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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XVI.....Number 34.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—CONFERRING OF THE MECHANICS—ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE—MASSANIELLO.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—PLATONIC ATTACHMENTS—FAUSTUS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—INDIANA ET CHARLEMAGNE—CATARINA.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—HYPOCRITE—DAVID COPPERFIELD.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Square—OTHELLO—PIZARRO—ROSE OF SHARON.

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway—SERVE HIM RIGHT—AMBASSADRESS—SENT TO THE TOWER.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

FELLOWS' OPERA HOUSE, 441 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMUSING PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NEW YORK AMPHITHEATRE, 37 Bowery—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

WASHINGTON HALL—PANORAMA OF THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

SATTLER'S COSMORAMA, corner of Thirteenth street and Broadway.

OLYMPIC—PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

New York, Tuesday, February 4, 1851.

Arrival of the Canada.

The Canada arrived at Halifax, yesterday, with one week's later news from Europe. We regret to announce that she brings no intelligence of the Atlantic. We fully believe, however, that we shall learn by the next steamer, the Africa, of her safe arrival at Cork, or some other Irish port.

The political news by the Canada is of importance. The crisis in France was not over, and it was quite uncertain how it would end. The President appeared firm, but it was feared that the new cabinet would have to go by the board. Lamartine had joined the President, and was speaking in his defence at the latest date.

The troubles in Germany were on the eve of a final settlement. The Schleswig-Holstein war was over, the King of Denmark having, by the aid of Austria and Prussia, gained his point.

There had been a decline of one-eighth to a quarter of a penny in the Liverpool cotton market.

The Senatorial Excitement in Albany.

According to present indications there will be a great deal of difficulty in electing a United States Senator from this State. There is a screw loose among the whigs; it is almost certain the Union men, or silver greys, will not sustain Hamilton Fish. If it should turn out so, the Sewardites will be placed in an unpleasant predicament. It may be that Thurlow Weed, who has so long officiated as State barber, may have changed his vocation and become State undertaker. He has shaved a great many office seekers and politicians in his day, and it would be quite rational for him in his old age to prepare them for the grave. The democratic members of the Legislature had a caucus, and determined at first, by a vote of thirty-seven to twenty-five, not to make any nomination, but afterwards they rescinded their vote and nominated ex-Senator John A. Dix. This looks suspicious. This will puzzle the Sewardites. The election is fixed for to-day; but there will be some fun before Mr. Fish is elected.

The Presidential Question—Progress and Prospects of the Game.

Very little progress is making in the Presidential question. The oldest and most sagacious politicians at Washington have failed to lay down the basis of a great Union party, the only organization upon which a President could now be insured by the people. Father Ritchie has, by authority, whistled the proposed Union Convention of the 22d of February down the wind. That is the end of a series of Union conventions proposed to be held throughout the country, beginning at Washington. Another Congressional experiment, in the form of a temperance pledge, failing to secure General Cass, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Douglas, or indeed any of the Northern democrats, has also run aground. That craft carried too much sail, and too little ballast. The political managers, therefore, at Washington have failed to do anything; and the chaos of political parties, resulting from the slavery compromises, stands pretty much the same as on the first Monday in December last, when the bodies of the killed and wounded covered the field.

Between the two old parties in the North, the nullifiers, or free soil faction, have risen into the importance of a party. In the South, the Southern rights party, or Southern ultras, stand between the old whig and democratic societies—more powerful than either, single-handed, and only to be mastered by a combination of both. It must be conceded that the mass of the Southern ultras are from the democratic ranks, while the whig party of the South, almost intact, stand upon the platform of the slavery adjustment. If the Southern conservative democrats, then, unite with the whig party of the South upon the compromise basis, the Southern States will be turned over to the whigs. Without such a junction, the conservative Southern democrats will be left in a hopeless minority, and the ultras will sweep the field, from Mason & Dixon's line to Texas. But the attempts at this combination have failed. The Northern democrats discountenance the arrangement. What, then, is to be done?

From all the indications of the last six months—the elections of last fall—the Northern and Southern political agitations—the recent singular combinations and results in the election of United States Senators; and from the failures to get up a Union meeting by the Castle Garden Union Safety Committee, and the Union Safety politicians at Washington, the following seem to be the most plausible conclusions for the future:—

There being no prospect of amalgamation between the whigs and democrats of the old hunker or conservative orders, upon a national platform, we may count upon two national candidates, a whig and a democrat. We also count with great confidence upon another Buffalo candidate; and the prospect is equally fair for an ultra Southern candidate, according to the recommendation of the Nashville Convention. And if Gen. Scott should be taken up spontaneously by the people, and should run without a platform, without pledges, and without promises, we shall have five very interesting candidates in the field, exclusive of Chaplin. Chaplin will make six.

