ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

Hon. Daniel Webster's late Speeches at Buffalo, &c.

The opinions at the North, South, East and West, upon the late speech of Hon. Daniel Webster at Buffalo, are many and various. In Massachusetts nearly the whole whig press received it with great favor; and several of the papers which have opposed all his movements since the passage of the compromise measures, are now filled with compliments to his unwavering integrity and patriotism. The Boston *Atlas*, one of the most violent opposers of Mr. Webster and the compromise measures, says it is a production worthy of the great man and eminent statesman from whom it emanates, and will be remembered with gratitude by every true friend of the Union and of the constitution. The New Bedford *Mercury*, also a strong and unflinching opponent, declares it to be the most logical and sensible speech that could be made at this time, and proves the devotion of Mr. Webster to the principles which he has so often avowed, and which have so long characterized his public life. The Springfield *Republican*, in the extreme western portion of the State, lauds it as the greatest speech ever made, and the one calculated to remove the false impressions entertained against its author by a portion of the whig party at the North and East. A call has been in Springfield for a mass meeting of the city of Massachusetts, to nominate him for the Presidency. The whig press in Maine, almost without an exception, coincide with the views expressed by the press of Massachusetts, and declare the opinions of Mr. Webster are those of the great whig party of the free States, if not of the whole country. The Bangor *Whig*, one of the most prominent journals of that party in the State, says it is only what might have been expected of his giant mind, and from the pure source of political integrity from which it sprung. In this State, too, the democratic press pays what it considers a just tribute to the fair dealing and honorable course pursued by that gentleman. In Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont, the same views are entertained, except by those papers which are enrolled under the free soil party banner, and oppose any and everything which is not the offspring of their own party.

The press of the State of New York stand in antagonistic positions. The whig press favorable to the course of Senator Seward, and opposed to the compromise measures, under any and all circumstances, denounce Mr Webster as opposing the doctrines of the whig party. The Albany *Evening Journal* denounces the speech as hypocritical in its profession of devotion to the principle to allow no more slaves to be admitted into the Union, and denounces the advice to carry out the measures of the compromise. In its denunciation, it is joined by the New York *Tribune*, Rochester *Democrat*, Buffalo *Express*, and the journals of the same party, of less note. The former says it is an elaborate defence of the compromise and his apostacy from the whig party. The Utica *Herald*, a strong free soil whig paper, is loud in its opposition, and says it supposes if Mr. Webster should tell the people that the laws of gravitation and attraction had overstepped their boundaries, and that the earth was already falling against the sun, some would believe it, as many doubtless believed him when he said, if the compromise measures had not passed, a fate of which that of Sodom and Gomorrah was typical, awaited the republic. The Albany *Argus*, the democratic organ of the State, the Rochester *Advertiser*, and other democratic journals, speak of the speech as one well calculated not only to inspire those of his own party, but the conservatives of all parties, with confidence in the integrity and the justice of the views of the speaker. In the Western States little has been said upon the subject, while the different presses of the South have been equal in their praises and denunciations. The Richmond *Times*, whig, and Richmond *Enquirer*, democratic, have both spoken in the highest terms of the speech, as logical, just, and containing sentiments in perfect unison with those advocated by the democratic party, and with those entertained by the people of the South generally. The North Carolina papers, like those of Virginia, speak in terms of approbation. There are but few journals in South Carolina, which do not entirely repudiate the whole speech. The Charleston *Mercury*, the chief organ of secession, says the speech is but a counterpart of the views of all parties at the North, and filled with menaces towards the South and the institution of slavery. It says, his speech at Buffalo not only indicated his own opinion, but was in effect a promulgation of the policy of the administration. Though the administration is feeble, and can do nothing positive, Mr. Webster is the man whose course would most materially affect the questions in which the South are concerned. It is not disappointed in the tenor of the speech, for it was always aware that all parties at the North were opposed to the institution of slavery, and none would agree to its extension over territory acquired, or to be acquired. The Charleston *News*, a paper favorable to the perpetuity of the Union, says Mr. Webster stands self-confessed before the country, in his opposition to the South, and that section should be aware of the ground upon which he stands.

The press of Georgia is opposite in the expression o its opinions upon the speech. The Savannah *Georgian*, the democratic organ of the State, published a few extracts, and said its readers could well judge of the feelings of Mr. Webster, and through Mr Webster, the feelings of the administration against the South. It was a strong evidence of what the South might expect from such a source. The Savannah *News*, professedly neutral, except upon the sectional issues, denounces Mr. Webster as a thorough abolitionist, and directly opposed to every thing calculated to prove beneficial to the Southern States, and says that he meant no more nor less than that Congress should prohibit the formation of any more slave States out of the territory now included within the boundaries of Texas. The Savannah *Republican*, the whig organ of the State, sustains the course pointed out by the speech; and says that while the South must differ from him in some respects, the speech is generally characterized by a true spirit, and one which, if carried out, must prove beneficial to the whole country, while it shows the great conception of his mind. The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, a firm secession paper, is not at all disappointed in the views expressed, and hopes the South may eventually be awakened to the fact that it has few or no friends among Northern men or statesmen, to whatever party they may belong.

