; I think Mrs. Walker was one of the party who came with Dr. Heartwell the second time he visited us in 1845; two Houghtons, some of Mr. Patten's family, Dr. Heartwell's sister, and others, in number about twenty-five, belonged to the party.

Q. Will you turn to your register and see whether the name of Mrs. Walker was entered as one of the party who arrived at your house on August the 4th?

A. I don't see her name there; but whether her name be there or not, she came with them.

Q. Will you now turn to your register and see whether Mrs. Walker with Miss Caroline Walker did not arrive on the 5th of August, the day after the arrival of the other party?

A. The book is no criterion as to the day on which parties arrive; I think Miss Caroline Walker was one of Dr. Heartwell's party; room No. 4 was in the rear of the house; it was nearly the extreme diagonal end from Nos. 10 and 11; a passage separated the front from the rear rooms; I don't know how long Mrs. Walker staid there then.

Q. Will you turn to the 8th of August and see whether Mrs. Walker did not arrive on that day?

A. I can't tell; Mr. Rogers was there on that day; he sometimes came over for a day while the party was there; he was going and coming all the week; I don't know how often Mr. Rogers paid his bill; the bill now shown to me is in my handwriting; this bill is dated August 8, 1845; from its amount I should say that Mr. Rogers had been there about four days.

Q. Look at the name in the register which you said in your examination in chief you saw written by Mrs. Walker, and state under what date it is written.

A. The 8th of August; Mrs. Walker came that morning from Bath with Mrs. Waldron.

Q. When she arrived with the party, where did they come from?

A. I cannot say.

Q. Did they not come from Boston?

A. I cannot say; I think the entry was made on the day of her arrival; I think that she had been to my house before, and that this was her second or third visit.

Q. How many persons were in the party who came from Bath on the 8th of August?

A. I don't know; the book is no criterion to go by.

Q. Did not Mrs. Waldron and Mrs. Walker leave the same night?

A. I think they did; I don't recollect seeing Mrs. Walker there again that year; the distance from Bath to Harpswell is about twenty miles.

Q. Was Mrs. Walker there during 1846?

A. I think she was; I cannot say when she came.

Q. Was she in your house in 1847?

A. It is my impression that she was.

Q. Who came with her then?

A. She generally came with her children or friends; I think Mrs. Walker's children have been at my house more than once; I recollect a party coming down in 1847 in the revenue cutter; all of that party did not go to my house; Mrs. Walker was one of that party; she came to my house, but I do not know that she came in; the party dined in the woods and returned the same day; a day or two before that Mrs. W. came down in a carriage, and that was the occasion on which I refused to board her.

To a Juror.—I refused to board her for several reasons; improper conduct and fault-finding were among them; by improper conduct I mean that there was too great a familiarity between her and Dr. Heartwell; Dr. Heartwell was at my house then and paid her a great many outward attentions; I think he paid more to her than to any of the rest of the company.

To Mr. Blunt.—He rode with her once to Bath.

Q. Did you ever see him ride with her except when they went to Bath?

A. I think so; I have no recollection of any other carriages starting with them when they went to Bath; I think Mr. Brown belonged to that party; also, the Houghtons and Lieutenant Well.

The court here adjourned.

Our Washington Correspondence.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, June 26, 1854.

The Ten Million Bill—Running Comments—Its Probable Defeat—New York Assay Office.

Col. Benton has just risen to a question of privilege, in regard to the ten million dollars, for the execution of the late treaty made with the indomitable Santa Anna. Members have crowded around him. Hon. Senators come straggling in, and take positions near the great Missourian. He reads the resolutions raising the question of privilege, amid the breathless attention of the House, and awaits the decision of the Chair. The Chair decides them out of order, and the House agrees to go into committee of the whole on the bill.

George W. Jones, of Tennessee, has just risen. All eyes are turned toward him, anxious to hear his views on the appropriation. He is known as a strict constructionist and great economist. How will he act in the crisis? He speaks. "Mr. Chairman—I think this House should judge of the worth of this treaty, and, inasmuch as it annuls the 12th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which costs us an enormous sum yearly, I shall vote for this appropriation." Wonderful constructionist—economical economist—great Cerberus of the public treasury—vote ten millions of dollars into the pockets of a degenerate Emperor, without asserting the right of the House to inquire into the merits of the treaty! Oh! Shame, Mr. Jones. The people will lose confidence in you unless you interpose your official power between the cormorants and the people's money.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, rises—is assigned the floor, and yields to Col. Benton. The illustrious gentlemen is immediately surrounded with members and Senators. He pours the hot shot of argument into the ranks of the opposition. Mr. Houston, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, is very uneasy under the lash, and is continually wriggling in his seat, as every point tells with powerful effect upon the House. I never heard the Colonel so eloquent and animated.

A motion has been made to strike out the enacting clause, *a la* Nebraska. This meets with great opposition, and an appeal has been taken from the decision of the Chair, declaring said motion in order.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, has withdrawn his motion to strike out the enacting clause, and Gen. Bayly, of Virginia, is addressing the House, in an earnest and argumentative speech in support of the treaty. From the opposition evinced, the President will have hard work to wring from the hands of Congress, "this hard cash by such indirection." It may pass—doubtless it will, but not before the people have been made acquainted with the iniquity of the measure. A number of members, who have hitherto given their adhesion and influence to the administration, are the opponents of this treaty, and will give it little or no quarter. You will receive the whole debate by tel