The administration can and probably will control the national whig nomination—and the man must be an endorser of the compromises. This would hardly be the game for Gen. Scott. His ticket is his own independent and unrammelled military renown. The Fugitive law would be an impediment is the North to Chapultepec; and the admission of California would dim the lustre of Churubusco in the South. The best policy of the whigs would be to run a good stiff constitutional man in the South upon a platform, and Gen. Scott in the North without a platform, and without any other pledge than a pledge to abstain religiously from all letter writing. Upon this plan, one, and perhaps both, of the whig candidates might be carried into the House.

With the conservative Northern democrats, Gen. Cass is still the favorite man. His patriotic co-operation with Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and the administration, upon the compromise measures, has dissipated whig prejudices against him, and disarmed them of any disposition to re-enact the bitter hostility of 1848. He stands upon the ground of the slavery adjustment. From his popularity in the northwest, he has, we suspect, the fairest prospect of becoming the national democratic nominee; and if successful in being admitted to the House, as one of the three foremost candidates in the race, it would be easy, perhaps, to rig up a platform, under shelter of a democratic majority, which would secure the election of General Cass. It is so manifest that the policy of the South is to carry the election up to the House—it is so probable the thing will be done, that we may venture to predict, with some confidence, that the policy of the next President will be a strong constitutional State rights policy, dictated by the South in the House of Representatives. It may be Webster, or Fillmore, or Cass, or Buchanan, or any one else; but the South in the House—and only in the House—will hold his election in their hands.

Such are present appearances. But chaos still continues. Nominally, the two old parties still exist, though their ranks are broken up and dispersed. The election of a President for France, in 1852, is scarcely more difficult of conjecture than our own election. France may have an Emperor, a King, or a Dictator, in the disguise of a President. Instead of an election, the result may be determined by bayonets and barricades. We are safe. We look forward to our grand carnival of 1852 with the liveliest anticipations. We wish we may be permitted to have a finger in the pie. Our platform is the constitution, the Union, the laws, progress, commerce, agriculture, manufactures, religion, science, steamships, and the fine arts, the branch mint, cheap postages, and everything else that is good. We shall have no candidate on the track; for any man that comes up to our platform will do. But we expect a rare time in the approaching campaign—something after the style of the jubilee of the children of Israel at the end of fifty-two years, when everybody was welcome to everything, and the whole nation joined in the frolic. Allah bis millah!

The plan of the campaign has yet to be determined. Nine months to the re-assembling of Congress is a long interval. Within that time, the confused materials around us may lift themselves from the horizon, and reveal the actual prospect now enveloped in the fog. The spring, summer, and fall elections will doubtless throw considerable light upon the subject; but with the dispersion of Congress, all definite action in reference to the plans, platforms, and candidates of 1852, will probably be suspended till the first Monday in December next. Then the work must commence—then the arrangements for the whig and democratic National Conventions must be made; and above all, then the regular platforms for the campaign must be framed, so as to have everything cut and dried, and in applepie order, for the action of the conventions. How far free farms, free soil, free trade, Canada, Cuba, cotton, sugar, and tobacco, are to enter into the canvass, we shall know when the good time comes round. At present, we see but little chance of a Union party, and every prospect of a guerilla fight, with two or three regulars and two or three militia candidates in the field. Meantime let us follow the old round head's advice—"Put our trust in God, and keep our powder dry."

GOING BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES—MAYOR KINGSLAND AND HIS DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST NUISANCES.—Let our worthy Mayor follow up the good work which he has commenced, and he will be supported by all in the community whose support is worth having. If he will relieve the streets of the remaining flags and banners, and teach some of our friends down town that the sidewalks were designed for the public convenience, and not for the accommodation of individual jobbers or merchants, he will confer a great benefit on the community at large, although he may offend the tailors and mantua makers. Many a new coat and lady's dress have been sacrificed by coming in contact with boxes and bales in the lower part of the city. Mr. Kingsland has commenced well, and we hope he will not tire. There are abundance of laws in existence to make New York as well governed as any city in the world, if they were enforced. Through a variety of causes they have been a dead letter. Revive them, Mr. Kingsland, and you need not fear the result. The independent press will sustain you, and in that you will have a support stronger and more substantial than any of the mere political papers can give you.

MORALITY OF POLITICS.—The coalition of whigs and free soilers in Massachusetts, the election of a democratic Senator in Rhode Island, and the trickery now going on in Albany, in the election of a United States Senator in place of Mr. Dickinson. Satan will take care of his own. Wonder how many politicians reach heaven?