The Alabama press is strong in its opposition to the speech, except the Mobile *Advertiser*, the whig organ of the State. The democratic journals, of which the Montgomery *Advertiser* takes the lead, are not less severe and determined in their opposition, than are the secession papers of South Carolina, and pronounce him a mere fawner, to obtain the nomination for the Presidency, by the whig party of the North, well knowing that the whig party of the South, always yielding to the North, will sustain him at the expense of every interest and consideration. In New Orleans, there is but one voice, and that is admiration of the whole speech. All the leading papers, such as the *Commercial*, *Picayune* and *Crescent*, extol it as worthy the great expounder of the constitution, and the valuable tenets of which should be treasured in the memory of every friend of the Union, without regard to sectional prejudices or preferences.

New Hotels in New York.

THE COLLAMORE HOUSE, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND SPRING STREET.

This hotel was opened on the 27th of May, by Messrs. G. M. Perry and Davis Collamore, proprietors. The building is a neat five-story edifice, presenting a fine front of brown stone on both streets, and was finished about the first of May. Its front on Broadway is seventy-five feet, and one hundred on Spring street. It is supported by elegant brown stone columns. The main entrance on Broadway is twenty-five feet, with an ante-room, twenty-five feet by six. The reading room is fifty-five feet by twenty-five, and is well furnished and ventilated. The bar, which is at the back of the reading room, is twenty-five feet by eighteen, and is well fitted up with fixtures and conveniences. From the reading room there is a spacious winding stairway, leading to the top of the building, leaving a perpendicular open area of about three hundred and twenty square feet, and ventilated from above by a large circular dome, which is so constructed that currents of pure air can be felt passing through every apartment of the interior. On the second floor, and fronting on Broadway, is the ladies' public parlor or reception room. It is twenty-five feet by thirty-three, and is furnished in a superb style. The chairs, sofas, couches, &c., are of richly carved rosewood, covered with green plush velvet. The carpeting of all the parlors, drawing-rooms, and family rooms is of richly figured English velvet tapestry. The building contains one hundred and four rooms, besides ward rooms, and closets attached to each sleeping apartment. There are ninety four bed-rooms, all large, well ventilated, and furnished. The public dining-room, which is on the second floor, is ninety feet deep by twenty five feet fronting on Broadway. It is ventilated from the top of the house, by a quadrangular opening of eighteen feet by twelve feet, which keep that apartment cool and airy. Attached to the dining-room is a large steam table, which is well adapted to keep the meats, &c., moist and warm. All the table furniture—silver, china, cutlery, and glasses—is of a massive and costly description, and the cooking apparatus of the most modern and improved kind. All the rooms on the four upper floors fronting on Broadway and Spring street, measuring one hundred and seventy-five lineal feet, are in suits, large, airy, and richly-furnished, for the accommodation of respectable families. The ladies' private parlor, on the second floor, attached to which are the most complete toilet arrangements, is fitted up in an elegant manner. There are three spacious and splendidly furnished bridal-chambers, with massive marble centre tables, and all the other neat *et veteras*, to make the "loving twain" feel happy, which is a most important appendage to any respectable hotel, where there are so many "young men and maidens" every day joining hearts and hands at the hymeneal altar as there are in this city. Nearly all the bedrooms are lighted with gas; and there are three water-closets on each floor. The house is well supplied with shower-baths, and on each floor all the rooms are capable of being thrown into one, by communicating doors. The beds are hair mattresses. On the whole, the Collamore House, being fitted up in a costly, airy, and well furnished manner, is well adapted to afford every comfort and convenience to respectable families and single ladies or gentlemen. It is capable of accommodating about two hundred and thirty persons.

THE WAVERLEY HOUSE.

