mission to perform in this world as man has; and he never can hold his place in the ranks of progression and improvement who seeks to degrade woman to a mere domestic animal. Nature intended her for his companion, and him for hers, and without the respect which places her socially and intellectually on the same platform, his love for her personally is an insult. Again you say: "A man loves her as much for her very dependance on him as for her beauty or loveliness"—(Intellect snugly put out of the question.) This remark from you astonished me so much, that I submitted the question at once to Forrest, who instantly agreed with me, that for once our good friend was decidedly wrong. (Pardon the heresy; I only say for once.) What! do you value the love of a woman who only clings to you, because she cannot do without your support? Why this is what in nursery days we used to call "cupboard love," and value accordingly. Depend upon it, as a general rule, there would be fewer family jars, if each were pecuniarily independent of the other. With regard to mutual confidence, I perfectly agree with you that it should exist, but for this there must be mutual sympathy; the relative position of man and wife must be that of companions—not mastery on one side, and dependence on the other. Again you say, "A wife if she blame her husband for seeking after new fancies, should examine her own heart and see if she find not, in some measure, justification for him." Truly, my dear friend, I think so too (when we do agree, our unanimity is wonderful!); and if, after that self-examination, she finds the fault is hers, she should amend it; but if she finds, on reflection, that her whole course has been one of devotion and affection for him, she must even let matters take their course, and rest assured if he be a man of appreciative mind, his affection for her will return. This is rather a degrading position; but a true woman has pride in self-sacrifice. In any case, I do not think a woman should blame a man for indulging his fancies. I think we discussed this once before, and that I then said as I do now, that he is to blame when these fancies are degrading, or for an unworthy object; the last words I mean not to apply morally, but intellectually. A sensible woman who loves her husband in the true spirit of love, without selfishness, desires to see him happy, and rejoices in his elevation. She would grieve that he should give the world cause to talk, or in any way risk the loss of that respect due to both himself and her; but she would infinitely rather that he should indulge "new fancies" (I quote you), than lead an unhappy life of self-denial, and unrest, feeling each day the weight of his chains become more irksome making him, in fact a living lie. This is what society demands of us; in our present state we cannot openly brave its laws, but it is a despotism which cannot exist forever; and, in the meantime, those whose minds soar above common prejudice can, if such be united, do much to make their present state endurable. It is a fearful thing to think of the numbers who, after a brief acquaintance, during which they can form no estimate of each other's characters, swear solemnly to love each other while they "on this earth do dwell." Men and women boldly make this vow, as though they could, by the magic of these few words enchain forever every feeling and passion of their nature. It's absurd. No man can do so; and society, as though it had made a compact with the devil, to make man commit more sins than his nature would otherwise prompt, says:—"Now you are fairly in the trap; seek to get out, and we cast you off forever—you and your helpless children." Man never was made to endure even such a yoke as unwise governments have sought to lay on him; how much more galling then, must be that which seeks to bind the noblest feelings and affections of his nature, and make him

"So with one chain'd friend, perhaps a jealous foe,
The dreariest and the longest journey go."

That there is any necessity to endure, by any means, a woman's happiness, is a proposition you do not seem to have entertained while writing your letter of May 28th, but, perhaps, we are supposed to be happy under all circumstances. I shall scarcely dare to hope you will pardon me for taking up so much of your time as it will need to read this; but you will please remember that I have bestowed an equal time in writing to you, and I will add that there is no other one of my friends on whom I would, at this time, expend so much. Pray let me have a line from you first, to say I am forgiven for the trespass, not that I would ask you to answer this, for I have no desire to write again on these subjects, but just to let one know how the world is jogging on with you. Your reply will reach me at Detroit, if it be there before the 4th of July, and afterwards at Buffalo.

Forrest commenced here on Thursday last, and has had very good houses. I suppose he will play till the 23d. We received the *Evening Post*. *Grand moral man*, am. Of course I hope you will receive this letter merely as a sort of discussion among friends who desire to know each others opinions. I read it to Forrest, and he agrees perfectly with all I have said. We shall be very glad to get home; indeed, I may say I am as much tired as he is. Since we left New Orleans, I cannot say I have enjoyed anything except a few hours with Magoon, and hearing him preach. I hope you heard him in New York. I trust averages are "looking up" and that you are once more in a cheerful mood. None wish you more success than your friend C. N. F.

The reading of the letter was listened to with great attention.

Mr. Van Buren—I propose now to ask the witness if he showed this letter to Mr. Forrest, and if he said he had not seen it before.

Chief Justice—I don't think that can be done.

