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ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1845.

Preparations for the Legislature—The Speakership—Who is to be the State Printer?—Political Movements—Fairs—Gas, &c.

The present season is always considered as being the most favorable for all manner of gossip and rumor, of any other portion of the year. During the holydays, every body seems to think, act and speak just as they please. As for news, we always have an abundance—either moral, political or religious; for it is a well known fact, that we have our time forever employed in attending to the affairs of our neighbors, to the great detriment of our own. We are proverbially a tattling, intermeddling people—continually prying into matters that scarce ever relate personally to us, at all. Upon this principle shall be my present writing, not wishing to intrude, however, upon any dusty ground previously occupied by any other quill driver after im mortality! Know, then, all ye whose ignorance is your blessedness, that in this city mighty preparations are in progress for the winter campaign. The Legislature is very soon to be in session. The political gladiators are preparing for the mighty combats which are expected to come off.

The struggle for Speaker, it was thought at first, would be a triangular fight; but Chatfield having cunningly withdrawn, the field is now left clear for two burners—Crain, of Herkimer, and Bailey, of Putnam. Crain, being the candidate of the burners proper, is backed up by the Hoffman, Wright and Flagg influence. He returned home with the "certificate" of his election to the Speakership in his pocket. Bailey, his antagonist, although a "Burner" of the first magnitude, and the ablest man that faction had in the last house, is "up and dressed," and as the saying is, "he's one of the boys." He also defies the conservative "Burners," and already swaggers in his triumph. His election is now considered certain, and when consummated, will effectually be the beam of demolishing the most demoralizing political regency that ever existed in this clique-ruled city.

The whigs in the House will vote for Harris, the anti-Governor, in 1847. The contest for clerk will be between Starbuck of Jefferson, a temperance Burner, and Jas. R. Rose, of Albany, an anti-temperance hunker. The latter having held that lucrative office the two last sessions, many of the members think he has been very liberally dealt with. Dean, a late deputy, considers himself a candidate.

But the great contest of the session will be that for State Printer, which comes off the latter part of January. There is much excitement already upon the subject, and if the excitement shall not become allayed by some of the strong, prudent, pacific, cautious men in the party, there is no such thing as predicting what the result will be. The contest will be between the *Argus* and *Atlas*, or rather between the proprietors of those two papers. The great breach in the party was mostly occasioned, three years ago, when Van Dyck attempted to dictate terms to Croswell. Van received seven thousand dollars for his obstinacy, and Croswell has made over twenty thousand dollars by the operation. French, the proprietor of the *Atlas*, will either dispose of the concern, (if he can find a purchaser,) or discontinue its publication, provided he fails in being elected State Printer. He has contributed enough already, "goodness knows," for having had the empty honor of two or three nominations. Somebody started the report, and Weed took occasion to give it wings, that the two papers would unite; but which was to be the bridegroom, was not announced.

The last "jar" that has occurred in the "family," was at the County Convention at Clark's a few days since. It was called for the purpose of dictating to Gov. Wright the names of certain persons to be appointed to office. The activity and profuse promises of the "Burners" gave them a majority; and of course, having perfect confidence in the Governor, decided that it was not necessary or expedient to present any recommendations. Although possessing entire confidence in Governor Wright, it was not so unbounded in President Polk. Resolutions were adopted, denouncing in the most bitter terms, James D. Wasson, post-master; Albert Gallup, collector, and William Seymour, harbor inspector—all old hunkers. This was travelling so far out of the record, that the hunkers took the occasion to retaliate, by springing upon them a resolution deprecating the vote of Bradford R. Wood, the burners' member of Congress, for his vote against the admission of Texas. This retort came so unexpected—so unprepared were they—that, although "merry in their cups," they allowed the denunciation to strike Mr. Wood, certified, too, by the chairman himself! Mr. Wood never having given any pledges, undoubtedly gave such a vote as his conscience amply justified. Besides, the man is no politician; he is undoubtedly correct in representing his constituents "according to the best of his ability."

This is the season of fairs, which are usually got up for the benefit of the church societies. A great rivalship prevails, and as the articles are mostly furnished by the fair hands of lady members—single ones, I mean—they are generally got up with great taste and exquisite extravagance. Some of them yield over a thousand dollars. It is, nevertheless, a system of impudent beggary, which is neither creditable to those engaged in it, nor to the societies that encourage them. But it is fashionable, and that is a sufficient warrant for every thing done in this world.

The Philadelphia mechanics have about completed our gas works. Lamps are placed in several streets, in the capitol, one or two of the churches, the museum, the banks, and will shortly be in the exchange. The light emitted from the burners is much more clear and brilliant than that produced by your New York gas; and much pleasanter, because it does not emit that nauseous effluvia which so much annoys a stranger in your city.

BOSTON, Dec. 31, 1845.

A New City—Widening Streets—Thieves—No Election in Ninth District—Morton and the Post—Small Pox—Railroads—Dividends, &c., &c.