This hotel, on the corner of Broadway and Fourth street, was opened on the 20th of May by Mr. J. W. Renalls, proprietor. It includes four buildings, fronting ninety feet on Broadway, and seventy feet on Fourth street. This hotel already contains twenty-seven parlors and drawing rooms, elegantly furnished, with bedrooms, water closets, and separate toilet rooms attached to each. Besides the bedrooms adjoining the parlors, there are forty-six other sleeping apartments. They are all rich, and furnished in a uniform manner, from the first floor to the upper inclusive, with rich and unique carved rosewood chairs and sofas, all cushioned and covered with costly green plush velvet. All the rooms on each floor are capable of being thrown into one by communicating folding doors. Each parlor and bedroom has a new style of ornamented cast iron grate, and a marble centre table. The mirrors throughout the entire house are large, oval-formed, and the gilt work on the frames is a costly and rare piece of workmanship. Every room, from the smallest sleeping apartment down to the parlors and drawing rooms is lighted with gas. All the beds are of hair-spring mattresses, and the carpeting of every room, is English velvet tapestry, richly flowered. The gentlemen's principal water closet, on the second floor, is on a new and improved principle, with self-adjusting springs, by which a rush of water empties itself with a rotary motion into the apertures. On the third floor, are three large rooms arranged expressly for artists, and are now respectively occupied by Messrs. Keusett, Rossiter, and Lang, artists. The public dining-room, which is not yet quite finished, will be one hundred and twenty feet long and twenty feet wide. The apartment now used as a dining-room is capable of seating about sixty persons. It is shortly to be turned into a ladies' drawing-room. The public entrance is on Broadway: the private on Fourth street. The cooking apparatus are all of the newest inventions. Vaults extend the whole length of the building on both streets. In the basement story there is a large restaurant, fitted up on an altogether different style from any we have seen in the city. The refreshment boxes more resemble comfortable sitting-rooms than the ordinary description. They are about seven feet square, and are partitioned off, so that those who may be standing at the bar cannot perceive where the boxes are. The hotel contains, in all, seventy-eight rooms, besides closets, pantries, &c., and the furnishing of the establishment cost about $30,000. On the back of the hotel there is an excellent view into a number of neat gardens shaded with trees of various kinds. The whole building is well ventilated throughout, and well supplied with shower baths. There is a uniformity and taste displayed in furnishing and fitting up the Waverley House, not to be found in many hotels of similar size; and the furniture of the smallest bedroom in the upper story is as rich and costly as that in the principal parlors on the first floor. On the whole, Mr. Renalls has spared neither pains nor money to render every part of his hotel comfortable, airy and well adapted for the accommodation of respectable families, or single ladies or gentlemen. The hotel is capable of accommodating about two hundred persons.

THE EOLIAN HOTEL.

This house is No. 834 Broadway. It has been open since the first of May, by Mr. G. Donadi, proprietor. The building is five stories high, one hundred feet deep, and forty feet front. It is supported by elegant brown stone columns. It contains sixty two bedrooms, and twelve large well furnished suit-rooms for first class families. The ladies' public drawing room, on the second floor, is fifty feet by eighteen, and is furnished in the richest French style. Every room in the house is lighted with gas, and they are large, airy, and well furnished, with elegantly carved rosewood chairs, sofas, and marble centre tables. It contains a plentiful supply of shower baths, and every other convenience necessary in a respectable hotel. The house is well ventilated; and the adjoining buildings, on the back part, are low, which allows the free admission o air to the various apartments of the hotel. In all there are eighty-two rooms in the building, including parlors, drawing rooms, family suit rooms, dining rooms and bed rooms. It is capable of accommodating about 180 persons in a respectable and comfortable manner. The carpeting in all the rooms is rich English velvet tapestry, and the table furniture is of a costly description.