Witness was then again cross-examined by Mr. O'Conor—I first saw Jamieson when he was a maker of likenesses from shells. I never saw Mr. Jamieson at Mr. Forrest's house; he was not in the habit of entertaining actors at his house; I have staid at Mr. Forrest's house one night when my family were up the river; I understood from Mr. and Mrs. Forrest that what is called the Macready difficulty commenced in England; Mr. Forrest attributed the disrespect he received there to Mr. Macready; he said his success was not as it had been previously in London and Glasgow; he said that Macready and Macready's friends in the newspapers did him injustice; Mrs. Forrest told me that Mr. Forrest had hissed Macready, and in speaking of it in Mr. Forrest's presence, he did not deny it.

Mr. Van Buren said there was no necessity in going into this new matter.

Witness continued—Q.—What relatives of Mrs. Forrest's were in this country? A.—Her father, mother, her sisters Margaret and Virginia.

To the Chief Justice—Virginia is now in her sixteenth year.

Q.—Did not Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair leave this country before any difficulty between Mr. and Mrs. Forrest? A.—I forget the date, though I took the passage for them; I got them off by the aid of Mrs. Voorhies.

Mr. O'Conor objected to the witness stating anything but an answer to his question.

The Chief Justice said the witness should confine himself to a simple answer to the question.

Mr. Lawson continued.—I don't think I have Mrs. Forrest's answer to my letter of 29th December. [Letter produced and marked 23.] This letter is one I wrote to Mrs. Forrest, it was manifestly written when Mr. Forrest was sick in my house, in the latter part of May or June 1849.

Mr. O'Conor then read the letter.

[No. 23]

SUNDAY MORNING.

MY DEAR MRS. FORREST.—Forrest was too tired last evening to call; in not a great time over an hour after he came to town, he took a bath and went to bed. I sat with him from eight to ten; then he was comfortable. We talked of various matters. This morning going to his room, I found he had passed a very restless night, having been in considerable pain, but easier now. I don't think he can possibly go to Philadelphia to day. Stevens has gone for Dr. Gray. Forrest feels so much better, and has so many around him, he bade me say, after reading your note, that he is obliged by your kindness, but does not wish to trouble you, as he is in want of nothing to make him comfortable. He is now reading the long note, which I have not read; but I am sure there is nothing in it he should not see. I have so great confidence in your judgment, I had no hesitation in handing it to him. Had Forrest been able, he would have called this morning with a check for $200, to pay the past, and a proposition for the future. Pray rest in patience while he is sick. I shall do all in my power to help on the amount as high as possible. He has much kind feeling for you, but none for your sister. If he goes to Philadelphia, you shall hear from me, and I shall try to get the check. If he cannot call himself. Ever yours and truly, J. L.

Mr. Lawson to Mr. Van Buren—I have not among those letters any answer to Mrs. Forrest's letter of the 1st of December; my impression is that the next letter I received from Mrs. Forrest was on the 20th December; prior to May, 1849 she had asked me to speak to Mr. Forrest with reference to an allowance; Mrs. Forrest addressed me a long note, which I handed to Mr. Forrest; I think this is it. [Produces it, and marked No. 24.]

Witness continued—Mr. Forrest played here after his return from Europe; my impression is, with not less, but greater success than before, and a public dinner was given to him in New York, at the instance of myself and Miss Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair left this country when Mr. and Mrs. Forrest were away in the South; when Mrs. Forrest returned, she said she was very much obliged to me for getting them away," and said that I had managed it very adroitly. I have lent Mr. Forrest money, and he returned it. I borrowed $200 for Mr. Forrest to lend Mr. Sinclair, as Mr. Forrest said, who to lend it to him directly. I cannot answer the question of my own personal knowledge, as to how they now stand in relation to money matters.

The witness's examination then concluded.

Mr. Van Buren—I will want you to be here again.

Mr. O'Conor—I wish you would go out of town if they get you here again, we'll never get through this case. (Laughter.)

Ann Butler deposed—I live in Twenty first street; I am from Ireland; I am nineteen years in this country; I am married; my husband's name is Thomas Butler. He is a labouring man; I know Mrs. Flowers; I know of her child; I went to nurse it; six years ago the 9th of last July it was given to me first; I remember the date by the birth of my own child; I nursed the child till the 23d of August of the next year. I know Miss Margaret Sinclair; she used to come to my place while I had the child; she used to come to see the child; the child's name was William Henry; the mother went by the name of Simondorff. Miss Margaret never called her anything else but Simondorff. Miss Margaret gave it a present of a lace cap; she appeared to be very interested in the child. Mrs. Dempsey (Amy Flowers' mother) and Mr. Raymond took the child from me; it was not taken on the first application; the child was taken on the 23d August, and I saw Mr. Raymond before that on the 7th May; he came alone; I would not give the child, as I didn't know who he was and the mother of the child told me not to part with it until she sent for it, or came for it herself; I again saw Mr. Raymond on the 8th of May; I then lived in Perry street; he came with Mrs. Dempsey, and I wouldn't give the child; he threatened to bring an officer, and yet I wouldn't give it up; no officer was brought; I told him I didn't care if he brought an officer, that I wasn't afraid of him; they stopped a considerable time with me; he thought to come round me softly to give up the child.

