SUPREME COURT of the STATE of NEW-YORK.—Charles Watson against John B. Legay.—To the defendant, JOHN B. LEGAY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the twentieth day of January, 1852, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 79 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days of the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and ninety-four dollars and eighty-nine cents, with interest on the sum of eight hundred and ninety nine dollars and sixty-one cents, from the tenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four; on the sum of two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifteen cents from the twenty ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven; on the sum of four hundred dollars from the twenty-second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; on the sum of thirteen dollars and sixty three cents from the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty seven; and on the sum of four hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty cents from the ninetesuth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, January 9, 1852. CH. H. HUNT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
j9 law6wWed*

SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—Peter Benedict, plaintiff, against James Watson and George Watson, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To JAMES WATSON and GEORGE WATSON, the said defendants. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City of New-York and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 64 John street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred dollars, with interest from the sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, besides the cost of this action—Dated December 9, 1851. A. BENEDICT, Plaintiff's Att'y.
The complaint mentioned in the above summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of December, 1851.—Dated New-York City, December 16, 1851.
d17 law6wWed A. BENEDICT, Plaintiff's Att'y.

IN THE SUPREME COURT of the State of New-York.—MORGAN MOSHER agst. MORRISON H. HOPKINS.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Cayuga, on the 20th day of December, 1851, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office in the village of Weedsport, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and ninety-four dollars and eighty-two cents, with interest thereon from the 14th day of December, 1851, besides costs.—Dated January 6, 1852.
SOLOMON GILES, Plaintiff's Attorney,
j13law6w Weedsport, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK, by the grace of God, free and independent: To all persons interested in the Estate of SARAH BRAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, creditors, next of kin or otherwise—send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required, personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the twenty ninth day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the final settlement of the account of proceedings of James S. Thayer, Public Administrator in the City of New-York, and as Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of office of said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Alexander W. Bradford, Esquire, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New-York, the 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. [L. S.]
d31 law4wW* A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

NOTICE is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL C. CLARK, late of the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of Mears. Hill, Hyde & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated October 14, 1851. HELEN M. CLARK, Administratrix.
o15 law6mWed*

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WOODHULL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 79 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of February, 1852.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of August, 1851.
JAMES H. BRUSH, Executor,
a6 law6mWed* 79 Nassau-st.

ULSTER COUNTY, Surrogate's Office, ss.—In pursuance of an order of William Masten, Surrogate of the County of Ulster, Notice is hereby given to all persons who have claims against the Estate of IRWIN PARDEE, deceased, late of the Town of Kingston, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to Jacob Hardenburgh, Esq. at his office in Kingston, on or before the 22d day of February next.—Dated this 20th day of August, 1851.
au27 law6mWed HARRIS PARDEE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH JENNINGS, late of Swedesborough, New-Jersey, gentleman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 125 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-first day of July, 1851.
j22 law6m*W MARY ANN JENNINGS, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN G. MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Louis Bleidorn, No. 12 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of October, 1851.
LOUIS BLEIDORN, Administrator.
o29 law6mWed* ELLEN MULLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ROGARDUS late of the City of New-York, Counsellor-at-Law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Anthony L. Robinson Esq., No. 45 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of December, 1851.
JACOB A. ROBERTSON, Executor, &c.
d15law6mWed

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

LATER FROM CHAGRES.

Arrival of the Steamship Georgia.

The U. S. mail steamship Georgia, Lieut. D. D. Porter commanding, arrived yesterday afternoon from Chagres via Havana. The Georgia made the passage from Havana to this port in four days and fourteen hours, encountering heavy weather. She brings only 97 passengers, having transferred 360 at Havana to the steamer Philadelphia for New-Orleans.

The Georgia left at Chagres the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany to sail on the 9th inst. for San Juan de Nicaragua.

The news of the birth of a Spanish Princess had been received at Havana.

The ship Christoval Colon was ashore on the Posto, with her false keel broken off, and having received some other trifling damage. The Government had her secured during a norther, and she was expected to be afloat during the day.

The Empire City had not arrived at Chagres when the Georgia sailed.