United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

Among the many attractions of Brooklyn, there is none with which the visiter will be more pleased than by a minute inspection of the Navy Yard, which is situated in the northeastern part of Brooklyn, and extends over an area of forty acres of ground, enclosed on the land side by a high wall. The entrance is in York street, on the right hand of the main avenue, which is very tastefully planted with trees on either side, and decorated with heaps of cannon balls, shells, and a great many pieces of ordnance. The first building which meets the view is a brick building, with a Grecian portico, comprising the guard room, police office, watchman's room, lieutenant of ordnance office, and the court martial room. Further down the main avenue to the right is the office where the workmen are mustered morning and noon. Branching off from the main avenue stands, on the left, the residence of the commandant, which is a great frame building, and is adorned by a well kept and beautiful garden. Further on is Naval Lyceum, which is a substantial structure, founded in 1833 by officers of the navy connected with the port. It contains a splendid collection of curiosities, mineralogical and geological cabinets, a library of about 3,000 volumes of well selected books, portraits of celebrated men, among which we may mention Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Adams, Madison, Van Buren, and Commodores Bainbridge, Hill, Shaw, Lawrence, Nicholson, Chauncey, and others; and models of all ships built for the United States navy. There are but few trophies in the Lyceum, they having been some time since removed to Washington. One among those remaining is a standard which was taken from the British at the battle of Long Island, 1776. At the north side of the Lyceum is the reservoir, an octagonal building, in which there is an engine of thirty horse power, for the purpose of raising water from a well to supply the commandant's residence, and the different workshops throughout the yard. Immediately adjoining is a large brick building, the lower story of which is occupied by a dispensary, a storekeeper's office, and for the receiving of stores, and the upper story as a chapel. Lying at the wharf, near this building, is the store ship Lexington, at present taking in cargo for the Pacific squadron. The next place that attracts attention is the ship house, a large frame building, containing the steamer Fulton, which was built some twelve years ago, and the first steamship of the American navy. She proved a failure, and is now undergoing alterations, which it is expected will make her a good coast and harbor steamer. The brick building adjoining the ship house is used for the reception of all descriptions of naval stores. Adjoining this storage is another ship house, which contains the frigate Sabine, the keel of which was laid 12th February, 1823, and is about 190 feet long, and 47 feet deep. She is still on the stocks, but could be completed (in case of necessity) in a very short space of time. At the side of the last mentioned ship house is the wharf where lie the noble frigates Brandywine and Constitution, at present in ordinary, and the Preble, which is to be fitted out immediately, and sent round to Annapolis, as a school ship for midshipmen. The North Carolina, 74, is also lying near the wharf. She is used for receiving recruits for the naval service. The steamship Fredonia is undergoing repairs. Near the North Carolina lies the frigate Macedonia, 36, which was taken from the British in the war of 1812. In 1844 she was sent with provisions for the relief of Ireland, at the same time that the Jamestown was sent from Boston on the same mission. On the wharf there is one of Ericsson's patent derricks, which is capable of raising seventy tons from the end of the beams to the height of fifty feet. Adjoining the wharf is the Dry Dock; but before describing it, we will conclude on account of the Navy Yard. The next building which claims attention is a timber shed, the upper part of which is used as a sail loft; it is three hundred feet long and fifty feet wide. The average number of men employed here is about twenty; but between eighty and ninety were employed during the late war with Mexico. All the flags, signals, hammocks, cots, and sails, are made and stored here, under the superintendence of Mr George T. Lozier. There is another building of similar dimensions, the lower part of which is used for storing timber for masts, and the upper for making moulds for forming the timber of ships.—Next to the above is the joiners' workshop—superintendent, Mr. Cumbersome; foreman, Mr. T. Holmes. The gunner's work shop—John C. Ritter, foreman—is over another building, used for the storing of timber. The next building has a saw mill at each end, and is used for the blockmakers' workshop, and for the manufacturing of gun carriages; the upper part as a rigging loft. The blacksmiths' workshop (superintendent, Mr. George Homan, and foreman, Mr. John Dickinson,) and plumbers' workshop (superintendent, Archibald Campbell, and foreman, Isaac Meserole,) are contained in the next building. In the northeast corner of the yard there is a large brick building, 200 feet by 60 feet, the lower part of which is used for making spars of every description, (superintendent, Mr. Baylis; foreman, Mr. Dodge,) and the upper for boat building, (superintendent, Mr. Crolius; foreman, Mr. Birch.) There are also in the yard a number of sheds for the storage of iron and timber. We next direct the visiter's attention to the Dry Dock. This fine structure is built of granite brought from the State of Maine, and is capable of containing four millions and a half gallons of water, requiring 610,000 cubic feet to be pumped out or be raised an average height of 13 feet, which has been accomplished in the short space of two hours and a half by an engine of 500 horse power. The steamer San Jacinto is at present in dock, waiting to be fitted with a propeller. Adjoining the dock is the engine house, which is likewise of granite, and is 300 feet long by 60 feet deep. The centre building is four stories high, and the two wings are each three stories high, and present a very handsome and substantial appearance. The entire cost of the dry dock and engine house is estimated at $200,000, and the cost of gates now being erected, $60,000. We were much struck with the order and neatness which prevails in every department, and should not omit to mention the polite and kind attention with which visiters are received by the commandant and the different officers of the Navy Yard and Dry Dock.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Judge Duer.

CATHERINE N. FORREST VS. EDWIN FORREST.

In this case, the defendant, Mr. Forrest, made a motion for a commission to examine, as a witness on his behalf, Ann Flower, of New Orleans. The proceedings have been already published in the *Herald*. The following affidavits were read in support of, and in opposition to, the motion, and we publish the order made by Judge Duer in deciding the motion:—

AFFIDAVIT OF EDWIN FORREST.