The citizens of Roxbury, in town meeting, have, by a large majority, decided to petition the Legislature for a city charter. This town adjoins Boston, and the bulk of its population is located near the Boston line, and is composed, in a great measure, of people whose business is in Boston. A census of the town has recently been taken, which shows the population to be about thirteen thousand, nearly double what it was five years ago. As the business of Boston increases, and rents become exorbitantly high, the surplus population emigrates to the neighboring towns, the facilities of communication between them and the city being good, either by omnibuses or railroad cars. Many thriving villages are in this way growing up around us, and there is quite a disposition among our citizens to get into the country. Roxbury will be the fourth city in the State, Boston, Lowell, and Salem being the other three.

Our city authorities, of late years, have been doing much in the way of widening the streets. Large appropriations are made for this purpose, but the work in many of the streets progresses slowly, as the authorities wait for the old buildings to be pulled down by their owners before the land is taken. In some instances, however, thorough work is made in a whole street at once, the buildings being pulled down or moved back, by order of the powers that be. Fleet street, which leads from Hanover street to the Eastern Railroad, was widened last summer in this way, and last Monday evening the Board of Aldermen voted to expend $40,000 in widening Richmond street, leading from Fulton to Hanover streets. These improvements were required by the increasing business in the north part of the city.

The State House has been repaired and brushed up during the summer, in accordance with a resolve passed by the last Legislature. The Solons of the State will tread on new carpets, occupy new seats, and probably enlighten the world with many new and profound ideas, at the approaching legislative session.

The rascally thieves are still at work. On Sunday night they entered the corset and millinery establishment of Mrs. Cassidy in Washington street, and were preparing to carry off a large quantity of valuable goods, but being heard by Mrs. S., who called the watch, they effected their escape. They left fire among some of the goods, however, which was the means of consuming nearly the entire stock, valued at $8000, and insured for only $1000. Mrs. C. is a widow lady, who had accumulated her property by her own persevering efforts, and her loss will be most grievously felt.

There was another trial (being the seventh) to elect a member of Congress in the ninth district, on Monday. No choice was effected. This district was lately represented by Mr. Williams, whom the whigs nicknamed "No meat Williams," on account of his famous speech in favor of the sub-treasury in 1840. After several unsuccessful ballotings, Mr. Williams declined being any longer a candidate, and Col. Peter H. Pierce, a popular man, was nominated. Col. Pierce, however, is quite as far from being elected as was Mr. Williams, and it is doubtful whether any democrat will be chosen to succeed Williams, who was elected by a large majority in 1842: the whigs, in districting the State, having put all this democratic strength they could into this district, in order to render the other districts certain for themselves. Marcus Morton resides at Taunton, in this district, which was formerly a democratic town, but now gives about fifty whig majority. Morton, by the way, has not yet ended his controversy with Henshaw and his friends. The ex-governor is now disputing with the editor of the *Boston Post* on a question of veracity, growing out of the publication of his letter to ex-Senator Tappan of Ohio.

The small pox is prevalent in several towns in Berkshire county, in the western part of this State, where it creates considerable alarm. The *Boston Medical Journal* thinks there has been a general and criminal neglect of vaccination among the people.

Our railroads are doing a good business, as the following semi-annual dividends will show:—New Bedford and Taunton 3½ per cent, payable Jan. 1; Taunton Branch 4 per cent; Boston and Lowell 4 per cent; Boston and Worcester 4 per cent; Eastern and Eastern New Hampshire 4 per cent.

The U. S. steamer Princeton, has gone into the dry dock at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

The sleighing has evaporated, in a great measure, and walking in the streets is not so agreeable as it might be. Still we have a plenty of amusements. Theatres, museums, concerts, lectures, dances, parties, and all sorts of entertainments, afford all sorts of people a chance to be suited.

Epigram

ON WITNESSING MR. MOORHEAD'S "HAMLET."

Was Hamlet mad?—the critics ask it
Let them give o'er their searching task,
For More-head, with galvanic art
Has prov'd it—for he play'd the part! V.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1, 1846.

The Governor's Message—Speedy Resumption Certain—New Year's Morn—Stock Board—Markets—&c.

The Governor's Message was received last night, and its great length prevents me from furnishing you a full synopsis of this important document as I promised. The portion which refers to a speedy resumption of the payment of interest on the State debt, is most satisfactory, and will doubtless have a favorable effect on the standing of our stock.

The entire debt of the State, bearing interest, amounts to $11,986,784. The annual interest on the public debt is $655,421, and there has been paid, during the past year, $710,784—being $55,363 more than the amount of interest accruing within that time. The actual arrears of interest now due, is $1,376,891, being $55,363 less than it was one year ago, with a surplus of $199,412 in the treasury.