The following persons came passengers in the Georgia:

From Chagres—Capt. J. Porter, Wm. Vingard, Mrs. Price, Capt. Hatch, Capt. Stone, Mrs. J. Spaulding and child, J. H. Abbot, Mrs. Woodruff, W. D. Harrington, James A. McLaughlin, J. D. Dodge, J. R. Hathaway, James Conner, A. H. Wilkins, Gov. Ogden, Wm. Head, R. Bacon, Mrs. E. L. Beardman and child, F. C. Varren, Mr. Price, Mr. Dolbi, Mr. Kilow, J. E. Herbert, A. Gilbert, J. D. Tooley, J. E. Innis, M. E. Davock, J. Alexander, N. Putney, H. J. Gordon, Wm. Fields, J. Robertson, R. Watkins, Victor Preston, M. Barclay, and 14 in the steerage.

From New-Orleans—Elias Jenkins, B. Van Ostrem, John H. Farmer, Mrs. Hood and child, M. Harr, V. Fiste, Maj. Barnard and lady, Mrs. J. Harvard, Miss Humphreys, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Tormey, Mr. Harris, Master Harris, Capt. Patten, Wm. H. Townsend, J. A. Ragan, and 11 in steerage.

From Havana—G. D. Lunt, N. C. Eldridge, M. Hereven, J. J. Lewis, Raymon Vevis, Robert Ervin, Wm. Cummings, and 8 in steerage.

THE PROMETHEUS AFFAIR.—A Washington Telegraphic correspondent of *The Courier and Enquirer* says:

Advices have been received at the State Department from London, to the 2d inst., to the effect that Mr. Lawrence had obtained from Lord Granville a reply to his letter sent to Lord Palmerston, in regard to the attack upon the Prometheus, in which reply it was declared, that in the present state of information, the conduct of the captain of the Express was disapproved of, but that further intelligence must be received before a final decision could be rendered.

Mr. Lawrence rejoined, and obtained from the British Secretary a positive assurance that, if the full British report should, in all essentials, correspond with the American representations, the acts of the captain should be fully and promptly disavowed. A copy of that report has been received in Washington, and it conforms substantially with the American statements. Consequently the affair may now be regarded as settled. A message will be sent to Congress this morning covering all the correspondence which has passed upon the subject.

Mr. Fulwer is strongly urged by the British Ministry to return to Washington, with a view to the full and final settlement of the Central American difficulties. It is understood that he wishes, without leaving England, to submit to our Government the project of a basis of settlement to be considered in Washington, but that Mr. Webster prefers personal conferences. The latter is willing to negotiate on the subject with Mr. Crampton, the Secretary of Legation if the latter shall be properly empowered. Unless such authority be conferred, Mr. Bulwer will return, notwithstanding his precarious health. There is an anxious wish on the part of the British Ministry to cultivate and preserve friendly relations with us, and they are willing to go far to insure this. Further Ministerial changes are talked of.

CITY ITEMS.

EXCITING SCENES ON THE RIVERS—ICE BRIDGES—NARROW ESCAPES.—In consequence of the extreme cold on Monday night—the thermometer ranging from zero to 8° or 10° below—the Rivers and the Bay became bridged with ice of about four or five inches thickness. Ferry boats were, until the turn of the tide, almost useless, and when they succeeded in getting into the stream it was a matter of uncertainty where they would land. the Fulton ferry-boat, from Brooklyn, at one time landed her passengers at Oliver-st., at another, on a ship at the end of a pier near Maiden-lane, while the Staten Island boat was forced to put in at Jersey City. The firmness of the ice, however, in some degree compensated the Long Islanders for the lack of ferry-boats, as hundreds of the young and venturous risked a cold bath and trusted their lives on the ice bridge. About sunrise the scene was exceedingly picturesque. Long files of men were seen, like pigmies, winding carefully across the treacherous bridge, feeling cautiously for "air holes," and making wide detours to avoid suspicious looking places. From a dozen points in Brooklyn, these streams set forth, and before 10 o'clock thousands of persons had achieved a feat of which they will hereafter boast to their gaping grand-children—they had actually walked across the East River on the ice. At 10 o'clock the tide turned, and a strong current set toward Sandy Hook, by the force of which the ice soon began to break up. In a short time the whole body of ice in the East River was in motion, except a narrow strip at either shore which was too firmly wedged in with the piers to be started.—The moving mass was heaved up and broken in every direction by the force of the water, and as the cakes of ice were tossed up and again sank down crushing each other in indescribable confusion, the spectator might almost have fancied himself in Wellington Channel in search of Sir John Franklin.—But attention was now chiefly diverted to the condition of persons who were crossing near the South Ferry. There were perhaps forty or fifty on the ice when the mass began to move; most of them made immediate tracks for New-York, and reached the piers before the shore and stream ice separated. One old colored woman, old enough to remember the time when Washington dragged cannon from the City to Staten Island, on a similar but firmer bridge, fell into an air hole, but was soon hauled out as good as new, except the bathing. Several men who got ashore at Pier No. 1, E. R., were obliged to jump as much as they knew to clear the rapidly widening chasm between them and terra firma, and three or four of them got ducked in the attempt. There were six persons, however, who were quite too late, and were carried down the Bay, three on one field of ice and three on another. Their situation became every moment more critical, as it was highly probable that the action of the water would soon break up their raft, when escape from drowing would be impossible. In this dilemma, some Whitehall boatmen, whose courage and humanity are proverbial, went to their rescue. By patiently following the tortuous channels between fields of ice, the boats, after long and persistent effort, reached the ice where the men were, far off in the Bay, near Bedlow's Island; and when we left the Battery the last of the voyagers was safely under the stern sheets of one of the boats. Hundreds of people had gathered at the Revenue Office and on the Battery, watching the doings in the ice, and when the men were safe in the boats, a paper was circulated to raise a purse for the daring boatmen who had thus risked their own lives to save those of strangers.