City and County of New York, ss.—Edwin Forrest, the above named defendant, being sworn, says he has fully and fairly stated this case to Van Buren and Robinson, of the city of New York, his counsel therein, and that he has a good and substantial defence in said cause on the merits, as he is advised by his said counsel, and verily believes; that he expects to be able to prove by Anna Flower, who is not a resident of this State, but resides in the city of New Orleans, an act of adultery committed by the plaintiff with one William A. Howard; that this deponent has fully and fairly stated to his said counsel what he expects to be able to prove by the said Anna Flower, and he is advised by his said counsel, and verily believes, that she is a necessary and material witness for deponent on the trial of this cause, and that without the benefit of her testimony deponent cannot safely proceed to the trial of this cause; that issue of fact was joined in this cause on or about the 21st of December last, and the cause has since been on the calendar, has been noticed, and is on the calendar of the present term for trial, and is likely soon to be reached in its order on the calendar, as deponent is informed and believes; that, in or about the month of June last, the said Anna Flower, then residing in New Orleans, having been apprised that her testimony was important in the controversy between deponent and his said wife, (the plaintiff) and which controversy was and is the subject of this action, voluntarily, with the concurrence of her husband, as deponent was informed by her, and believes, came on to this city expecting to and for the purpose of testifying in respect to the said matters, but not being apprised that the said controversy was not in such a state of progress in court, that her testimony taken to be used therein; that after remaining here about three days, she left to return to her home in New Orleans; that the nature of her testimony is such that it is of the greatest importance to deponent that she should be personally present at the trial of this cause; that upon her leaving the city, as above mentioned, she gave deponent the positive assurance that whenever wanted as a witness in the controversy between deponent and his said wife, and she should be sent for, she would come on to the city of New York, to be personally present at the trial, and testify thereat; and she also informed deponent, and deponent believes such information true, that such was the wishes and determination of her husband; that anticipating this cause was about approaching a trial, deponent on the 29th of April last, wrote to the husband of said Anna Flower at New Orleans, requesting that in accordance with the assurances so made to deponent, she would prepare to come on to this city, on being telegraphed to that effect, and deponent had relied upon her ability at once to comply with such request of this deponent; that in answer to his said letter, he has this day received a letter from the said Anna Flower, dated at New Orleans, May 10, 1851, and mailed on the 12th, in which she informs deponent in substance as follows:—That she is sorry she cannot comply with his wish; she is so situated that she cannot leave at present, her children are so young, having a young babe, she could not leave them, and further deponent saith not.

EDWIN FORREST.

Sworn before me this 21st day of May, 1851.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Catharine N. Forrest against Edwin Forrest.—On the foregoing affidavit, and on the pleadings in this cause, let the plaintiff in this action show cause before one of the justices of this Court, at special term, at the City Hall, in the city of New York, on the 24th day of May instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., why a commission should not issue in this action, out of and under the seal of this Court, to be directed to James Caldwell, Thomas Slidell and Jacob Barker, of the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, some or one of them to examine upon oath, upon interrogatories to be annexed to said commission, Anna Flower, of said city of New Orleans, as a witness in this cause, on the part of the defendant, and that the said commission may be returned by mail, to David R. F. Jones, Esq., the clerk of this Court, and that all proceedings on the part of the plaintiff in this action may be stayed for thirty days, to enable the defendant to procure a return of said commission.

New York, May 22d, 1851.

WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL.

AFFIDAVIT OF CATHARINE N. FORREST.

Catherine N. Forrest against Edwin Forrest.—City and County of New York, ss.—Catharine N. Forrest of said city, being sworn, says as follows:—My controversy with Mr. Forrest, in all its departments, has been managed by one person, to wit, my first employed counsel thereto, my attorneys of record acting in all things, as far as I know or believe, under his direction; and I have never seen, conversed, or corresponded with any lawyer or agent in said controversy, other than my said counsel and said attorneys, save that I saw another gentleman of the bar on two occasions, for a few minutes, and once casually met him in Broadway, near the Park, at which last time said Edwin Forrest came up to us and assailed me with very rude and insulting language. I have neither paid, nor agreed to pay, any money for any service or other thing connected with said controversy, to any person, except to my said counsel. He alone, as far I know or believe, has employed and paid all other persons who have been employed or paid for any thing in reference to said controversy, or any part of it. I have never received one cent of money, or other pecuniary aid, directly or indirectly, in any shape or form whatever, towards carrying on any part of said controversy, except the fifteen hundred dollars a year paid by said Edwin Forrest; nor do I know, believe, or suspect, that my said counsel has ever received any money, or the promise of it, from any person, in reference to this controversy, except from myself. All insinuations by Mr Forrest that I have the aid or support of pecuniary means from persons implicated in his charges, or from any one, beyond what appears in this affidavit, are absolutely unfounded in every respect; nor do I know or believe that he has ever implicated any person who had the power to give her material pecuniary aid. One circumstance will suffice to repel those insinuations. When threatened with a suit in Pennsylvania, I sought the advice of an eminent counsellor there, who was ready to render it on receiving a suitable retaining fee. I was unable to pay it, and for this reason alone he became the counsel of Mr. Forrest, and is often referred to in his papers and proceedings. I neither know nor believe that any offer has been made, or inducements held out, to any witness, to testify for me, or against Mr. Forrest; nor do I know or believe that any of the practices to procure testimony, alleged by Mr. Forrest, have been resorted to. I have had no agency in any publications against Mr. Forrest. I always knew that my legal papers would get into print of course, and without my agency. On them I have relied for such vindication as might be necessary to avoid an implied acquiescence of his charges.