Q.—Was this softly before or after he threatened the officer on you? A.—He was both rough and smooth (laughter); he spoke roughly; he cursed, if that would do any good; he took me round to Mrs. Dempsey, but I wouldn't give up the child, until I wrote to the mother to see if I was to give it up; Mr. Raymond said if I kept the child I wouldn't be paid for it; I said I didn't care for that; the child was worth the money, and more too (loud laughter). I did not see him again until 23d of August; I went to Mrs. Dempsey, and told her I was willing to give it up; my friends advised me, for fear there would be trouble about it, and as they were so "brief" for having it (so anxious to get it) I had better give it up; I went to Mrs. Dempsey and found Mr. Raymond's address in the Directory, and left word for him to come and meet me and Mrs. Dempsey; he came, and asked me if I was willing to give up the child, and I said I was; Mrs. Dempsey was with him; my bill was eighteen dollars and a half, from the seventh of the previous May; I had been paid up to that time; Mr. Raymond paid me seventeen dollars; he was very cross, and cursed and d——d the child, and me, and all belonging to it (laughter); he said he wished he had never had anything to do with it (laughter); he was the roughest gentleman I ever saw; he came in a carriage; when the child was taken away, I followed it out, and saw another gentleman in the carriage; he was a stout, noble looking man; I don't know who it was; I don't remember whether that gentleman had a cap or a hat on; I can't write; I did not communicate with New Orleans, to know Mrs. Flowers' opinion about the child.

To the Chief Justice—The child did not go in the carriage; Mrs. Dempsey took the child with her.

The witness was not cross examined.

Egbert Deming deposed—I reside at 257 Twenty-first street; I am not acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Forrest; I know them by sight; Mr. Forrest owns the house in which I live; my house is in the rear of the one occupied by Mr. Forrest; it joins on the line of his lot; I never tried to see into his drawing room from my back piazza; and I cannot say I could. Q.—Did you ever, from the back part of the piazza, see Mrs. Forrest? A.—Yes, I have; I have seen her walking in the garden; I have seen her in the house; the only place I saw her in, from the back piazza, was what I supposed to be Mr. Forrest's study; I know Mr. N. P. Willis; I saw him at Mr. Forrest's house on one occasion; it was in the evening, in the fall of the year; I think Mrs. Forrest was with him; I did not see any one else; they were standing by the window in what I take to be Mr. Forrest's study; they were standing side by side; one of his arms was around Mrs. Forrest's waist. Q.—Was there any other mark of affection between them? A.—I did not see any; I think his other arm was by his side; I do not recollect particularly; I do not know that I could say where her arms were; I should think by her side. Q.—Did anything pass between her and him? A.—I saw nothing; they stood there about a minute, their heads slightly bent forward, and they seemed to be in conversation; they then walked away, and went to a table; I saw them by the gas light which was in the centre of the room; I saw this from the second story; Mrs. Forrest left first, and walked round the table, and Mr. Willis followed; I did not see them afterwards; they did not walk out of my sight; they walked to the table under the gas light, and I left; I am a man of family; I have not seen Mrs. Forrest with any other gentleman, except with her husband, in the garden, and there may have been others with them; I think Mr. Forrest was not at home the night I saw Mr. Willis there; I saw by the papers he was away.

Cross-examined.—It was in the fall of '48; I never communicated this fact to Mr. Forrest or Mr. Van Buren until now, and I do not know how they heard of it; I know Mr. Lawson; I never communicated it to him, nor to Mr. Stevens; I am a tenant of Mr. Forrest's yet; I had a lamp in my room at the time; I was called into the room by Mrs. Germaine, my wife's sister, to look at them; it was cool, very pleasant weather; there are two piazzas to Mr. Forrest's house, with green blinds generally open. Q.—Could you generally see into Mr. Forrest's study? A.—I am not in the habit of trying, but, when shutting the window, I would sometimes see Mr. Forrest studying and sometimes see Mrs. Forrest; this gas light lighted the room very well; it is not more than 100 feet from my window to Mr. Forrest's house; the lots are 100 feet deep, and my house 42 feet deep; Mr. Forrest's house is deeper; I have seen other persons there besides Mr. and Mrs. Forrest on one or two occasions; I had no acquaintance with Mr. N. P. Willis, but have known him by sight for six years, perhaps longer—ten years; these two persons were standing close to the window, their backs to the window; it was Mr. Willis' left arm I saw around Mrs. Forrest's waist; Mrs. Forrest walked away first; they did not walk away with his arm still around her; she left him; I don't recollect that there was any other person in the room; I don't recollect that I tried to see if there was any other person in the room; I could not see the whole room, the space between the windows would prevent it; I could see about half the room; I don't think I tried to ascertain whether there were any other persons in the room or not; my present business is dealing in stock; I am not a stock broker; I dealt in stock on my own account for three or four years; I have been in the chemical manufacturing business at Yorkville, manufacturing animal carbon; I was at it about two years, under the firm of Deming & Colt; George Colt is his name.