At the South ferry there was not much delay in crossing until 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. The New-York, one of the oldest boats on the ferry, and not so able to contend with the ice as some of the others, left Whitehall at about that hour, and after floating up and down the river returned to New-York about 7 o'clock, being unable to reach Brooklyn. The pilot of the Transit, which boat left Brooklyn between three and four, saw a barge from Governor's Island fast in the ice, in such a position that those in it must inevitably perish if something was not done for their relief. The Transit went to their assistance and succeeded in taking five persons on board. One of them was nearly exhausted. An attempt was made to save the boat, but the attempt had finally to be abandoned, and the boat was carried off in the ice. This errand of mercy caused much delay, and some damage was done to the buckets of the wheel by the ice, so that it was past four o'clock when she reached Whitehall. She left there a few minutes afterward, and did not reach Brooklyn until 6 o'clock. From that hour until after 8 o'clock, there was little or no crossing. The river then cleared somewhat, and the boats plied until twelve o'clock without much difficulty, when business was once more suspended.

At daylight yesterday morning an attempt was made to resume work. One of the boats went as far as the end of the dock, but was obliged to return, the ice being completely solid beyond the pier head. A number of persons ventured on the ice, and several, by picking their way from floe to floe, succeeded in reaching New-York in safety. Some few crossed from New-York to Governor's Island, and thence to the Atlantic Dock.

At South Ferry there was some danger in crossing the ice. Most of those who ventured met with some trifling mishaps. One who crossed from Brooklyn to Whitehall and back again, said that occasionally he had to jump from one floe to another. We saw two who broke through, but who fortunately managed to scramble back on the ice, after being thoroughly immersed and nearly frozen. At the Fulton Ferry, however, there was a complete ice bridge, upon which thousands crossed without farther inconvenience than a cold walk. This was commenced at about day light, a few making the experiment first, and the numbers gradually augmenting until there was a continuous column extending from shore.

As seen from an elevated position, the river presented an animated and beautiful spectacle. As far as the sight could extend, the water was entirely hid from view by its icy covering, sparkling and shining in the rays of the morning sun. In all directions were little knots of the venturous few, struggling along, and picking their way, the exception being at the Fulton Ferry, where an animated line extended from one shore to the other, including ladies not a few. It is estimated that at least fifteen thousand persons crossed there during the morning.

The Williamsburgh boat came down about 2 o'clock, but could not force her way into her dock. She landed her passengers higher up the river. The Sylph came up from the Quarantine, and the Huguenot from the north side of Staten Island, and both went up the Hudson, being unable to make an impression on the ice in the East River. Shortly afterward the Georgia came slowly up, battling with the ice. At 11 o'clock the Fulton ferry-boats commenced their trips. At 11½ o'clock, when we left the South Ferry, two boats were still ice-bound in the slips, with their steam all up, ready to start as soon as the embargo was raised.

We have heard of no accident beyond the trifling ones already mentioned. The breaking up of the ice in the middle of the river was rather sudden. We saw one large field float off, with three or four persons on it, but they were all taken of by a boat from Governor's Island.