An action has been partly tried in this Court between Nathaniel P. Willis, as plaintiff, and said Edwin Forrest, as defendant, in which the defendant admits a violent assault on the 17th day of June last, and justifies it, on the allegation, among others, that said Willis had violated his marital rights and honor. The said plaintiff has not caused said alleged justification to be struck out of the record. The presiding Judge has allowed it to be read to the jury, and it seems that the question of my purity is to be tried in said action. Such a trial taking place long before the trial of this action, may be a great injustice to me. I shall be absent and unrepresented; my witnesses may not be heard; and the verdict of the jury, not being necessarily responsive to the said point of justification, if unfavorable to Mr. Willis, may be influenced by causes other than evidence tending to impeach me. The said action of Mr. Willis is set down for trial some few days hence. I state the facts about said action from uncontradicted statements in the public prints, and on my belief. Ann Flower, whilst a single woman, and called Ann Dempsey, was a servant in Mr. Forrest's house. On the twenty-fourth day of December, 1844, I sailed for Europe with Mr. Forrest. Some little time before, Mrs. Catharine Levins, who resided in the house, informed me that said Ann was conducting herself improperly with a boy then in Mr. Forrest's service. Although Mrs. Levins was a very correct person, I thought she was under some excitement, and probably mistaken, for which reason I did not act on her statement. About a week before my leaving, Ann's appearance excited my suspicions. On being taxed with misconduct by me, she admitted herself to be pregnant, saying that Captain Howard had taken liberties with her during one of our absences. I stated that Captain Howard was a married man, and that I would speak to Mr. Forrest and have the affair looked into. She immediately fell on her knees, retracted her charge against Captain Howard, saying she had accused him because she thought he was rich and single, but declined naming any other parent for her child. I told her I would not disgrace her by turning her out of the house, but that she must arrange to leave immediately. She called at our lodgings to see Mr. Forrest, in New Orleans, in 1848. She was then yet single, and spoke to me of her said child, which she said was in New York. The next I heard of her was, that on a day in June last, which I cannot now remember, but believe to have been the seventeenth, I received a note, which I know to be in her handwriting, in the following words:—

Dear Mrs Forrest
I have just arrived from New Orleans and I want to see you very much before I see any body else. I am going to Brooklin this morning, but will be hear at half past 5 this afternoon. do pleas com and see me, for I have so much to tell you I dont want to be seen hear untill I see you
Call at 142 Mercer street, Willson's Hotel.
Pleas send answers by the bearer
ANNA DEMPSEY.

On the next day, I received another note in her handwriting, with an advertisement cut out of the *New York Herald*, which note and advertisement are as follows:—

Mrs Forrest
You must excuse me for writing to you so often but the reson is this, that I did not want anybody to see me. I see they have a notice in the paper. If you dont it want to pleas send me word.
ANN A.

the place is prived, and I am alone.

NOTICE.—If Mrs. Ann Flower, of New Orleans, formerly Miss Dempsey, who is supposed to be now in this city or vicinity, will call (or send word where she may be seen,) at the office of Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., 36 Wall street, she may hear of something to her advantage.

I paid no attention to either of said letters, and had no communication with her. I am in possession of adequate means to prove, on any trial where they might be admissible, the following facts:—The said Anna Flower came to New York at the request and cost of Mr. Forrest, to testify for him against me, and arrived here in the steamboat Georgia, on the tenth of June, and landed in New York city on Monday, the seventeenth day of June last; that on the same day, she was taken to said house in Mercer street, where lodgings had been engaged for her; that in the afternoon of the same day, she had a conference at said house with an attorney of said Mr. Forrest, and one Dougherty; that said Dougherty is a constant companion of said Edwin Forrest, apparently employed to keep him company, and was, with one Andrew Stevens, present, by preconcert with Forrest when he assaulted Mr. Willis; that said Ann Flower deported herself in said conference as a most willing witness against me; and, among other things, expressed her readiness to swear, not that said Willis had seduced me, but that I had seduced him. I am informed, and believe, that said Ann Flower was here on the occasion aforesaid, merely on the retainer and business of said Forrest, and remained in or near New York much more than three days or three weeks. I am informed by circumstances, and verily believe, that the said advertisement cut from the *Herald*, was inserted therein on the fifteenth day of June last, by the said Forrest, or by his procurement and agency, in order to aid in producing an impression that he had been obliged to search for said Ann Flower, and found her by means of such advertisement, in New York, although he seems to have forgotten his said artifice when making his affidavit of the 21st instant for a commission, in which it is impliedly admitted that she came to New York for the express purpose of being a witness against me in this controversy. I am informed, and verily believe, that the said Ann Flower is a person entitled to no credit from her previous character; that she has been procured by inducements of a pecuniary reward, to give testimony against me, and that she will testify to whatever the said Edwin Forrest will dictate; and from the unscrupulous manner in which he has himself made affidavits in this controversy, I am quite confident that he will dictate without the least regard to truth. I am advised, and believe, that, if a commission should issue to examine her, the full defence of my rights requires that it should be an open commission, allowing of her examination by counsel in my behalf, confronting and interrogating her orally, as is usual, in open court, with sufficient adjournments from time to time, to enable me to advise my counsel there in respect to her cross-examination; and, as I am wholly without means to defray them, that my expenses in this behalf should be defrayed and advanced by Mr. Forrest, including a proper counsel fee to the gentleman in New Orleans who may undertake to conduct the said cross-examination. I am informed, and do verily believe, that the said Edwin Forrest has declared an intention to go to New Orleans, and personally superintend the examination of his said witness. And I am advised that, if said commission should be allowed, and he (the said Edwin Forrest) should thus give his personal attendance to its execution, he ought to be required to advance to me a sufficient sum to enable me to attend, in like manner, with a male protector during my journey, to be approved by this court, or a lady companion, if I should select one. CATHARINE N. FORREST.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1851,
NATHL. JARVIS, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF CATHERINE LEVINS.