This amount of interest due, with that which may accrue up to the 1st of July, 1846, he recommends should be funded, and an equitable rate of interest fixed thereon; and opposes the proposition made last session, that the operation of the sinking fund be stopped, and its proceeds appropriated to the extinguishment of this funded interest, as a violation of the faith of the State pledged to her creditors and citizens. The present amount of the sinking fund is $1,404,000, which is progressively increasing by the quarterly re-investment of the interest accruing on it.

The adoption of a certain period of resumption is strongly urged, and the 1st of October next recommended as the time for commencing the good work.

Should the interest due up to next July be funded at three per cent, the amount then required to be raised annually, for the payment of interest, will be $715,241. The Governor then shows, by a table of items, that during the next year, by a prompt and energetic enforcement of the tax laws, the sum of money which can be raised from the direct tax, including that due for arrears is $1,094,000.

The stamp act of last session, on promissory notes, deeds, &c, is defended at length, as being both equitable and just, and further legislation recommended to ensure its more extended enforcement. He also recommends that a tax of ten per cent on every lottery ticket be also added to the present provisions of the law.

The Governor demands of the legislature an increase of power to enable him to enforce the collection of all the taxes that are in arrear, that the credit of the State may be redeemed and alludes to the responsibility of the position they jointly occupy. He believes that now is the accepted time, and to them is accorded the distinguished privilege of redeeming the honor and credit of the State. He asserts that there is not a citizen of the State who is worthy to be called her son, who does not feel shame at the position she now occupies, and who will not hail with applause their efficient action to place her, now and for the future, in the position of right which she should occupy.

In short, the message is of that active practical character which distinguished Gov. Pratt's inaugural address, the adoption of the recommendations of which has produced so happy a result in the financial affairs of the State. At the end of the first year of his administration, instead of finding two thirds of the taxes uncollected, and the public debt increased $100,000, as had been the case for three previous years, we find the interest for the year paid, and $54,000 of arrearages also wiped off from the stained escutcheon of the State. With sufficient power to enforce the present laws, he deems that sufficient revenue can be obtained, without further taxing the people, to warrant the resumption of the payment of the interest on the public debt, and depend on it, the power will be given him, and the result anticipated fully secured.

The bells are merrily hailing the dawn of the new year, as I write, and Jack Frost has once more assumed a slight sway over the liquid element. The sun is, however, rising clear, and will soon dispel all marks of his visit. The weather, for a week past, has been as mild as we usually have in the month of March.

STOCK BOARD.—Baltimore 6's, 1890, opened at 97¾, advanced to 98, and closed with sales at 98¼; small sales of Maryland 6's sold at 78. The Governor's Message will doubtless cause an advance to-day.

THE MARKETS.—The flour market is very inactive Sales of a few hundred barrels Howard street and City Mills were made yesterday at $5 25, which is the current rate.

There were small sales of good to prime red wheat yesterday at 105 a 107 cents. Very litle in market.

The demand for whiskey is very limited, and prices tend downwards. Small sales at 26 for hhds, and 27 for bbls.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23, 1845.

The Markets—State of Navigation—Theatricals—New England Celebration.

There is nothing of any interest going on at the present time in the city, and business is rather dull. The cotton market continues about the same, sales of about 3,500 bales having been made yesterday at the old rates. The receipts yesterday were 2,950 bales.

The rivers are in a terrible state. Such a low stage of water has never been known before. The Ohio, at the last accounts, was closed with ice, and on the bars in the Mississippi there is scarcely water enough to float a very inferior class of steamers. Boats have been snagged in all parts of the river, and many of the passengers—the German and Irish emigrants especially—have been landed, and are obliged to camp out, and are hardly able to procure sufficient food to sustain life. In many instances they have been compelled to go ashore, miles from any habitation, to save their lives. The tributary streams are, of course, almost entirely dried up.

We have an abundance of wet weather here, and plenty of rainy and cold, uncomfortable days. Coal has advanced to $3 per barrel, and it is very scarce at that. We have had one or two fine days lately, which have tended to raise our drooping spirits.

The theatres are doing a very fair business. Booth, who has remained in this city ever since his last engagement, is up for a two night engagement at the St. Charles. "Time Works Wonders," was produced at this theatre last night, with indifferent success. Chippendale and the Skerretts are still there. Dan Marble commences an engagement next Saturday. Mr. O. E. Durivage, the Boston comedian, made his first appearance in this city at the American, on Sunday night, to the best house of the season, in "Great Attraction," a Yankee farce written by himself—and made a great hit. He repeated the character last night, and was even more successful than on the preceding occasion. To-night he appears in another farce, also written by himself, called "Cut and Come Again." He will shortly produce his celebrated burlesque of "Richard No. III.," which was so successful in New York. The "Sable Harmonists" are also at this theatre. The French opera is doing a fair business.

The New England Society celebrated the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, yesterday. An address was delivered by the Hon. S. S. Prentiss, and a dinner given at the St. Charles. Every thing went off in the best possible manner.