A gentleman says, who has lived in Brooklyn nearly fifty years, so far as his remembrance extends, there has been no such difficulty heretofore in the navigation of the East River. Large cakes of ice have been frequently wedged between the shores, so that there was crossing on foot, but this was for a short time only. Three hours has generally been the extent of the detention, but he has never known the river to be entirely frozen across as at present.

In Brooklyn, the thermometer ranged at from one to three degrees *below* zero, and about the same in New-York.

The Williamsburgh boat on the upper ferry found no difficulty in landing at the Grand-st. slip—the river at that point being comparatively free from ice. The Catharine ferry-boats commenced their trips about 9 o'clock. They were unable to enter the slip in the first instance, but put the passengers ashore at the head of the pier.

The steamship Georgia forced her way through the ice from the point of Sandy Hook to the City. At 1 o'clock she was lying some distance from the dock, which her passengers reached by walking over the ice.

In the North River the ice was hardly so firm, but at 12 o'clock it had not begun to move with the tide. The ferry-boats cross quite regularly. There were no attempts to cross on foot.

The Bay was entirely covered with ice which was apparently firm, but there was soon a current from the Battery toward the Narrows, as the ice was not strong enough to withstand the tide. West of Bedlow's Island the ice was, and probably still is smooth and firm, and the entire population of Communipaw is at home on skates, for it will be remembered that in this primitive and secluded Dutch dorp all the rare old customs of ancient Amsterdam still survive in unfaded purity, and not a vrow nor a vrowlein in all that region is there who cannot write her name with her pretty foot, even though she bear the most formidable title ever prefixed by a Ten or a Van.

Along the docks on either side the ice was very firm, and the getting of ships into the stream suddenly became a task for Hercules.

The Bay presented a novel and unexpected scene of dreariness. There was but one craft—a large ship near Bedlow's Island—to be seen; and the white expanse of ice was bleakly set off by the equally white and cold-looking hills and shores of the Islands and New-Jersey.

Altogether, in the City and out, we yesterday morning enjoyed the most perfect and real panorama of Winter that we have ever seen in New-York.

The sleighing was perfect, and everything that could draw, and everything that would slide was in requisition.

The names of the boatmen who rescued the boys from their perilous situation in a field of drifted ice, are James Ritchford and William Hooper, Whitehall boatmen. Their manly exertions, at the risk of their lives, are worthy of all praise. Several Custom House officers witnessing the feat, collected a handsome sum of money, which was presented to them.

Our ship news reporter says: Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, when the ebb-tide first began to make in the East River, the ice which, till then, had been firm from shore to shore, broke loose with about 300 foot passengers thereon, who were then in the act of crossing, most of them from the Brooklyn side to New-York, and who were consequently cut off from direct access to either shore. At this very critical juncture, the officers and men belonging to ships Cornelius Grinnell, Hudson, Southport, bark Jane E Williams, and brig Tybee, lying athwart the head of pier No. 20, by the most active and unremitting exertions succeeded, by means of ropes, &c., in rescuing them all. Immediately afterward, the brig Tybee, bark Jane E. Williams and ship Southport, being outside of all, parted their hawsers and drifted to the pier below, which extended farther out into the river. None of the vessels, however, sustained any serious damage. Brig Tyler had her boat stove and taffrail and larboard quarter rail carried away. The ship Southport was driven afoul of the ship Cora Linn, at pier 19, which stove her after upper works considerably. All the vessels were, in the course of an hour or two, brought to their former positions.

ALMS-HOUSE DEPARTMENT.—The report of the Ten Governors of the Alms-House department for the month of December, 1851, shows that during that period 5,440 persons were relieved at their several residences, and 1,441 at the office of the department in the Park, total 6,881. The aggregate sum expended for supplies was $13,091 31. The new Work-House will probably be completed about the 1st of June next. Since its commencement $13,915 91 have been expended upon it, and $6,084 09 remains from the sum of $50,000 received for this purpose from the Controller. The number of inmates in each of the institutions under charge of the Governors on the 1st inst. was—Alms-House, 1,254; Bellevue Hospital, 630; Children at Nurse, 164; City Prison, 208; Colored Home, 247; Colored Orphan Asylum, 112; Lunatic Asylum, 520; Nursery, 1,203; Nursery Hospital, 209; Penitentiary, 613; Penitentiary Hospital, 269; Small Pox Hospital, 11—Total, 5,440.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—There was no very important business before the Board on Monday.