Q.—What business have you been following since?

Mr. Van Buren objected to going into this testimony.

The witness said he had no objection to state it, but the Chief Justice did not see the relevancy; but perhaps the jury would wish to know who the witness is.

Witness continued—Since then I have been engaged with Mr. Griffin, 192 Broadway, selling steam boilers and engines for manufacturing business; I am in partnership with him; the firm is D. Griffin and Co.; I was never in the dry goods business; a week ago last Friday I was subpoenaed; I never was subpoenaed before.

Mr. Van Buren—When were you served with an attachment? A.—Last Monday.

Mr. O'Conor—Mr. Lester was served with an attachment too.

Mr. Van Buren objected to these observations.

The Chief Justice said that he had noticed a great many of those side observations from both counsel, during the progress of the trial, and they were very improper.

Mr. Van Buren.—The counsel never has complained of any side remarks from me.

Mr. O'Conor.—That's a fact, sir.

Mr. Van Buren.—Then there is some mistake in the Court attributing to me side observations.

Chief Justice.—It's improper. I find gentlemen of the bar very much inclined to it. I endeavor always to check it, but without effect.

Witness continued.—I have been in custody of an officer, on attachment, since Monday; I have never told Mr. Lawson, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Stevens, yourself, or anybody else, what I knew; I have never spoken to Mr. Forrest at all, until yesterday.

Question by Mr. Van Buren.—Have you any idea how I knew of this? A.—I have not.

To the Chief Justice.—I believe I spoke of it to a next door neighbor.

To Mr. Van Buren.—There is a grape vine which covers the lower story of Mr. Forrest's house; when Mrs. Germain called me in, she called my attention to the position of the two, and asked me if I knew who they were; I told her who I supposed them to be; Mrs. Germain is a widow; I suppose she is now in Albany or Troy; she has a son in this city.

To the Chief Justice.—Their backs were towards the window when I told Mrs. Germain who I thought they were.

Henry D. Sedgwick, examined by Mr. Van Buren, deposed—I am attorney and counsellor at law; Mr. Theodore Sedgwick is attorney on the record of a suit between Mr. Willis and Mr. Forrest; I took charge of the case. Mr. Theodore Sedgwick being in Europe; I know John Kent; he was subpoenaed as a witness in that cause; it was first noticed for trial in October, 1850; and was at issue I presume in September; it was noticed for October and November, 1850, and January, February, March, April, May, June, and October, in 1851.

Mr. O'Conor did not think it necessary to go into the trial of the Willis and Forrest case.

Mr. Van Buren said that he was going to prove that John Kent was a witness in that case to account for keeping him here, as in his cross-examination they had brought out about his getting money.

The Chief Justice said the inquiry was right as to Kent.

Mr. Van Buren—What became of the cause when it came on?

Mr. O'Conor objected. The Chief Justice excluded the question.

Witness continued—Kent attended from day to day that trial; he was subpoenaed as a material witness; Mr. Forrest was in attendance on these different occasions; I considered his presence very material, and recollect his being out of town on one occasion; I don't recollect writing a note to him; I may have sent a note to Mr. Stevens for him, but I don't recollect where I addressed it to.

Mr. O'Conor then read the letter No. 12, which was produced yesterday, but not then read.

[No. 12]

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MY DEAR MRS. FORREST.—I meant to have called on you yesterday. I meant to have addressed a note through the despatch post this morning, but "the best concerted schemes of men and mice"—you know the rest. [Mr. O'Conor remarked that the writer had written "men" first and placed "mice" over it as if in doubt whether mice should go before men. Laughter.]

Well you had not been long gone, on Saturday, till Forrest appeared. I told him I had seen you—that your quarter was due, $375. He authorized me to pay you and I am ready. There is a proviso. You have got $400; and there is something else. I hardly know what, which Forrest says, in settling the next quarter, is to be considered. The impression on Forrest's mind, is, that the balance will be against you. You thought, as I understood, that it would be in your favor.

How shall I send you the cash?—in what size of notes? in gold, or how? Your ladyship's commands shall be obeyed.

I see, by the paper to-day, that Mrs. Butler is to get $1,200 a year—that is the interest on $25,000 at 6 per cent. My powers of locomotion are both to be taxed. You are young and agile. Pray why not condescend on some leisure hour to spend it personally, at 136 Twelfth street, at an hour when I am at home.

Ever yours, truly, J. L.

Hiram Johnson, a witness, not answering, was attached on the application of Mr. Van Buren.

Mr. Van Buren then said he proposed to read the Consuelo letter.

Mr. O'Conor—There is no such document in evidence to which such a designation can be given.

Mr. Van Buren—Then the letter we call the Consuelo letter; and if there is any objection, I propose to show the position in which it is now before the Court.