Sporting Intelligence.

THE LOUISIANA ASSOCIATION JOKEY CLUB RACES.—Eclipse Course, Carrollton.—Fifth day, Sunday, December 21st—Carrollton Purse $200—mile heats, best three in five.

P. A. Cock's b. f. Victress, by Grey Eagle, dam by Royal Charlie; 4 years old	3	3	3	1	1
Wm. P. Greer's br. c., Count Moolis, by imp. Priam, out of Zelina; 3 years old	2	1	2	3	2
A. H. Carnal's b. f. Atala Lecomte, by imp. Glencoe, out of Extant; 4 yrs. old	1	2	1	2	3 dis

Time, 2:05—2:04—2:05—2:08½—2:10—2:07.

Monday, Dec. 22.—Hurdle Race; subscription, fifty dollars; two hundred dollars added; three hurdles; weight 140 lbs. Seven subscribers.

J. B. G. Arnoult's ch. h. Layfayette, pedigree unknown, 7 years old. Rider, owner	1
T. E. Leefe's b. m. Eliza, by Pacific, dam unknown. Rider, Wm. Green	2
H. C. Cammack's gr. g. Buck, by Mons. Tonson, dam by Cherokee, 4 years old. Rider, Mr. Corbin	pd. ft.

Time 3:44.

THE SAVANNAH RACES, Dec. 27.—The races commenced on Thursday, with a two mile race, in which there were two entries, viz:—Mr. Harris' John Watson, and Mr McAlpin's Crockett. They got a fair start, and for half a mile it was a beautiful contest; John, however, soon after took the lead, and kept it to the end of the heat, coming out winner by about two lengths. The second heat was run pretty much as the first, until the horses reached the last quarter stretch, when John came it with a perfect rush, coming out about five lengths ahead.

The trotting match created much interest: there were three entries, and it was well contested. There were three heats, Mr. Mongin's Prince Albert winning the first and third, and Mr. Warner's Jerry, the second.—Green Mountain, although unsuccessful in taking a heat, cut out the work for his competitors, and kept them well up to it.

There were three entries for Friday's race—Mr. Harris' Mirabeau, Mr. McAlpin's Rosenante, and Mr. Clemons' Wild Bill; but two started, Mirabeau and Wild Bill. They got off well together, at a killing speed, and before the mile was finished, it was evident Wild Bill was done for, and Mirabeau came in an easy winner. The time was good, considering the state of the track, which was very heavy.

The deer race is described as very interesting, particularly the last one started, which no sooner found himself at liberty, than he gave the audience French leave, by jumping the fence. About thirty horsemen, with dogs, were soon in hot pursuit, and they had it for about eight miles, before he was captured.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.—From the returns laid before the Conference yesterday morning, we extract the following interesting items. The increase in the membership of Mississippi Conference, for the year ending the 10th of December, 1845, is 1400 whites and 1503 colored. The aggregate number of members is now 14,833 whites; 9302 colored, and 116 Indians; of the two former numbers the city of New Orleans alone has 1122 whites and 1200 colored. There are also in the charge of the Conference 60 Sunday schools, having an aggregate number of 2345 scholars attending. The sum of $618 has been raised for the purchase of books the last year. There are 227 local and 110 travelling preachers now in the Conference.—*New Orleans Picayune, Dec. 28.*

The steamer that plies between Wier Creek and Fredericksburg, Va., was sunk on Sunday last, and the mail lost.

Police Intelligence.

JAN. 2.—*Charge of Perjury.—Henry J. Grew vs. Dr. Lucius S. Comstock, druggist, 21 Courtlandt street, for Perjury.*—The examination in this case was resumed, at the appointed time, before Justices Drinker and Osborne, when the learned Doctor rose and stated to the Court—When I first commenced the examination, I remarked that I was without counsel; by that, I meant to infer that it was not necessary to employ counsel. I can defend myself against any set of men who come here and make a complaint on forged papers. I don't wish to avail myself of any technicalities. These gentlemen, Mr. John D. Sherwood and George Y. Gilbert, are merely here as witnesses, who will be examined in due time. I don't wish to take any advantage, but wish this case to stand upon its merits. I shall clearly prove that these affidavits are false and forged. [Mr. Trust jumped up, looking very fierce, and asked if he alluded to him, in those sweeping accusations?] The Doctor, however, took no notice, but commenced the cross-examination of Mr. Grew.

DOCTOR—(The Doctor showed Mr. Grew a paper.) Do you know this to be my price current?

GREW—I do.

DOCTOR—When did you first go in the employ of Comstock & Co.?

GREW—In the year 1842. I first went to live with them in July.

DOCTOR—Is this a sample of the wrappers mentioned in your affidavits?

GREW—I should say it was; it is a large size.

DOCTOR—Do you know what Comstock & Co paid the designer for these labels?

GREW—I do not, sir.