Marine Affairs.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAMSHIP MARION.—Yesterday morning, the steamship Marion was launched from the yard of Mr. Jacob Bell, foot of Stanton street, E. R., and was afterwards taken to the Novelty Works to have her machinery put in her. She will be ready to take her place in the Charleston line by the 1st of May next. Her dimensions we have already published.

The United States mail steamship Ohio, from New York, touched off Charleston bar about 3 o'clock A. M. on the 29th, and took the mails for the West Indies and California from the steamer Pilot. The sea was so rough that the passengers on board the Pilot could not get to the Ohio with safety, and therefore had to return to the city.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1851.

CAPTAIN SAMPSON, steamship Merlin:—

DEAR SIR:—We the undersigned passengers per Merlin, from St. Thomas to this port, cannot separate without conveying to you an assurance of our perfect satisfaction in the arrangements made for, and your own personal attention to, our comfort on board, and the confidence inspired in us by the admirable working of your ship during the severe weather we have experienced. With a tender of our sincere thanks to yourself and officers, and our best wishes for the success of an undertaking so likely to prove serviceable to the public, we are, dear sir, your obedient servants, Wm. Burnely Hume, Sam B. Harman, Henry Ashton, Wm H. Hackett, H. T. Overman, S. T. Baldwin, W. F. Kimball, Capt. James Burn, Stephen Colwell, Antonio Cay Alvarez, Alfonso Portillo, Amacot Mayo, J. S. N. Watkins.

Naval Intelligence.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP ALLEGHANY.—It is understood the recommendations of the officers, who recently surveyed this vessel, are to be carried out. Their report suggests that vertical wheels be substituted for the "submerged, or Hunter propeller," which can be done at but little expense; and as the Alleghany is of beautiful model, it is confidently expected that she will, with side wheels, prove remarkably swift, and well adapted to the purpose contemplated, which we believe is a despatch steamer, to afford relief to distressed vessels on the coast—to convey orders, &c., to foreign stations, and for any service where swiftness and ability to afford relief are requisite. It is expected that Norfolk will be her port of rendezvous. The steamer Engineer left Norfolk on Saturday last, to tow the Alleghany from Washington to the Norfolk yard.

Carpenter James Linn, Gunner Wm. Burnlee, and Sailmaker Stanford, received orders on Saturday, to proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., and report for duty on board the sloop-of-war Decatur.

Lieutenant Carter B. Poindexter has been ordered to the United States ship Pennsylvania, in place of Lieut. Shubrick, who is ordered to the Jamestown.

Movements of Distinguished People.

E. V. Lomnitz, England; H. Lathrop, lady and child, Savannah; M. Santhro and lady, Portland; L. Hoskin, Boston; M. Titus, S. Wells, N. York; were among the arrivals yesterday at the Union Place Hotel.

M. Alger, Hudson; Com. Downs, U. S. N.; J. Turnbull, Baltimore; A. Moss, Paris; W. Ross, N. Orleans; H. Baldwin, Ohio; arrived yesterday at the Astor.

Lewis Hawes, U. S. A.; Mr. Maynard, Richmond; J. Freeland, Fishkill; S. S. Jackson, Boston; J. H. Stockton, D. Boyd, Jr., J. C. Baker, T. Faye, Phila.; J. F. Clarke, Boston; H. Mulford, Cleveland; O. O. Keese Keesville; R. Lowry, California; W. H. Inskeep, Philadelphia; J. S. Baily, Montreal; W. A. Hockey, Philadelphia; arrived yesterday at the Irving.

W. T. Gispel, N. S. M.; R. McCrain, Philadelphia; T. Wight, Providence; T. D. Postel, Charleston; W. Mile, Philadelphia; G. W. Morris, U. S. N.; arrived yesterday at the American Hotel.

Esmie, B. Harman, Toronto, Canada; W. S. Burnham, Chippewa, Can; J. H. Colston, Louisville, Ky.; F. S. Chatham, Virginia; G. D. Mitchell, Cincinnati, O; J. M. Ackley, Ithica, N. Y.; L. H. Tupper and lady, Troy; Hon. H. J. Taylor, J. T. Nichols, New Jersey; F. H. Nesbitt, Philadelphia; were among the arrivals yesterday at the Howard Hotel.

The Defalcation of Ray Tompkins.

SECOND DAY OF THE INVESTIGATION.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE BROKERS.