The next Election.—His Honor the Recorder offered a resolution of inquiry into the estimates upon which taxes were to be raised for the year 1852. Inasmuch as the estimates have been passed upon and sent to the Legislature, it was generally thought that His Honor was trying to get up a little "reform and retrenchment" capital for the next election, since no such occasion will again offer. But His Honor insisted that his intentions were entirely *pro bono publico*, and of course we are bound to believe him. A long debate ensued between the Recorder and Supervisor Sturtevant. While the Recorder spoke, every one listened respectfully. While Mr. Sturtevant was speaking, some courteous Supervisor of the Opposition stripe moved to adjourn, and then another Supervisor tried a point of order, but Mr. Sturtevant was not forced down, even although he was a Whig. Finally the resolution was adopted and referred.

County Contingencies—Thrusting a Widow upon the Governors.—A bill being offered for the expenses of a widow heretofore in the Lunatic Asylum at Bloomingdale at the expense of "County Contingencies," it was moved by one of the champions of "reform" that the widow's bill be turned over to the Ten Governors, thereby reducing "County Contingencies" by amount of the bill. Considering the matter a direct insult to the widow of a deceased public officer, the Supervisors declined the transfer and finally paid the bill, despite the rural member.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next, 4 o'clock P. M.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENSES.—Simon and Jacob Seebacher were on Monday arrested by Officers Elder and Westlock, of the Lower Police Court, charged by A. Lechtenheim, of No. 51 Bowery, and also by Joseph Fatman, of No. 166 Front-st., with having, on the 11th of December last, obtained by false representations from the first-named complainant, five cases of tobacco valued at $350, and about the same time two hogsheads of tobacco worth $551 from the last-named complainant. The accused, it is alleged, represented that they were solvent and doing a good business, and by this means obtained the property in question.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS, Jan. 19—Before Judge Beebe and Ald. Barr and Boyce.

Plea of Guilty.—John Francis Choiseul, indicted for grand larceny in stealing, on the 10th ult., wearing apparel to the value of $60, the property of Peter Hilgardner, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State Prison for 2 years.

Five boys, between the ages of 14 and 18 years, named Wm. Lee, Joseph Smith, Levi Doane, Richard Malone and Jas. Malone, were called to trial, charged with having, on the evening of Sunday, the 21st of Dec. last, broken into the confectionery of Ernest Greenfield, and stealing therefrom $112 34 in money, together with a pistol and a silver watch. The property was found in possession of the boys at No. 455½ Greenwich st., where they all lived. The two Malone's pleaded guilty and were sentenced to the State Prison for 3 years and 3 months, each. Doane was discharged without trial, as it was understood that no evidence existed against him. Lee and Smith were then tried, but the evidence was insufficient to convict them with the burglary, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

John Rogers, John Buckley, and Michael Moody, were tried for entering the saloon of Mr. Palmo, corner of Broadway and White st., on New-Year eve, and maliciously destroying about $100 worth of property. The accused, it appeared in evidence, entered the saloon, accompanied by about 100 others and called for drinks, and commenced breaking glasses, &c., and scattering the provisions over the floor. Rogers was caught by officer Bell in the act of breaking the glass in the pastry case. Moody and Buckley produced evidence showing that they were orderly peaceable men. They were all convicted, and the Court sentenced Rogers to the City Prison for 60 days, and the others to 10 days imprisonment in the same prison, each.

Ludwig Biurle, Carl Wolff and Christian Teubner, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing on the 27th of Nov. last, a silver watch and two gold rings from Fred'k. Lorenz, a butcher, were called to trial. Wolff was admitted as State's evidence. Biurle was acquitted, and Teubner was convicted of petit larceny only, and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Joseph Murphy and John Tone were tried on an indictment for grand larceny, in stealing some clocks, &c., from a store in Chatham-square, where one of them had been employed. A verdict of petit larceny only, was rendered by the Jury, and the prisoners were sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months each.

Adjourned for the day.

☞ T. H. PEASE and EDWARD DOWNS supply The Tribune in NEW-HAVEN on the arrival of the morning train of cars from New-York.

☞ WILLIAM PATTON, WATERBURY, Conn., supplies The Tribune on the arrival of the morning train from New-York; at *City Prices*.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

The Weather in the East.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1852.

A letter from Franconia, N. H., says that on Friday morning, the 16th inst., the spirit glass marked 36° below zero. The mercury would have been 33° below. On Saturday, the 17th, it was 20° below, the 18th 25° below, and the 19th 4° below, with a light fall of snow.