DOCTOR—Are these a part of the wrappers Comstock & Co. furnished Dally?

GREW—Yes; I think it is.

DOCTOR—These were the outside wrappers?

GREW—Yes.

DOCTOR—Do you know what it cost Comstock & Co. to get up the inside wrappers?

GREW—I do not.

DOCTOR—Have you not often told me that Linn's Balm was not in the slightest degree like Dally's articles in its component parts?

GREW—I have no distinct recollection.

DOCTOR—Was it put up in any similar style?

GREW—It was not exactly similar.

DOCTOR—Do you know the contract I signed, covenanted not to make any thing for the same specific purpose? Do you know the contract I signed and the contract here are the same?

Upon this question a long argument took place between the learned Doctor and the learned Muloch, in which some very sharp shooting took place, which was ultimately stopped by Justice Drinker stating he wished to ask the witness some few questions.

JUSTICE DRINKER—How long have you had these contracts in your possession?

GREW—Since January, 1844.

JUSTICE—How did they come into your possession?

GREW—They came from Mr. Dally, at Albany.

JUSTICE—For what purpose did you receive them?

GREW—To enable me to convict Comstock of perjury.

JUSTICE—Why was not this commenced at that time?

GREW—Mr. Comstock's lawyer made some proposal for a settlement.

JUSTICE—Did these settlements allude to the contract?

GREW—I do not know, of my own knowledge.

JUSTICE—Did not Mr. Dally give you these papers to make a charge of perjury against Comstock?

GREW—It was.

JUSTICE—Did not Dally mention some time afterwards not to make any charge against Comstock?

GREW—Dally wrote to me not to make the charge until after he had settled with Comstock.

JUSTICE—When was the settlement made, do you know?

GREW—I think it was in August, 1844.

JUSTICE—Did you retain all these papers in your possession since that time?

GREW—I have had them locked up in safe keeping in an iron safe.

JUSTICE—You knew as well, then, that Comstock had committed perjury as you do now?

GREW—Certainly.

JUSTICE—Did you not know at that time that a settlement was compounding a felony?

GREW—I did not know the exact mode of settlement until a bill was filed in Chancery.

JUSTICE—Have you had any communication with Mr. Dally since that time?

GREW—I have several times sent letters to him and sometimes would receive an answer.

JUSTICE—What reason did he give for not making the complaint?

GREW—The only reason he gave was the nervous state of his wife's health.

JUSTICE—You say these papers have been in your possession some time. Did you look at this agreement?

GREW—I did, and made out my own affidavit from the contract; it is the same allegation on the same points.

JUSTICE—Is this paper or contract precisely the same now as it was then?

GREW.—I have no reason to believe it to be different.

JUSTICE.—Was Mr. Dally apprised of this charge being made against Comstock?

GREW.—I have no correspondence with him; he has lately returned from Canada, and I have had no occasion to do business with him.

JUSTICE.—Mr. Grew, during the time you have been trying to get Dally to complain of Comstock for perjury, have you not been trying to get Comstock to complain of Dally for the same offence?

GREW—To clear myself, I furnished him with all the facts within my knowledge. I may have said, under momentary excitement, that Dally ought to be indicted for refusing to come here as a witness.

DR. COMSTOCK then showed Mr. Grew a letter folded up, except the signature, and asked Grew if that was his signature. Grew answered, that if he would let him read the letter he would tell him, for as it was, writing could be easily taken out with chemicals. Thus ended the cross examination of Grew for the present.

The next witness called, was Mr. Trust.

DOCTOR.—What is your name?

TRUST.—Joseph William Trust.

DOCTOR.—Where do you live?

TRUST.—My place of business is at 67 Walker street.

DOCTOR.—What other name or names do you pass by?

TRUST.—Doctor Gouraud.

DOCTOR.—Have you passed by any other name except the two above?

TRUST.—I may have done so, like yourself. I've travelled *incog.* like many other fashionable gentlemen.

DOCTOR.—What other name?

TRUST.—I have no knowledge of any other name. I was baptised "Trust."

DOCTOR.—What name did you come to this country by?

TRUST—I took my middle name, I was a steerage passenger.

DOCTOR—Are you not indicted for libel against me?

TRUST—I am.

DOCTOR—Do you know whether the contract between Dally and Comstock contained a stipulation not to put up any other articles for the same ostensible purposes as Dally's?

TRUST—I saw that language in an instrument purporting to be a contract between Dally and Comstock.

The Doctor here rose and spouted away for some time, and finished by stating that the persons making these affidavits had sworn false; whereupon Justice Drinker called him to order, and gave him to understand that he would not permit such broad accusations, and he would protect the witness from imputations. The Doctor apologized to the Court and resumed the examination.

DOCTOR—Do you know of your own knowledge that Comstock & Co. have ever sent out or sold an article that is an infringement of the contract between them and Dally?