The excitement appears to be on the increase among the brokers, respecting the defalcation of Ray Tompkins. Again, yesterday afternoon, the Police Court was crowded by brokers, and many others, anxious to catch a look at this great financier, who, it seems managed so keenly to pocket, in one day, the neat little sum of some $70,000. At half-past four o'clock the magistrate continued the further examination of witnesses in the case.

TESTIMONY.

Jonathan Nathan, being sworn, says—I am a brother to Benjamin Nathan; I am engaged in his office, and superintend the office business for him; I know Ray Tompkins; I was sent, on the 29th of January last, to Mr. Tompkins's office, for a check for $3,362 50, in payment for one hundred shares of the Farmers' Trust and Loan Company; it was about one o'clock; the office of Tompkins is in Wall street; I saw Mr Tompkins at the office; I asked for the check for the stock; I think I mentioned the amount; he asked me the question, or said, "Have you given me that stock?" I replied that I left my brother about going to make transfers; I presume he knew me; Tompkins then said he had sent the boy or clerk with the check to be certified, and would send it down as soon as he came in; I then went immediately back to my office, and stated exactly to my brother what Tompkins told me; my brother then left the office; I made up the accounts for deposit that day, about two o'clock, that being the usual hour; on making up my account, I ascertained that Tompkins had not sent his check, and told my brother so; I then told our boy to go for the check; my brother said he would go for the check himself; on the return of the boy from depositing other checks, I went myself to Tompkins's office; Mr. Tompkins was not there; I then went to the Union Bank; the object of my going to that bank was to see if the check had been deposited by my brother, as in that bank my brother kept his account; I again returned to Tompkins's office, and there saw Mr. Harrison; I did not see Mr. Tompkins until the day of his arrest.

Cross-examination by Mr. Van Buren.—I am a clerk in my brother's office; I am not a broker; I was educated a lawyer; my brother told me to go to Mr. Tompkins, for his check for 100 shares of Farmers' Trust and Loan Co.; I think I can give the precise words of the conversation between myself and Mr. Tompkins; Mr. Tompkins said most positively that he had sent to the bank for the check or checks, to be certified; he either said check or checks to be certified; and that when he returned he would send it down; on my return to my brother, I said that Mr. Tompkins had sent to the bank to have it certified, and as soon as it returned he would send it down.

George N. Titus, being sworn, says—I am a counsellor-at-law; Ray Tompkins is my brother-in-law; my father resides in Westchester county; I have received $1,000 bank bills on the Union Bank within the last few days; on Friday last, the 31st day of January, my father, who had come down from Somers, the preceding evening, (Thursday,) gave me two $1,000 bills on the Union Bank to deposit; he told me to deposit them and get a certificate of deposit; he did not specify any particular bank; I deposited them in the American Exchange Bank; I sent my clerk there and obtained the certificate of deposit, and gave it to my father; I received at the same time from my father $6,000 in all; my impression is that the other four $1,000 bank bills were bills on the Manhattan Bank; I deposited the other four 1,000 bills in the same bank; I sent them by my clerk, L. Chapman; he obtained two certificates, one for $2,000, and the other for $4,000; my father told me he could use the certificates, if he had them, in that way, as it would be safer, and he thought certificates of that amount would be as convenient for him to keep and said, if he should effect a loan, or have an opportunity to make an investment, that he did not wish to carry the bills in his pocket; this is the conversation, as nearly as I can remember; the certificates were in my name; I endorsed them both to my father, and delivered them to him; this transaction took place at my office, in Wall street; on Thursday morning, the 30th of January, Solomon Kipp came to my house, No. 67 Irving place, and handed to me, about 9 o'clock in the morning, an envelope, containing four promissory notes—the gross amount amounted to $2 100; I don't remember whether there was any address on the envelope, or not; I think it was not sealed; Solomon Kipp told me, when he handed the papers, that Mr. Tompkins had sent those notes to me; but whether he said anything further, I do not recollect, but it appeared that they were intended to be applied as security for a note of $1,000, which Mr. Tompkins owed Cleveland & Titus, for money loaned some two years ago, or thereabouts, and also as security, or on account of moneys due to me individually of $1,000, or thereabouts—the exact amount I cannot now say; one sum I loaned, I recollect, to Mr Tompkins, was $5 400, some six weeks ago; I also held a note against Tompkins for money loaned to him about two years ago; the memorandum accompanying the promissory notes was in the handwriting of Tompkins; I cannot say if this was an unusual mode of communicating to me; I had not pressed the payment of the money due me from Tompkins; one note of $500 was signed by Seth W. Benedict; I had not seen Mr. Tompkins since his failure, until after I received the envelope from Solomon Kipp; I saw him on the morning of the 29th in the forenoon; I have not received from Ray Tompkins, either directly or indirectly, any other money or property than that already named; on Tuesday last, the 28th January, Mr. Tompkins asked me if I had any money to invest in stocks; he told me if I had, there was a good opportunity of investing $4,500, of which stock $200 was in the Broadway Bank, and $2,500 in the Merchants' Exchange Bank; I made inquiry of Mr. Tompkins about the stock and no one else, except my partner; and having the money lying idle, we concluded to loan the money on that stock; the loan I suppose was to Kipp & Brown, as Tompkins handed me two promissory notes, signed by Kipp & Brown, for $4,500, with a power of attorney; I gave Tompkins a check the day before for $4 500, and on Wednesday, the 29th January, Archy Tompkins' clerk, brought me the stock, as already stated, with power of attorney to transfer.