Catherine N. Forrest against Edwin Forrest—City and County of New York, ss.—Catharine Levins, of No. 670 Fourth street, widow, being sworn, says—That she was formerly in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Forrest, for about four years ending in September, 1846; that she knew Anna Dempsey, a domestic in said house, for some months in the year 1844; that there was at the same time in said house a lad named Bernard McCabe, aged about seventeen years; that the speeches and talk of said Anna ran very much about persons and houses of ill-repute, and that she took liberties with said boy; that this deponent, said Anna, and said boy, occupied three separate bedrooms on the same floor; and on one evening in said year 1844, about an hour after all had retired, and about an hour after deponent's and said Anna's lights were extinguished, this deponent heard said boy unlock his door, and pass to the room of said Anna; that deponent waited awhile to see whether said Anna made any noise, and then lit her candle and went into said room, and there found the said boy and the said Anna in the bed of said Anna, who made a sudden movement as deponent came into her room. This deponent asked said boy what he was doing there. He gave no answer, but the said Anna rudely replied that it was none of deponent's business, and that if deponent did not go out, she would strike deponent. The next day the said Anna pretended great penitence for her rudeness, and promised courtesy to this deponent, and to abstain from her vicious practices in future, and, on the latter condition, persuaded this deponent not to tell Mrs. Forrest. Her subsequent conduct was bad, and deponent, shortly before Mrs. Forrest's departure, intimated to Mrs. Forrest that her conduct was improper with the boy. The said Anna afterwards told deponent she was pregnant, and that it was not from the person I thought, but from a married man. She did not name him. The said Anna was always, during deponent's acquaintance, remarkably regardless of truth. Long afterwards, when said Anna was making charges against Captain Howard, this deponent told her, in the presence of Mr. Raymond, that deponent had caught her in bed with Bernard McCabe. she did not deny it.

her
CATHERINE ✕ LEVINS.
mark.

The above affidavit was carefully read over to the deponent in my presence, and sworn to by her before me, this twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1851.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF SAMUEL M. RAYMOND.

Catharine N. Forrest against Edwin Forrest.—City and County of New York, ss.—Samuel M. Raymond, of the city of New York, being duly sworn, says—That in the year 1846, while Mrs. Forrest was in Europe, and before he had ever seen her, this deponent acted as the friend of Captain William A. Howard, of Boston, in reference to a charge of bastardy then threatened to be lodged against him by Ann Dempsey, Captain Howard being absent from the city; that he, this deponent, saw said Ann at her mother's house in this city, and saw the child, apparently about a year old; that the said Ann offered to relinquish the said said charge, if Captain Howard would give her twenty-five dollars to enable her to leave for New Orleans with a sea captain, who tendered her a free passage, and about fifty dollars more for the support of her child in New York, until she should be ready to receive him in New Orleans. This deponent, on behalf of Captain Howard, to avoid trouble, acceded to the offer, and the complaint was accordingly suppressed. This deponent did not believe that Captain Howard was the father of said child. The said Ann's statements were contradictory, and she was confronted, in deponent's presence, as to her charge, by a woman named Catharine, who had lived at Mr. Forrest's. Said Catharine said to said Ann, "You know that I found you abed with"—naming a person whom she described as a boy living at Mr. Forrest's, but whose name deponent cannot recollect—and said Ann hung her head, and did not attempt to deny it.

SAMUEL M. RAYMOND.

Sworn to, this 24th day of May, 1851, before me.
CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Com. of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF ADELIA DEMPSEY.