The steamer State of Maine, which arrived at Fall River this morning, reports great difficulty in navigating the Sound on account of the ice.

The train which left New-York at 8 A. M. yesterday via New-Haven, arrived at 2 A. M. this morning. The 3 o'clock train from New-York arrived here at 6 this morning.

The thermometer at Lowell this morning was 20 degrees below zero, and at Salem, 14 below zero. No train has reached Boston from Portland since Saturday.

The Southern Mail—The Weather in the South.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1852.

We have no mail beyond Washington this morning.

The weather last night was colder than ever known here—thermometer 5 below zero. The harbor is closed with the ice.

At Washington to-day, the thermometer marks 2 degrees below zero.

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.

Catharine N. Forrest vs. Edwin Forrest—Edwin Ferrest vs. Catharine N. Forrest.

SUPERIOR COURT—BEFORE JUDGE OAKLEY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY....Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Catharine N. Forrest agt. *Edwin Forrest*, *and counter charge*.—Action for Divorce.—*Continued.*

Mr. O'Conor called *Mr. Longstreet*, but he did not answer. He had, therefore, nothing further to offer except as to the point in relation to whether or not the Jury are to pass definitively, under the new law as to trying divorces, upon the whole question, including amount of alimony. On looking again at the law his impressions are confirmed that they ought to do so, unless some arrangement could be made by which to have the result conform to the old rule. He thought the proper and judicious course would be to have the Jury pass upon the whole.

Mr. Van Buren said he had not had time to look into the matter, and at this stage of the proceedings it is unexpected. All they can do, if it is offered, is to object.

The Court thought the best way would be to let the Jury pass upon it.

The question was then as to the value of Mr. Forrest's estate, as related to alimony.

Mr. Walcott, recalled—*By Mr. O'C.*—Have a general knowledge of Mr. Forrest's property in 21st and 22d-sts.

Mr. O'C. said to the witness not to take into consideration the lot and house on which Mr. Forrest's own residence was, and say as to the other six houses and lots, what are they reasonably worth?

Mr. Van B. objected. Allowed.

A.—From my knowledge of up-town property should suppose them worth $6,000 or $7,000 each; his residence in 22d st., running back 196 feet, suppose worth $18,000 or $20,000; the estate on Font Hill about $55,000; the Covington estate near Cincinnati, the most beautiful site in the neighborhood, should suppose to be worth $25,000; he also owns some property corner Lane and 7th-sts., Cincinnati, which I should think worth $15,000 or $20,000; do not know anything of the Michigan property or any other real estate of Mr. Forrest, nor with his personal property.

By Mr. Van B.—As to the income of Font Hill property, Mr. Forrest could best answer that; do not know whether there is any income; there is a farmer upon it. As to the Covington estate, it is 17 acres; I had it four years on shares; a wild estate cannot produce much; brought Mr. Forrest in debt; left it because Mr. Forrest broke his agreement; he commenced legal proceedings, and I resisted, and finally left; do not know what is the value of the Cincinnati property; it is two stores on a good corner; have not been active in the case; would like to know what the counsel by that means; Mr. Van B. said, as he had not been active, it is no matter. On an inquiry of Mr. Van B. as to what countryman he was, the witness said he was an Englishman.

Mr. Longstreet, recalled—Should suppose the painters were to work nearly three weeks after Mr. Forrest moved in.

THE TESTIMONY THEN CLOSED.

SUMMING UP.

Mr. Van Buren then commenced to sum up on behalf of Mr. Forrest. He congratulated the Jury in the termination of the testimony—much of it may have appeared irrelevant, but the parties were sensative as to their standing before the public.

The parties were married in 1837; lived together 11 or 12 years happily; they agreed to separate in 1848; did so in April, 1849. There is no contradiction of this, nor is there that his conduct toward her throughout was of the most kind and affectionate character. He loved her, and thus situated, he put her away, and she consented to the separation. He had no difficulty whatever with any person. He put her away to the house of Mr. Godwin, where she desired to go. He was silent for months afterward, and allowed her $1,500 a year. And this was argued against him that he had no faith in any of his charges. He still pays her $1,500 a year, and yet he believed, and still believes, she had been unfaithful to him.