Cross-examination, by Mr. Van Buren—I know that Tompkins owed my father a much larger sum than $6,000, and I inferred the $6,000 he brought to me was sent to him by Tompkins; I am quite confident that my father did not press Tompkins for the money due him; probably a month ago, my father handed Tompkins two bonds, of $500 each, and remarked to Tompkins that it might possibly enable him to raise money; I knew nothing about Mr. Tompkins being embarrassed, nor did I know that my father did; my father expressed most profound astonishment at the information of the failure of Mr. Tompkins; I know that my father advanced to Mr. Tompkins some five or six thousand dollars; besides this, about two years ago, my father loaned Tompkins between four and five thousand dollars, and took Tompkins' notes for security; at that time, Mr. Tompkins resided at Somers, Westchester county; two years ago, Tompkins wanted to give my father security for the money he owed him, and wanted to assign him a judgment for $1,700 against Minthorne Tompkins; that judgment was satisfied by a mortgage given for a less sum, say near $500 less; Mr. Minthorne Tompkins assigned it over to my father, and that is the mortgage in the possession of Mr. Fowler.

Direct examination, by Mr. Cutting—On the Thursday evening that my father called at my house, and expressed his astonishment at the failure of Mr. Tompkins, he had the $6,000 in his possession; my father said he had received the money from Ray Tompkins.

Charles T. Kipp, being sworn, says—I reside at the corner of Charles and Hudson streets; I keep a public house; I am well acquainted with Ray Tompkins; I saw him on Wednesday, Jan 29; I saw him at my house; it was in the afternoon, about three or four o'clock; I was there when he came in; when I saw him first he was alone; he was up stairs in a room over the back room; he was sitting in a chair; a gentleman by the name of Fowler called and asked if Mr. Solomon Kipp was there; he said he was to meet him at my house between three and four o'clock; Mr. Fowler remained in the bar-room; I don't think he asked for Ray Tompkins; yes, I think he did, and I told him no; Ray Tompkins was then up stairs, but I did not know it; I then went up stairs and when I saw Tompkins I told him that a gentleman was down stairs that wanted to see him; Mr. Fowler then went up stairs; Solomon Kipp came some time after and went up stairs; I asked Tompkins what he wanted that afternoon; he said he came to meet a gentleman; on Friday afternoon I went by the Harlem train to Somers, on my own business; on the Wednesday evening in question, at my house, I saw money on the table; Tompkins and Mr. Fowler were present; I cannot tell how much money there was; Solomon Kipp was present when the money was on the table; I think he was.

Cross-examination by Mr. Van Buren—I have known Mr. Ray Tompkins personally for the last five years.

John Tenbrock, being sworn, says—I belong to the firm of Pepoon, Hoffman, and Tenbrock; I know Ray Tompkins; on Wednesday, January 29th, I delivered to him fifty shares of the Harlem Railroad stock; I sold them to him the day before; the value was $4,400, payable on delivery; Ray Tompkins, about half past twelve o'clock, called in at our office and said that he had a great deal to do and asked me if I would not transfer that stock early; I said I was about making my transfers and would then go with him or transfer it now; I went from my office with Tompkins to the Harlem Railroad office; I then tranferred fifty shares to him, and while I was making the transfer, he requested me to let him make his next transfer in the book as I had others to make; he said he was in a great hurry, or had so much to do; these same fifty shares Tompkins transferred to E. W. Clarke, Dodge & Co.; when he made the transfer, he said he would send in a check; after I finished making my other transfers, I returned to my office; it was about one o'clock; I found that Tompkins's check had not been sent in; I made a minute of the sale on a piece of paper, and sent our clerk for the check; I inquired again for Tompkins's check, and the clerk said he could not get it, as it had been sent over to the bank to be certified; I then went myself to Tompkins's office, and asked a clerk if he had our check yet; I waited some ten minutes in the office, and I then went over to the Merchants' Exchange Bank, and could not see Tompkins; a little after 3 o'clock, I received in Tompkins's office a check for the amount, not certified; the check was presented at the bank and dishonored.