TRUST—Yes sir, as far as that knowledge is in my reach, as emanating from your establishment, the name of Comstock & Co. was thereunto affixed.

DOCTOR—Do you know any thing about it of your own knowledge?

TRUST—Not beyond that—

DOCTOR—Beyond what?

TRUST—What I have stated.

DOCTOR—What knowledge have you that such articles emanated from our establishment?

TRUST—A general knowledge of its being sent out from your place. Every body says so. I never saw you sell a bottle of it.

DOCTOR—Have you any knowledge, except from hearsay?

TRUST—No, sir, it is a general article, sold by the trade.

DOCTOR—Do you know this has any virtues of Dally's article?

TRUST—I have never tried any of it myself; I only know it from the newspapers.

DOCTOR—Do you know that Dally never consented that Comstock & Co. should sell it?

TRUST—No, I don't know anything about it: here is a book, wherein it purports to cure the very same things.

The next witness was called, who appeared in the form of a droll looking, comical Englishman, called George Carr. This witness smiled, and wished to make himself very sweet with the Doctor.

DOCTOR—What's your name?

CARR—George Carr.

DOCTOR—Where do you live?

CARR—No. 195 Chatham street.

DOCTOR—When did you become employed by Comstock & Co.?

CARR—As near as I can recollect, in March, 1843.

DOCTOR—When were you discharged from our employ?

CARR—Some time in October or November last.

DOCTOR—Do you know, of your own knowledge, who furnished Comstock & Co's wrappers to Dally?

CARR—No; I could not know it.

DOCTOR—Are these the wrappers referred to in your affidavit?

CARR—They are; that is, I suppose they come off the same plate.

Counsellor MULOCH asked the witness—How long have you been in the business? He answered, about nine or ten years. This question resulted in another snarling argument between the Doctor and Muloch, who both looked like snapping turtles. Justice Drinker called them to order. The Doctor said he was ready and willing to go through with the case, and was ready himself for examination. But the witnesses for the prosecution not being present, of which it appears there are several more to come, the Justice adjourned any further proceedings until this day (Saturday) at one o'clock.

A "Sneezer" "Pulled" in New Orleans.—The notorious George Fish, alias Fisher, was arrested in New Orleans, a short time since, for robbing a gentleman on board of one of the steamboats on the Mississippi river, going to New Orleans. He entered the state room with the aid of the "nippers," and stole from the gentleman's pocket book $300. Officer Bowyer, from this city, who had gone to New Orleans after George Potter, the pickpocket, heard of the arrest of Fish, and went into court just as he was about being discharged from custody, when he informed the Justice that he was an old "snoozer"—consequently he was remanded for further examination. The same rascal is indicted for the like offence in this city, and liberated on straw bail.

The Late Cowhiding Affair in Broadway.—A statement appeared in our columns a few days since, relative to a fracas between Mr. James Campbell, and Mr. Thomas W. Marshall. We now learn that Mr. Campbell was walking quietly down Broadway, on last Monday morning, at about 11 o'clock, when he met Mr. Marshall at the corner of Leonard street; they passed each other, and Mr. Campbell proceeded with his walk. Upon arriving at the corner of Duane street, however, he heard his name called by some person behind him, and upon turning round, saw Mr. Marshall, with a cowhide in his hand, raised in the air. Mr. Campbell was somewhat surprised, but instantly seized the arm of Marshall, and wresting the cowhide from his grasp, proceeded to inflict chastisement on the offender. It appears that Mr. Campbell was not even struck on that occasion, and that the attack of Mr. Marshall was entirely unprovoked, as well as unsuccessful; in fact, the tables were completely turned.

A Female Lifter.—Sarah Tripp was "pulled" yesterday by officers Hepburn and Edwards, for "sneaking" into the back room of Frederick Beeman, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of Third and Manhattan streets, and carrying off a small bag, containing between $23 and 25. The officers found her at her house, and on "frisking" her, they found on her person $18 73 of the stolen money. Locked up by Justice Taylor.

Stealing a Watch.—A boy by the name of Colburn Bankart was caught yesterday, having in his possession a silver watch belonging to Joseph Falk, No. 101 Delancey street, worth 14. Locked up for trial, by Justice Taylor.

Violent Assault.—Mr. George A. F. W. Barclay, son of the British Consul, was promenading in the vicinity of the New York Hotel, when two men stepped up to him, assaulted and beat him most otrageously. Their names are Cornelius Martin and Daniel Sharp, who were arrested and held to bail to answer.

Attemp to Stab.—Mr. Henry Friulla was arrested yesterday for an assault, and drawing a knife with intent to stab Mr. Gaspar Octavas. This affray took place in Palmo's Saloon, on New Year's day. He was held to bail in $300 for his appearance to answer.

Careless Driving.—Assistant Alderman Taylor, of the 17th ward, was knocked down by one of the Dry Dock stages, corner of the Bowery and Grand streets, and badly injured.