Without any intention on his part for divorce he removed to Philadelphia. He found subsequently that it had been charged the separation was caused by fault on his part. He came here and inquired of her if she had placed such reports in motion, and he got evidence that she had done so. It became necessary, and so understood by them, that there must be a divorce, and a negotiation commenced between them. Mr. Sedgwick was applied to, and Mr. O'Conor finally, on the part of Mrs Forrest, declared nothing could be done inconsistent with the idea of her innocence. Mr. Bryant, a good man, and mutual friend of the parties, was applied to, and the Consuelo letter, and other evidence, placed in his hands. Mrs. Forrest had agreed to a divorce. In a letter of Mr. Bryant's of Feb. 6 he says he has read the memorial and the charges are to be great indiscretions of behavior—does not necessarily imply guilt. He said he had advised Mrs. Forrest to let Mr. Forrest take a divorce from the Pennsylvania Legislature, and he has reason to believe she is ready to follow the advice.

Neither Mrs. Underwood nor Garvin state any specific charge, but great indiscretion strengthening the other testimony.

On 9th February, Mr. Bryant again wrote to us, in which he said he had had another interview with Mrs. Forrest, and she assented to Mr. Forrest taking a divorce provided the allowance is properly secured to her after the divorce.

On 14th February, Mr. Bryant again wrote, and he recollected, in giving his testimony, that some other difficulty had arisen besides the allowance; but he cannot recollect that Mrs. Forrest said anything to him.

A meeting was appointed for 15th Feb., but at which neither Mrs Forrest nor Mr. O'Conor came, and afterward a note was sent by Mr. O'C. to Mr. Sedgwick that no application would be submitted to which, in any degree, impugned the entire innocence of Mrs Forrest.

Thus the negotiation failed, but it had previously been agreed to. Mr. Forrest then returned to the home of his birth and his childhood, and presented before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a bill originally been proposed. This failed, and a law was passed shortening the term to residence of a year to apply for divorce to the Courts.

On that application before the Legislature a Commission was sent here to take testimony, and the affidavits of Mrs. Underwood, which have been read, were taken on that occasion. Mrs. Forrest had notice to attend at proceedings held at a hotel [Astor House] in this City, but she refused to attend.

Mr. Forrest then commenced a suit for divorce in the Court in Pennsylvania, and on his returning to this City the whole artillery of the law was let loose upon him; charge of endeavoring to take her beyond seas, ne exeat injunction, and a suit for limited divorce; as to latter, it was abandoned, and the costs paid, and all the rest of the oppressive suits against him set aside by the Courts, the only one remaining being injunction as to the suit in Philadelphia, which the judge retained, but is in Supreme Court, not yet argued. Then came this case, the third entered by Mrs. F. against Mr. F. We put in an answer.

It is for you to try the issues. I shall say nothing as to alimony. The first issue is, as to whether adultery was committed by defendant, in this State, or elsewhere; and as to residence, the Statute says, wherever may be the residence of the husband, the wife has a right to file a bill in this State wherever she is, whether defendant was a resident of this State at the time of the commencement of the action.

In the first place, did defendant reside 5th Sept., 1850, when this suit was commenced, in this State. It was an issue which we regard of some moment, if he was a resident of Pensylvania.

Next, has he committed the adultery charged? and 3d, has Mrs. F. committed the adultery charged against her?

These are the issues. If there should be other questions arise, I may say a few words as to them, but these are the three material questions.

I would ask the jury to divest themselves of prejudice. The plaintiff is a woman, and there is a prejudice on behalf of courts and juries in favor of the gentler sex, that nearly deprives a defendant of a hearing, if not of justice. It is proper to extend sympathy to the weaker sex, but if the testimony leaves no doubt, we ask you, that because the contest is between a man and a woman, it shall not deprive us of justice.

The plaintiff has had means and influence to bring up witnesses and obtain the best counsel. She has also had the aid of influential men connected with the press, places of public amusement, and leaders of conveyance, so that witnesses could be brought up, and where a falsehood was required, it is to be feared it could be obtained.

I will ask the jury, if they commence the investigation unprejudiced, and not warped by representations in newspapers or otherwise, as to acts of unkindness or otherwise.

The letters to her show his heart. They are not statements made to the public, nor intended to be brought to the world. If there is a time when a man speaks just what he feels, it is when he sets down and writes a familiar letter to his wife. These letters are spread over a number of years, written under most unreserved feeling and confidential circumstances. They have been too, written under circumstances attendant on the excitement and difficulty, and at times ill health, attendant upon an absence from home, and the duties of his profession, still is there, from first to last, an unkind word or thought in reference to his wife, or even an impatient remark? Not a word. There is the most passionate affection expressed for his wife, and admiration of those whom he had heard praise her. Again, when she wrote to him that she had attended church twice in one day, and was afraid he would laugh at her, he replies, "Amen! I would be the last not to commend you on that point." In another letter, he tells her he is happy she went to hear Rev. Mr. Dewey, and spoke of him as being an honor to his calling.