Cross examination by Mr. Van Buren—I said in the second board "I have fifty shares of Harlem at 88;" Tompkins said "I'll take them at 100;" I sold him fifty shares. (Laughter.) Q.—Are you a complainant in this case? A.—I am a sufferer, sir. (Laughter.) Q.—Are you a witness, I say? A.—I am here on a subpœna.

At the conclusion of this witness' testimony, it then being near 3 o'clock, the magistrate adjourned any further proceedings until half past 3 o'clock on Wednesday.

Police Intelligence.

Charge of Stealing a Watch.—Officer Lord, of the Sixth ward police, arrested on Sunday night, a man called Patrick Rodgers, on a charge of stealing a gold lever watch, valued at $40; also, a silver watch, worth $12, in all, amounting to $52, the property of William Keegan. The accused was committed for a further hearing by Justice Osborn.

Charge of Stealing a Lathe.—A man, called William Camp, was arrested, yesterday, by officer Crosset, on a charge of stealing a lathe, valued at $24, the property of James Lakey, of No 121 Anthony street. The property was recovered by the officer, and the accused committed by the magistrate for trial.

City Intelligence.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday, though the snow continued on the ground, the air was soft and balmy, and the sun warm. Unless colder weather soon comes, the earth's white mantle will soon disappear. Indeed, already has it almost disappeared. The streets were in a shocking condition, and ladies' dresses suffered most fearfully.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE FERRY BOAT ONEIDA.—Sunday morning at six o'clock, the Williamsburgh ferry boat was discovered to be on fire, on the Long Island side of the river, while lying at her pier, at the foot of Grand street. It originated in the lamp room. The Williamsburgh firemen were promptly in action, but in spite of all their efforts the upper works of the boat were burned, and the engine badly injured. The boat was nearly new, and cost $29 000; she was insured in four offices for $13,000, which, it is estimated, will scarcely cover the loss.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about half past 4 o'clock yesterday morning, on the corner of Orange and Cross streets. It was extinguished with but trifling damage through the exertions of the police of the 6th ward.

ALARM OF FIRE IN PARK PLACE.—Last evening, between seven and eight o'clock, an alarm of fire was occasioned by a chimney that took fire at the corner of Park Place and Broadway, but which was speedily extinguished.

DANGER OF CAMPHENE—FIRE IN READE STREET.—Last evening at 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the fancy store of Mr. Trenehart, a Frenchman, No. 76 Reade street. It originated from the falling of a camphene lamp, which Mrs. Trenehart was in the act of extinguishing. The flames spread rapidly, and the articles in the store being of a light and inflammable nature, quickly became food for the devouring element. The house of hose cart 27 being in the same street, was immediately on the spot, and the flames were extinguished in about a quarter of an hour after the fire began, and without much damage to the building, but with a damage of about $1,000 to the goods, by fire and water. A considerable portion were saved. The loss is covered by insurance, Mr. T. being insured for $2,500. This is another instance of the danger and destructiveness of camphene.

SUDDEN DEATH, CAUSED BY BURNING.—Coroner Gaer yesterday held an inquest, at No 331 Third street, on the body of James Matherson, aged seventy-six years, a native of Scotland, who came to his death under the following circumstances:—It appears that the deceased was living alone, at the above premises, and, on Saturday afternoon he was sitting by the fire, reading, and fell asleep, and accidentally fell forward into the fire, whereby he received some injury by burning, and died on Sunday afternoon in consequence thereof. A verdict was rendered accordingly. The deceased, it seems, is without relatives in this country, but has a brother in Scotland. The Coroner placed all the effects left by the deceased into the hands of the Public Administrator. Several deeds and mortgages were found, also two savings bank books, showing a credit of moneys deposited.

DEATH ON A LIME KILN.—The Coroner, yesterday, held an inquest at the corner of Washington and Morton streets, on the body of Thomas Cook, aged about thirty years, who was found dead, and his body burned considerably, on the lime kiln. The deceased, it seems, was a kind of a loafer, and sought the lime kiln to sleep during the night, and while in that position the deceased is believed to have been smothered by the gas, and then his body was subjected to the burning. A verdict was rendered according to the above facts.

DEATH FROM FALLING INTO THE FIRE.—A man named Madison, while sitting on a chair, at 331 Third street, on Saturday night last, reading, fell into the fire and was so badly burned that he died on Sunday. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts. The Coroner took charge of Madison's effects.