Mr. O'Conor objected, as he had already done. On the reproduction of the letter, he supposed he might refer to what had been before said, without the necessity of reiterating the argument. Since then there has been nothing said about this paper, except in the examination of Mr. Godwin, and his answers were all in the negative.

Mr. Van Buren replied, and contended that the letter was in a position before the Court to be read; and to state that it was not a letter, he respectfully submitted was an error. That it bears evidence of being written by a man to one of the opposite sex, cannot be doubted. In formal folding, in superscription, the Court may technically say it is not a letter. He need not remind the Court the difficulty of proving a communication, when the person who receives it is a party to the suit, and the person in whose possession it is, is the other party to the suit. He then adverted to the position of the writer, and to the fact that they could not call him to admit that he was an adulterer. Counsel then referred to Mr. Godwin's testimony, in which he stated that Mrs. Forrest said to him, that Mr. Forrest had borrowed the book Consuelo, "because of the foolish letter Jamieson had written;" but she did not add written "to me," but Mrs. Underwood testified that Mrs. Forrest had exclaimed that Mr. Forrest had got "a foolish letter that Jamieson has written to me."

Mr. O'Conor was again heard at considerable length against the admission of the paper. With respect to the effort to suggest, that though Mr. Forrest lay with his wife four long winter nights, when plenty of spare beds were in the house, and yet had no marital intercourse, was somewhat like the marriage by proxy in high life, when the proxy and the contracting party lay with a drawn sword between them. If the Counsel succeeds in convincing the jury on that point, they will be possessed of more credulity than he (Mr. O'Conor) supposed, or than he believed to exist among men. Mr. O'Conor then submitted that the paper was not proved. It would be a serious task on Mrs. Forrest to prove that there was some other foolish letter of Jamieson's taken by Mr. Forrest from her drawer. Then, with regard to Consuelo, he submitted that the heroine was a female of the highest degree of moral chastity, even ministering consolation to those around her, and, therefore, designated Consuelo, which meands "consolation" in the language from which it is translated. He referred to Mr. Forrest's leaving his wife at the house of his friend—to be the inmate of his virtuous home—to sit at his board—and asked, would he, as a man of honor, have done so if he believed her to be an abandoned woman. She carries with her there a present from Mr. Forrest—he might call it Mr. Forrest's bible—a copy of Shakspeare, and she also carries with her the family portrait of her husband, to decorate whatever room might be allotted her in Mr. Godwin's house, and which was to be taken with her when she went to keep house. We hear from Mrs. Underwood, (and we may get some good thing out of Nazareth,) that Mrs. Forrest's portrait was taken to Fonthill. Counsel then referred to Mr. Lawson's letter to Mrs. Forrest's father, and the declaration in it that "her honor is unsullied." If so, where, he (Mr. O'Conor) would ask, is the honor of Mr. Forrest in the estimation of the public? At the commencement of these proceedings, the only capital Mr. Forrest had was this letter, and then, at a late period, he obtained the evidence of Mrs. Underwood, Garvin, and John Kent.

The Chief Justice said that when this question was before the court, in an earlier stage of the trial, the only evidence in relation to it was that of Mrs. Underwood, who deposed that Mrs. Forrest, on opening some drawer, made an exclamation that Mr. Forrest had obtained her letters. On being asked by Mrs. Underwood, what letters she said her sister's letters. To this Mrs. Underwood replied they were of no consequence. Mrs. Forrest then remarked, "but there is a foolish letter of Jamieson's among them which I did not wish him to see." He (the Chief Justice) remarked that it had not the ordinary appearance of a letter; it had no date, no superscription; there was nothing to identify it as a letter to Mrs. Forrest, or that it was written by Jamieson to her. It appeared to the court then, as it appears now, that there is not the slightest evidence of identity. Mr. Forrest is bound to prove that it is the identical letter; and the reason is this—not that he would mean to convey an imputation on Mr. Forrest, or that he would have a right to, or be justified in doing so; but Jamieson might fabricate a piece of evidence against Mrs. Forrest's honor, without there being any facility for disproving it. It is said that it is *prima facie* evidence that this is the letter alluded to by Mrs. Forrest, unless she proves that there is some other letter of Jamieson's that Mr. Forrest got possession of. That is impossible. They must guard against the door being opened to fabricated evidence. What Jamieson chose to say could not be given in evidence against Mrs. Forrest. A woman's reputation would not be safe, if it were to be destroyed by the impudent act of every libertine. The imprudence, however, of a woman in keeping a letter of that kind about her, may be censured. A letter of that kind might, perhaps, be kept without any impropriety of conduct, though it showed great imprudence. A virtuous wife might receive such a letter. One wife might throw it in the fire, taking care to avoid all inter course, for the future, with the writer. Another woman might feel it her duty to show it to her husband, even at the risk of causing a personal quarrel. The motion to give it in evidence is now renewed. The paper has been submitted to the inspection of the Court. The object for which it is produced is to show that Jamieson had illicit intercourse with Mrs. Forrest. The paper, by its face, may have been addressed to any woman as well as Mrs. Forrest. The only additional circumstance now in the case with regard to it, is in the evidence of Mr. Godwin, who states that he loaned a book to Mr. Forrest called "Consuelo"—that Mrs Forrest asked him why Mr. Forrest had borrowed it, and he answered that he supposed it was to read it; upon which Mrs Forrest replied that she supposed it was about that foolish letter which Jamieson had written. It is, then, inferred that this is the letter. But the difficulty still remains. Every one sees that it would be the easiest thing in the world for Jamieson to write such a letter, and for Mr. Forrest to get possession of it. The fact that such a thing could be done, makes it necessary for the court to be cautious.