Throughout the entire correspondence, the kindness of his heart, and unaffected admiration of his wife are shown, and not only so out of all connected with his household, and praise of all who admire her. He wrote of the happiness of home, the same kindness of heart, simplicity of heart, and the same characteristics that have attended his whole life are shown.

If the letters are a fair transcript of his conduct, you have a picture of kind and excellent conduct.

The only one you have against all this is Mr. Nathaniel P. Willis. He is the only one in life who knew a contrast of what this picture affords. Every effort has been made by witnesses, policemen, and others, to show a different feeling.

He stands before you as one showing that through life he has been one of the kindest of husbands and the best of men.

RESIDENCE.

On this point, as to whether, at the time of the commencement of this suit, Mr. Forrest was a resident of Pennsylvania. Mr. Forrest was born in Philadelphia, and lived there till he was married. His mother lived there many years, and in 1849 his sister says he came there and said "This is my home—I have no other." Refer to Kent's Commentaries and other authorities. In many instances a man's own declarations are sufficient. Nothing has been said by Mr. Forrest in opposition to what was said by his sister. It was natural for him, after his domestic relations were broken up here, to go to his home in Philadelphia, where his sisters resided, where his mother had lived, and where he owned a house in which they all had resided. He did not have any children, and his home was naturally that with his sisters, where he had formerly resided.

It is true he came here repeatedly, and gave a mortgage in November, 1849, and also voted in that month. It was a mistake which he might well make as to the place in which he would vote, and it is sought to show he is a resident on that account.

In February, 1850, they treat with him as a resident of Pennsylvania.

[Mr. Van Buren read his petition to the Legislature, 16th Feb., 1850, in which he states that he is a resident of Pennsylvania, and was so since Feb., 1849.] We have not been able, said Mr. Van Buren, to find the original paper, and cannot think how it should be so, instead of saying a resident since June, the time he spoke as stated by his sister.

In August, 1850, when it was important, he repeats the oath that he resides there then, and had done so for a year previous.

It is incontrovertible that he was a resident of Pennsylvania at the time of the commencement of this suit.

IS HE GUILTY.

As to the charges against him. In her complaint (which Mr. Van B. read) Mrs. F. charges Mr. F. with impropriety as to Josephine Clifton, at various periods, and at different places mentioned, and also generally.

Mr. Van B. wished the Jury to note that the complaint said between such and such times he had such carnal knowledge, and the answer is a full denial.

It also charges him in relation to another female, whose name was not read.

Also in Broome-street as to another party named.

Also in Greenwich and Houston-streets, at the house of Caroline Ingersoll.

Also at a house in Market street.

Also with Anna Dempsey.

Also a woman in Mercer-street—and some woman in Thomas-street.

Also a general charge.

The denial is a general one, in which he denies having been guilty as to any or either of the women named or at the times and places spoken of—doing so under oath.

The complaint shows there was no lack of disposition to make the charge. As to Margaret Leoby, for instance, whom they specially charge in regard to, there is no testimony that there is even such a person living. So as to the person whose name they withdraw—and as to a house in Cherry-street—not a particle of testimony offered as to whether there is such a house in Cherry-street or Thomas-street, they have spoken of, doing so under oath on is formation and belief. Then as to Anna Dempsey, the object of which was to prejudice as to that young woman, but when she came on the stand, and an opportunity was afforded them, they asked her not a question. As to Miss Clifton the Jury will see the character of the testimony brought up.

Nearly the whole of the parties mentioned in this complaint—certainly Miss Clifton—were in the original complaint, which has been withdrawn.

The inquiry would be, if Mrs. F. had information such as she swore to, what has become of it? Is not the inference that they never had any information, although its being set forth was calculated to hold Mr. F. up to public slander for months?

The testimony does not furnish not only nothing for his conviction, but does not furnish room for suspicion, considering the publicity of his life.

I will speak of Miss Clifton and Mrs. Ingersoll, the only two relative to whom any testimony has been brought up.

The authorities show that for a woman to visit a house of ill-fame, it furnishes a suspic