JAN. 1.—*Morals on New Year's Day.*—We give below a correct list of the persons arrested on New Year's eve, for being drunk and disorderly, as brought into the different station houses by the policemen. This, we see is very trifling. We can only account for this by the spreading influence of that saint and patron "Gough," and possibly some little credit is due to the effective manner the police was organized by the Mayor and Chief of Police. The streets through the whole night were absolutely thronged with gangs of men and boys, of all colors, rich and poor, dressed fantastically. We saw heading one of these gangs a chap dressed in the Indian costume, whom they called "Big Thunder," with a trail of between two and three hundred, dressed in the most whimsical manner, passing along Church street, with broom sticks, clubs, blowing penny whistles, fife and drum, &c. The following is a list of prisoners at each station house: 1st ward, nothing; 2d do one; 3d do., six; 4th do., seven; 5th do., nothing; 6th do., twelve; 7th do., two; 8th, 9th and 20th do., nothing; 11th do., one; 12th do., no return; 13th do., three; 14th do., nothing; 15th do., one; 16th do., nothing; 17th one—in all 34 arrests, amongst whom were several old vagrants. This certainly is very remarkable, not averaging as many as any ordinary morning, which undoubtedly speaks well for the good people of New York, and also for the bad ones.

Assault.—William S. Wilson made a complaint yesterday before Justice Merritt, for an assault committed by Charles F. Miller, (who made so much noise two or three years ago, in abducting his wife from Connecticut,) also Henry S. Eyting, Captain of a very pretty barque laying at the foot of Rutgers street. It appears that this barque has just arrived from a voyage, and was libelled by Mr. Wilson. The parties were arrested by officer Prince John Davis.

Stealing Poultry.—Jo Rudge, feeling rather short of poultry for New Year's, was caught helping himself from a box to some fine fat chickens; he was "grabbed" in the act by Carman Stringham, watchman of Washington market. Locked up by Justice Drinker for the Special Sessions.

Stealing a Blanket.—Policeman Vancourt, of the Third ward, "pulled" Jim Gallagher in the act of running off with a pair of blankets, worth $1 75, belonging to J. H. Quick, No. 103 Greenwich street. Committed by Justice Drinker.

Newspaper Thief.—Bill Bostrick was caught early yesterday morning, by Policeman Vancourt, hooking newspapers, soon after they were delivered by the carrier. Locked up.

Stealing Jewelry.—Francis Wilson, (a boy) 14 years of age, was arrested by a Policeman, for stealing two gold rings from Susan Shankland. Committed by Justice Taylor, for examination.

Stealing Clothing.—Andrew Demarest was "pulled" by Policeman Davin, of the Fourteenth ward, charged with stealing a cloak and cap from Francis McCahill, corner of Broome street and Bowery. Locked up by Justice Taylor.

COURT FOR THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS.—No. 18. E. Gifford, president of Farmer's Bank of Hudson vs. Heman Livingston.—Chancellor Walworth, Senators Bockee, Lott, Barlow, and Beers, gave written opinions for reversal; Senators Hand, Lester and Wright, gave written opinions for affirmance. Judgment reversed, 15 to 7. No. 16. A. Stewart vs. the Hamilton College.—Chancellor Walworth, Senators Bockee, Beers, Barlow, Lester, and Hand, gave written opinions, and Senators Clark and Johnson, oral opinions for reversal; Senator Sedgwick gave a written opinion and Senator Folsom gave an oral opinion for affirmance. Judgment reversed, 21 to 2. No. 17. H Sage vs. E. B. Strong.—Chancellor Walworth, Senators Johnson and Lott and Lieut. Gov. Gardiner, gave written opinions for affirmance. Judgment affirmed, 23 to 0. No. 18. L. H. Pratt vs. F. Suydam and al.—Chancellor Walworth gave a written opinion for affirmance; Lieut. Gov. Gardiner gave a written opinion for reversal. Judgment affirmed, 11 to 7.—No. 19. J. W. Church vs. D. Bull and wife.—Chancellor Walworth gave a written opinion for affirmance. Judgment affirmed, 19 to 1. No. 20. E. Lentilhon and al. vs. C. W. Verwerck.—Chancellor Walworth and Senator Talcott, gave written opinions, and Senator Lott an oral opinion, for affirmance; Senators Beers and Porter gave oral opinions for reversal. Judgment affirmed, 10 to 8.—*Albany Citizen, Dec. 31.*

DEC. 31.—No. 31.—The city of New York vs. J. Bailey, jr. and al. The Chancellor, and Senators Hard, Bockee and Barlow, gave written opinions, and Senators Johnson, Talcott, Clark and Porter gave oral opinions for affirmance; Lieut. Gov. Gardiner gave a written opinion, and Senator Lott an oral opinion for reversal. Judgment affirmed 19 to 4.—*Albany Argus, Jan. 1.*