Catharine N. Forrest against Edwin Forrest.—City and County of New York, ss.—Adelia Dempsey, being sworn, says as follows:—I am the mother of Mrs. Anna Flower, or Mrs. Ann Flower, of New Orleans; her true maiden name was Hannah Dempsey; I was absent from my house, about half an hour, one day, in July last, and after the fourth of July. On my return, I learned from a member of my family, who is not now in this country, that my said daughter, Mrs. Flower, had called to see that person, during my absence. I never saw my said daughter in the year 1850 or 1851, nor do I know or believe that she ever called at her parent's house, in either of those years, except on that one occasion. She did not then see her child, who was absent at school; nor has she ever seen him since January 1st, 1850, to my knowledge or belief. her

ADELIA ✕ DEMPSEY.
mark.

Carefully read over to the deponent in my presence, and subscribed by her mark, and sworn by her before me, this 23d day of May, 1851.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

At a special term of the Superior Court of the city of New York, held at the City Hall, in the city of New York, on the second day of June, 1851,

Present—John Duer, Justice.

Catharine N. Forrest, against Edwin Forrest.—On reading and filing the affidavit of the defendant, and an order requiring the plaintiff to show cause why a commission should not issue for the examination of Anna Flower, a resident of the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, as a witness on the part of the defendant, to be directed to Thomas Kennedy, Thomas Slidell, and Jacob Barker, of the said city of New Orleans, authorizing them, some, or one of them, to examine the said Anna Flower, and that in the meantime, proceedings on the part of the plaintiff be stayed for thirty days, for the return of said commission; and on reading and filing affidavits on the part of the plaintiff, and after hearing Mr. Van Buren for the defendant, and Mr. O'Conor for the plaintiff—It is ordered, that a commission issue for the examination of said Ann Flower, to be directed to the said Thomas Kennedy, Thomas Slidell, and Jacob Barker, of the city of New Orleans, authorizing them, some, or one of them, to examine the said Anna Flower, orally on oath, as a witness on the part of the defendant. And it is further ordered, that written interrogatories be annexed to the said commission in the usual form, prescribed by the statute in that behalf. And it is further ordered, that the respective parties, and their respective attorneys, counsel, or agents, in that behalf, may be present at the examination of the said witness under the said commission; and that said parties respectively, or any counsel or agent appearing in that behalf, may also further examine, cross-examine, and re-examine the said witness orally; and the said commissioners shall take down in writing all questions propounded to said witness by either party, and every answer or declaration of such witness thereunto; and if any agent of said plaintiff shall notify the said commissioners of his residence or place of business in New Orleans, then said commissioners or one of them shall give to such agent reasonable notice of every meeting intended to be had for the examination of said witness; and in case said agent does not attend, shall certify the giving of such notice. And in case the said defendant shall go to the State of Louisiana at any time before the said examination, his attorneys shall give timely notice in writing to the plaintiff's attorneys, of his intended departure; and in that case, the said defendant shall pay to the plaintiff the expense to be incurred in going to New Orleans, remaining there during the said examination, of returning to New York, of herself and her brother-in-law, Benjamin Franklin Voorhees, or herself, and any female companion whom she may select. And inasmuch as there has been commenced, or attempted to be commenced, by the said Edwin Forrest, in the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, a suit or action against the said Catharine N. Forrest for a divorce, and the said Catharine N. Forrest hath, in a certain action brought by her against the said Edwin Forrest, in the Supreme Court of this State, obtained an injuction against the said Edwin Forrest, restraining him from further prosecuting such suit or action in said court of Common Pleas, or any other suit or action for a divorce in any other State than the State of New York—It is ordered, that in case the said Edwin Forrest and his attorneys of record in the said action in the Supreme Court, do deliver to the attorneys for the plaintiff in this action, their stipulation in writing in that action, subscribed by them, agreeing to take no step, either by bringing on any appeal, argument or trial, for the purpose of procuring the discharge or dissolution of the said injunction until this action shall be reached in its order on the trial calendar of this court, after the first Monday of October next, then that the trial of the issues in this action be stayed for thirty days from the date of this order, to enable the defendant to procure a return to such commission; but unless such stipulation be given within two days, then this order shall not operate as a stay of proceedings. And it is ordered, that the said commission when executed, shall be returned by mail to D. R. Floyd Jones, the clerk of this court.

EMIGRANTS TO NEW YORK.

ACTS CONCERNING PASSENGERS COMING TO THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

An act to amend chapter four hundred and eighty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and forty-seven, chapter three hundred and fifty of the laws of eighteen hundred and forty-nine, chapter two hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty, and chapter three hundred and thirty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

§1. The third section of chapter three hundred and thirty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—Whenever any alien emigrant, whose personal property shall not exceed the value of twenty-five dollars, shall die on the passage to the port of New York, or in the Marine Hospital, or in any other establishment under the charge of the commissioners; and in all cases in which minor children of alien passengers shall become orphans by their parents or last surviving parent dying as aforesaid, the personal property which such alien emigrant, or such parent or parents, may have had with them, shall be taken in charge by the Commissioners of Emigration, to be by them appropriated for the sole benefit of the next of kin of such alien emigrant, or of said or