As at present advised, the Court could not permit the paper to be received in evidence.

Mr. Van Buren excepted to the ruling of the Court.

Mr. Van Buren—The next piece of evidence we propose to give is the affidavit of Mr. Forrest, and his letter to Mrs. Forrest, charging his wife with receiving the Consuelo letter, her intimacy with Jamieson, and the place in which the letter was found among her sister's letters; and he proposed to put in evidence Mrs. Forrest's affidavit admitting those charges. He proposed to read only portions of her affidavit admitting these facts, and the other side may read the whole of it, if they see fit.

Mr. O'Conor objected, unless the whole was read, and he did so principally for the purpose of forcing them to put Mr. Stevens on the stand. He was much obliged to them for placing Mr. Lawson on the stand, but he wanted Stevens.

Mr. Van Buren—And Jamieson.

Mr. O'Conor didn't want him, for he believed he was a worthless fellow, and recent facts that had come to his knowledge, confirms that opinion, and proves him to be a person not likely to be permitted to approach a lady of Mrs Forrest's feelings.

Mr. Van Buren argued for the admissability of Mr. Forrest's statements, and Mrs Forrest's admission of the charges contained in those statements, and the omission, on her part, to deny other portions of his affidavit.

Mr. O'Conor was heard in reply.

The Chief Justice reserved the matter for consideration, as it was so near the hour of adjournment. He asked the counsel for a copy of the affidavit and answer.

Mr. Van Buren remarked that the whole proceedings and the injunction were in the printed book.

The Chief Justice inquired what the injunction was for?

Mr. Van Buren—Restraining us from proving in Philadelphia the facts that we are now proving here.

Mr. O'Conor—That you are trying to prove.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock Wednesday (this) morning.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

TUESDAY, Dec 30—6 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour favored buyers, the operations comprising 6 200 bbls, Canadian No. 1, and Southern common at $4 37½ a $4 50; ordinary to choice State at $4 37½ a $4 56¼; and mixed to fancy Western at $4 50 a $4 68¾. Fine rye flour and Brandywine meal were held at $3 20 per bbl. Wheat moved to the extent of 8 300 bushels Ohio mixed at 97 a 97½c; and Corn to that of 3,000 bushels Orleans new at 65—the former rates. Barley, Rye, and Oats were unchanged. A cargo of the latter, from Prince Edward's Island, fetched 48c.

COTTON.—Exporters took hold more freely to day, and the sales reached 3,000 bales, with a market rather favoring the buyer.

FREIGHTS.—Rates continued dull for Liverpool. Some lots Sea Island cotton were engaged at 3 16d., with some flour at 9d. 500 bbls. rosin were taken at 1s. Grain was nominal, at 3d a 3½d. To London, beef in tierces was taken, at 4s. 6d., 150 do. bacon at 25s., and some lard on the same terms, with some flour at 1s. 9d. To Havre, rates remained the same. To California, there was more offering, and rates were some firmer.

PROVISIONS seemed depressed—the day's movements not exceeding 250 bbls prime and mess pork at $13 50 a $13 87½, and $14 75 a $15 12½; 150 do. prime and mess beef at $4¾ a $5¼ and $8½ a $11; 80 bbls. prime lard at 9c. a 9½c; and 25,000 lbs. boneless middle bacon at 8¾c. a 9c. per lb., respectively.

Married.

On the evening of Dec. 23, by the Rev. A. Lee, Mr. PETER E. LYON to Miss LOUISA M. MARSH, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, by the Rev. Mr. Foster, Mr. SAMUEL S. THORP, Jr., to Miss AMELIA ELISHA PERTS, both of this city.

On Dec. 27, by the Rev. Henry Chase, Mr SAMUEL N. BURRILL to Miss HARRIET LOUISA, daughter of Nicholas Kline, Esq., all of this city.

Troy, New York, and New Haven, Conn., papers please copy.

Died.

On Monday afternoon, Dec. 29, ELIZABETH T., daughter of John C. and Sarah Ann Winslow, aged 11 months and 28 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 104 First street.

