

rer's), but a long nose. His hair was black and curly. If boatswain were alive, every one would know him by the cut across his nose. He was about the middle size; sometimes wore a straw hat, sometimes a cap; generally wore a light felt hat, with low round crown; never saw other felt hats on board the schooner. Don't know what shoes he wore at the time; sometimes wore yellow, and sometimes black shoes; crew wore shoes of both colors; yellow shoes are made of untanned skin; shoes sold for six and eight rials (equal to seventy-five cents and one dollar) in Havana. Don't remember what shoes Boyga wore; the officers wore black shoes; one or two of the men also had black shoes. Do not remember whether the boatswain wore a jacket or not, on the day of the robbery. He was a poor man, and could not afford

to wear a jacket at sea. The sailors on board Guineamen seldom wear jackets, but take one with them, usually, in case they should go ashore at any port. Do not know what color the jackers were that the sailors wore, as I did not look particularly at their backs. Do not remember whether any of the crew wore monkey jackets when they went on board the Mexican. Boatswain had a jacket, black. Ruiz, the carpenter, had a pair of Nankin trowsers—think he had a cap on. The day we boarded the Mexican the captain ordered us to shift about; some to wear hats, and some to wear caps; cannot read Spanish. Could distinguish the letter on the boxes brought from the Mexican, because I know four letters of the alphabet, P, D, O and U.

*Perez* here became impressed with the idea that the questions he was asked were put with a view to make him criminate himself, and got into a state of great excitement. He spoke in loud and rapid tones, struck his breast and the rail of the stand in which he was placed several times with great violence, and said he wanted to tell how the captain had divided the money, and made him and others take it. His object was to exculpate himself. The COURT was thrown into great confusion, and was unable, for a considerable time, to stop the voice of the witness. He was at last taken out, and being in a state of great exhaustion, refreshment was procured for him.

The COURT remarked that if the witness imagined he was criminating himself, in answering the questions of Mr. Child, that delusion ought to be removed from his mind.

*Mr. Child* objected, on the ground that if the witness was under the impression alluded to, he was still bound to speak the truth, and he thought that, possessing as the counsel for the prisoners did, such feeble materials for the defense, having no witnesses, they ought to be allowed the benefit of any thing that might fall from the witness under the existing state of his mind.

The *District Attorney* said the honor of the government had been pledged to the witness that if he spoke the truth, no harm should result to him. He thought it therefore his duty, both as regarded himself and the government, to do away with any such delusion as that which now rested on the mind of the witness.