ANOTHER IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL SUIT.—To-day another important suit, affecting the law merchant, will be tried before a jury in the Commercial Court. The case is Ambrose Lanfear & Co. vs. R. D. Blossman. The plaintiffs seek to recover from the defendant, the sum of $14,795, being the amount of a bill of exchange for £3,324 4s. 3d. and costs, which was drawn and endorsed by Richard D. Blossman, of New Orleans, on Firmin de Tastet & Co., of London, and by them refused to be accepted, unless Baring Brothers & Co. would give up the bills of lading for 344 bales of cotton shipped at New Orleans on board the ship Provincialist, and on which said bill was drawn. The bill was afterwards protested for non-payment, and the agents of the plaintiffs, who had negotiated the bill, sold the cotton for whom it might concern. The defendant claims damages, as reconvenor, in the sum of $25,000, alleging that Baring, Brothers & Co., the agents of A. Lanfear & Co., departed from all mercantile usage in refusing to deliver up the bills of lading, on Firmin de Tastet & Co. offering to accept the bill on such condition, and then arbitrarily selling his cotton, when the credit of his London agents was unimpeachable and above suspicion. The points of the case are highly important to those who deal in exchange, and vary but little from the case of Jacob Little & Co. vs. the same defendant, decided last week in the same Court.—*N. O. Delta, Dec. 23.*

GENERAL BANKING LAW.—In the case of the Farmers' Bank of Hudson vs. Herman Livingston, involving the constitutionality of the general banking law, the Court for the Correction of Errors, last evening, by a vote of fifteen to seven, reversed the decision of the Supreme Court, and thus sustained the constitutionality of the law.

The Chancellor, and Senators Bockee, Jones, Lott, Folsom and Barlow, read opinions in favor of reversal; and Senators Hand, Lester and Wright for affirmance.

The judgment was reversed, we understand, on the ground that the question had been fully decided in the case of Warner vs. Beers, in 1840, and that the doctrine of "*stare decisis,*" was clearly applicable to the case.

The vote was as follows:—

For reversal—Lieutenant Governor, the Chancellor, Senators Backus, Barlow, Beers, Bockee, Burnham, Deyo, Emmons, Folsom, Hard, Jones, Lott, Porter and Sedgwick—15.

For affirmance—Senators Hand, Lester, Scovel, Smith Talcott, Varnay and Wright—7.—*Albany Argus, Dec. 31*

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—Washington, Wednesday, Dec 31, 1845.—Harvey H. Allen, Esq, of Texas, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court. No. 49—Lessee of George Zeller et al. plaintiff in error, vs. Jacob K. Eckert. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Scott for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. Ingersoll for the plaintiff in error. No 36—James Stimpson, plaintiff in error vs. the Westchester Rail Road Company. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. C. Ingersoll, Jr. for the plaintiff in error. Adjourned till Friday morning, 11 o'clock.

IMPORTANT LAND SUIT—U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Judge McCaleb, presiding.—In the case of the heirs of De Armas vs. the United States, the Judge yesterday refused to grant a new trial, on the ground that nothing had been presented in the second argument to cause him to change his view of the law. We are informed that many persons claiming lands under French and Spanish grants, have been waiting a decision on this point, before bringing suit. The effect of the decision is to require all suitors to make all possessors of the land defendants in the suit. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.—*N. O. Delta, Dec. 23.*

THE MURDER CASE.—The jury in the case of Thomas Cook, who was tried for the murder of Thomas Naylo, by beating him with a heavy bludgeon in a drunken affray, returned a verdict on Tuesday night that the prisoner was guilty of manslaughter. The prisoner, before he received his sentence, made a short address, and implored the mercy of the Court. The Hon. Judge Crawford sentenced him to suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary for the space of seven years.—*Washington Intelligencer, Jan. 1.*

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Trial of Virgil Knapp for the Murder of Sarah Decker.—Verdict of Acquittal.—The Jury retired at 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and did not agree up to 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, when they expressed a wish to see the Judge. Officers were accordingly sent for the members of the Court, the District Attorney, the Prisoner and his Counsel, who shortly after arrived, one of the jurors asked if under his charge they were allowed to receive the dying declaration of the deceased as evidence of the prisoner having procured the oil of tansey, and induced her to take it, the Judge said certainly they were, but in doing so, they should weigh her testimony with great consideration, and they were at liberty to give it as much credit as they thought it was entitled to.

The court room was again cleared, and the jury proceeded to deliberate, and at twelve o'clock they announced to the officers that they had agreed. At two, the court was again organized—the District Attorney, the prisoner and his counsel, were present. The clerk proceeded to call over the names of the jurors, and asked them if they had agreed. The foreman replied in the affirmative.

"How say you, gentlemen?" said Mr. Vanderveoort.

To which the foreman again responded, "Not Guilty."

The prisoner was then discharged, and left the court room with his father