On the morning of Dec. 30, Mr. JOHN WYCKOFF, aged 58 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his son Samuel Wyckoff, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 176 Franklin street.

On Sunday, Dec. 28, Mr. GEORGE CUTHBERT, of Newcastle, England, in the 28th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at half-past 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 79 Grand street.

On Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, CHARLES EDGAR, son of L. L. F. and Harriet A. Appleby, aged 1 year 4 months and 28 days.

New Orleans, La., and New Brunswick, N. J., papers please copy.

Of epilepsy, on the morning of Dec. 30, LUNARD T. CROMWELL, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of his brother, Charles T. Cromwell, are invited to attend his funeral, from his brother's residence, No. 13 East Seventeenth street, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

On Tuesday, Dec. 30, THEODORE BARNELL, youngest son of Isaac Winslow, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, at half-past 2 o'clock P.M., from No. 5 Veranda place, fourth door from Henry street, Brooklyn, without further invitation.

Boston papers please copy.

Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 29, at the residence of his father, No. 141 Third street, Mr. CLEMENS FREY, aged 33 years, of the firm of Frey and Sands.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of the Ocean Steamers.

NAMES.	LEAVES	DATE.	FOR
Franklin	Havre	Dec 17	New York.
Africa	Liverpool	Dec 19	New York.
Atlantic	Liverpool	Dec 24	New York.
Europa	New York	Dec 21	Liverpool.
Pioneer	New York	Jan 1	S Juan & Chagr's.
Cherokee	New York	Jan 6	Chagres &c.
Prometheus	New York	Jan 6	San Juan.
Merlin	New York	Jan 8	Barn & St Thom
Empire City	New York	Jan 9	Havana, &c.
Ohio	New York	Jan 10	Chagres.
Pacific	New York	Jan 10	Liverpool.
Brother Jonathan	New York	Jan 12	Chagres.

To Correspondents.

Captains of vessels and others, furnishing Marine News to this paper, would confer a favor by sealing their communications.

ALMANAC—DECEMBER 31.

SUN RISES.....7 27 | MOON SETS.....morn —
SUN SETS.....4 49 | HIGH WATER.....morn 1 10

PORT OF NEW YORK, DEC. 30, 1851.

Cleared.

Steamship Europa (Br), Lott, Liverpool, E Cunard, Jr.
Ship Hibernia, Maloney, London, Dunham & Dimon.
Ship Henry Clay, Hill, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Ship Ohio, Conklin, Apalachicola, J W Phillips.
Ship Columbia, Letter, Charleston, Thos Waddle.
Bark John Caskie, Raynes, New Orleans, Ladd & Church.
Brig Susan Small, Small, Saxa, Brett, Vose & Co.
Brig Teratina, Hill, Sagua la Grande, master.
Brig Estafetta (Brem), Hoppenman, Monkey Bay, Thompson & Neyhaus.
Brig Harriet, Gooch, Trinidad, Cuba, Plumb & dod.
Brig Hamlet, Pratt, Mouvitas, Nesmith & Sing.
Schr James McNab, Cunningham, Port au Plate, E A Bloomfield.
Schr Judge Tenny, Tootbaker, Franklin, H D Brookman.
Schr Maria, Weingate, Washington, NC, master.
Schr Ira Brewster, Horton, Wilmington, NC, N L McCready.
Schr Wm H Smith, Hanson, Wilmington, NC, Dolner & Potter.
Schr Ann Hyman, Baxter, Newbern, NC, master.
Schr Joseph Porter, Bennett, Fredericksburg, Platt & Sleight.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New Haven, master.
Steamer City of Richmond, Foster, Mailler & Lord.

Arrived.

Steamship Florida, Lyon, Savannah, 67 hours, to S L Mitchill, Dec 29, 1 45 A M, exchanged signals with steamships Alabama, hence for Savannah, and Marion, hence for Charleston.

Ship Vandalia, Small, New Orleans, 16 days, with cotton, &c, to E Post.

Bark Martha Allen, King, Rio Janeiro, with mdse, to Sidzon & Ironside, vessel to S W Lewis.

Bark Letitia, Buck, Rio Janeiro, Nov 25, with coffee, to Mason & Thompson.

Bark J W Dyer (of Portland), Dyer, Oporto, 42 days, with wine, to J W Elwell & Co. Dec 13, lat 33 36, lon 53 20, exchanged signals with brig Sutton, of Boston, from Wilmington, NC, for Buenos Ayres.

Bark Alcoona, Arey, Apalachicola, 15 days, with cotton, to master.

Brig Filberty (Br), Stevens, Cape of Good Hope, 69 days in ballast, to order.