SLIPPING ON THE ICE—CAUTION TO PEDESTRIANS.—Mr. William Allen, in coming through West Broadway, on Sunday evening, slipped on the ice and fell, breaking his leg in two places. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, by the police. Great caution is necessary, as numbers slip and fall, and the ordinance against allowing ice or snow to accumulate opposite any house ought to be enforced.

FALL FROM THE TOP OF A STAGE.—On Sunday afternoon, Patrick O'Leary fell from the top of one of the Yorkville stages, while passing through the Bowery, and was seriously injured. He was somewhat under the influence of liquor, and no blame is attached to the driver. He was taken by two officers of the 17th ward to the station house, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Budd.

THROWING ASHES IN THE STREET.—On Sunday, Marcelia Foley, in the 5th ward, Cornelia Williams in the 17th ward, Rose Bloomingdale in the 13th, Mrs. Oppenhammer, Mary E. Howe, Sarah Brown, and Martha Nolan, in the 14th, and Johanna Murphy in the 7th ward, were arrested for throwing ashes in the street; sent to the police court and fined $1 each.

THROWING SNOW BALLS.—John Quigg was arrested on Sunday afternoon, by officer Orr, for pelting persons passing with snow balls. He was released by Alderman Miller.

SHINDY IN PEARL STREET.—On Sunday night, a shindy took place between a number of families residing at 391 Pearl street, when shouts of "murder" attracted the police. The officers of the Fourth ward endeavored to get in, but resistance was offered to them by the most active of the rioters, who threw hatters' blocks at them (there being a hatters' shop in the rear), and every missile they could lay their hands upon. The police, however, pressed on, and the rioters retreated up stairs. The police followed, but one of the combatants stood at the head of the stairs with an axe in his hand, swearing he would strike dead the first man who attempted to come up. The officers were not to be thus daunted. One of them, named Hogan, took a chair in his hand, and holding it over his head advanced, when the other made several desperate blows at him. Finally, the officer succeeded in gaining the top of the stairs, and being a stout Hibernian, the fellow with the axe fled and hid himself under a bed, whence he was taken, with the axe in his hand, by the officer. Under another bed was found concealed another of the rioters, with a female, having nothing on but a chemise, lying over him to hide him. In one small room there were four beds, occupied by men and women. There were criminations and recriminations, and the police took the whole party to the station house, and thence yesterday morning to the Tombs, where they were committed. The names are as follows:—James Barry, David Clifford, John Clifford, William Clifford, William Jebb, Stephen Hays, George Burke, James Dore, Thomas Mulligan, and Patrick O'Donnell.

THE HUNGARIAN EXILES.—A meeting of citizens, and officers of the First Division New York State Militia, was held pursuant to adjournment, at the Mercer House, on Friday evening, the thirty-first of January, for the purpose of devising means for relieving the necessities of the Hungarian refugees. The officers of the Hungarian Society were introduced to the meeting, and in behalf of their society presented the annexed address, which was read to the meeting by the chairman, Major Gen. Sanford:—

To the Citizens of New York—The undersigned, officers of the Hungarian Society, having been requested by the members of the society to make an appeal to the citizens of New York respectfully beg leave to present to you a few facts relative to their association. The society is composed of refugees from Hungary, who, having landed on these hospitable shores, have been so fortunate as to obtain means for gaining a respectable livelihood; but there are a great many of our countrymen who have not been thus fortunate, and in their distress naturally apply to us for temporary relief. Our own means being very limited, we associated ourselves together, and have formed a society for benevolent purposes solely. We have endeavored to meet the demands made upon us by our countrymen, from the contributions collected among ourselves; the funds derived from this source we find to be insufficient to answer the imperative demands upon us. Owing to the smallness of our numbers, and the very limited means we ourselves possess, we have felt a great diffidence in making an appeal to the American public, from the fact that we deemed we had no right to do so, being foreigners; but upon a longer residence here, and a better acquaintance with the character of the people of this city, we feel that we can with propriety state our wants, and with safety appeal to the American people, from the fact that we have lost our all in endeavoring to obtain a form of government fashioned after the one we now live under. There are now a large number of Hungarians here, who have all the ability to earn a livelihood and become good and faithful citizens of this favored country; but they are strangers, speaking a tongue known to but a few, and only require assistance for a few weeks until we can put them in the way of supporting themselves. A large number of our countrymen are now on their way from Turkey, who will land without a dollar in the world; most of them have been our companions in arms, and we earnestly long to have the means upon their arrival to give them a helping hand. Animated by this feeling, we have ventured to state our wants and make our appeal. And the Hungarians daily pray that the day may not be far distant when we shall have our most ardent earthly hopes fulfilled, to see our beloved and now suffering Kossuth among us.