Brig Cohancy, Sinclair, Rio Grande, Nov 2, with hides, &c, with hides, &c, to E S Jones. Nov 7, lat 28 55 S, lon 43 55, spoke new ship R B Forbes, Doane, from Boston, for Honolulu, 38 days out; 17th, lat 17 22 S, lon 34 21, ship Brewster, from the Pacific for N York; same day, bark Huntington, of Baltimore, steering for Rio; on Christmas day, Peter Wilson, a seaman, a native of Norway, died.

Brig Nopton (Old), Schweickle, Port au Prince, 13 days, with coffee, &c, to Poppe & Co.

Brig Lamartine (of Augusta), Senter, Attakapas, 16 days, with sugar, to Peck & Lyman. Dec 17, lat 23 34, lon 83 33, spoke ship Ashburton, Taylor, from New Orleans for Boston; about same time, saw brig Pulaski (of Thomaston), Norris, 10 days from New Orleans for New York.

Schr Susan (of Boston), Bray, St Domingo City, Dec 6, with mahogany, to A Rossire.

Schr William Burk, Rainer, Port Spain (Trinidad), Nov 27, in ballast, to M A Meyers. Dec 15, lat 30 50, lon 71 11, spoke ship Akbar, Gibbs, from Boston for New Orleans. The W B has had heavy weather on the passage, for 25 days has not had the sun to get clear; split sails, carried away rigging; has been 14 days N of Bermuda.

Schr Florence (Br), Locke, Halifax, 7 days, with fish, to J Hunter.

Schr Florence, Kelsey, Bissau, W Africa, Nov 15, with peanuts, &c, to J E McCracken. Died on board, H Frederick Erkes, mate; Dec 2, lat 10 10, lon 52 30, spoke ship Isabella, of Boston, 30 days from Liverpool for New Orleans, all well.

Schr B A Tufts, McKinsey, Jacksonville, 9 days, with lumber, to Badger & Peck.

Schr Amazonda, Lincoln, Boston, 5 days.

Schr Cornelia, Franklin, Boston, 4 days.

Schr Bungal, Pierce, Rockland, 6 days.

Sloop Christopher Post, Johnson, York River 2 days.

Sloop David Van Name, Johnson, York River, 2 days.

Sloop Gold Leaf, James, Stonington.

Sloop Wm L Sanford, Jones, Providence.

Arr 29th, bark Carnolia, Ward, Havana, 10 days, with sugar, &c, to M Taylor & Co.

Below.

Ship Medallion, from Havana.
Ship Lady Russell, from Liverpool.
Ship Camden, Sherwood, from Charleston.
Ship Geo A Hopley, from Charleston.
Bark Dudley, from ——.
Brig Ocean Bird, Poop, from Curacoa.
Also, a Br bark, with passengers.

Sailed.

Steamship Independence, Stoddard, Chagres.

The brig H C Lowell, for Cardenas, after proceeding down the bay to day, took steam and returned to the city, to avoid the ice.

Dec 30—Wind at sunrise, calm; at meridian, do. with fog; at sunset, S, do.

Telegraphic Marine Reports.

BOSTON, Dec 30.

Arrived—Ship North Bend, Calcutta; brig Martha Rogers, St Marys, Ga. Spoke 19th inst, lat 39 30, lon 65 53, ship Germany, N York for Glasgow.

Ships Parliament, Liverpool; Delaware, N Orleans; schr Gem Perry, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Bark Como, Charleston; brigs Edwin, Sagua; Venta, Galveston; schrs Mary D Scull, Chagres; Josephine, Washington, NC.

HOLMES'S HOLE, Dec 21.

Arrived—Ship Sterling, Sumatra for Boston, short of provisions. Dec 18, lat 40 10, lon 69 56, passed a large 3-masted steamer, bd E.

28th—Arr brig Fawn, Falmouth, Ja, for Boston. Left bark Edward, from Alexandria, disg.

Herald Marine Correspondence.

EDGARTOWN, Dec 21.

Arrived—Schr Energy, Marchant, from Boston; 22d, brigs Juan J De Cartagena, Hooper, N York for Boston; Potosi, Bettes, Matanzas for Portland; schrs Belmont (Br), ——, N York for St Johns, NB; Mary Crockett, do for Boston.

22d—Wind N, with snow, and in the afternoon changed to N W.

24th—In port, the vessels above reported.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 30—4 PM.

No arrivals at this port to-day.

Cleared—Bark Gem, Nickerson, Boston; brig Brazilian, Bray, Cienfuegos; schr William, Clark, Indianola; steamer Penobscot, Clark, N York.

Miscellaneous.

SHIP COLUMBIA, at Boston, from Calcutta via Provincetown, lost most of her sails, and her crew were so badly frost bitten that several of them were left in the hospital at P.

SHIP MEDORA, at Boston from Cronstadt, experienced very heavy NW gales off Fair Isle, and was drifted back to the coast of Norway, and had very heavy gales and cold weather between Grand Bank and Boston.

SHIP SYREN, from Boston at San Francisco, had head winds for 17 days off Cape Horn.

BR