THEODOR DEMBINSKI, EMERICUS HAMVASSY,
CAROLUS WEHLE, JOHN SZANO,
Of the Hungarian Society.

After some feeling remarks, made by several gentlemen present, the following resolution was offered and adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed by this meeting, with full power and authority to decide upon the most advisable mode of raising funds in aid of the Hungarian Society, to be by said society dispensed in relieving the necessities of their countrymen.

In pursuance of the above resolution, the following committee was appointed:—Hon. Ambrose C. Kingsland, Mayor; Hon. H. F. Havermeyer, Hon. Caleb S. Woodhull, Hon. Myndert Van Schaick, Simeon Draper, Esq., R. G. Moulton, Esq., F. A. Lee, Esq., Francis Griffin, Esq., Major General Charles W. Sanford, Gen. William Hall, Col. Charles Yates, Col. R. C. Wetmore, Major George W. Morell, Major Carolus Wehle, late of the Hungarian Army, Major Theodor Dembinski, do. The above committee will meet at the Mayor's office, on Tuesday afternoon, the 4th instant, at 5 o'clock.

U. S. Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

FEB. 3.—The Grand Jury came into court and rendered true bills against Edmund F. Douglass, James Clements, and Thomas Benson, on an indictment charging them with the murder of Assa Havens, on board the American bark Glenn; and also against James Lloyd, James Max and James McLean for larceny on the high seas.

There being no other business before the Grand Jury, they were discharged for the term.

Treasury Notes Outstanding Feb. 1, 1851.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1851.

Amount outstanding of the several issues prior to 22d July, 1846, as per records of this office	$138,461 64
Amount outstanding of the issue of 22d July, 1846, as per do	25,200 00
Amount outstanding of the issue of 28th January, 1847, as per do	26,300 00
	$189,961 64
Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of accounting officers, under acts prior to 22d July, 1846	150 00
	$189,811 64

TOWNSEND HAINES, Register.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE.—A very brilliant audience listened to the opera of "The Barber of Seville" last night, at Sanquirico's benefit. It was the first appearance of Parodi in comic opera; and the critics were very anxious to know how the queen of tragic song would appear in the realms of Thalia. The triumph was complete, and left not a doubt that the genius of the vocalist is not confined to tragedy. She looked charmingly, and being divested of the weight of robes necessary to give character to a tragic rôle, her light figure and animated countenance were admirably suited to the representation of Rosina, which was a most charming personation in every respect. We need scarcely say that the public were surprised at the remarkable performance, as well as delighted with the vocalization. Parodi introduced the cavatina from "Tancredi" in the second act, and it was vehemently encored, and she, with the rest of the company, was called out at the end of each act. Beneventano made one of the most admirable Figaros we have ever seen, and never flagged for a moment in his spirits. Sanquirico was exceedingly humorous, and Lorini, Novelli and Amalia Patti filled their respected rôles in the most acceptable manner. On Thursday, the popular Amalia will take her benefit, and on that occasion there will be a very great entertainment, to which we direct attention for its novelty, as well as in the hope that the amiable young vocalist will see a houseful of friends.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—The great variety and excellence of the entertainments given at this establishment are always sure to attract large assemblages. The burlesque opera is sufficient to arouse the dullest spirit. The singing is always rendered with sweetness and harmony. The instrumental performances are excellent. The solos, particularly those by Gould and Donniker are given with great musical science, and the dancing is exquisite.

FELLOWS' MINSTRELS.—The new productions of this excellent band are nightly received with cheers. The death scene from "Lucia di Lammermoor" is one of the richest that can be witnessed. The negro minstrelsy, instrumental performances and dancing, give general satisfaction. Do not forget that Mr. Jones' benefit takes places on Wednesday evening. His friends will rally around him to give him what he deserves, a bumper.

U. S. District Attorney's Office.

FEB. 3.—*The Bounty Land Warrant Forgeries.*—At a late hour yesterday evening another party, whose name we did not ascertain, was arrested, through the activity of Deputy Marshal Walch, on the charge of being implicated in these extensive forgeries. This makes five persons now in custody for the offence.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 1, 3, 8, 10, 16, 17, 18, 192, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25. CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 126, 158, 161, 75, 164 to 173 inclusive, 175.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 3, 7, 8, 13, 17, 18, 27, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 5, 39, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 79, 80.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1—Nos. 27, 111, 263, 21, 31, 49, 51, 53, 63, 64, 71, 73, 97, 113, 123. Part 2—Nos. 162, 144, 186, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110,