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PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE—ROBERT LE DIABLE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—PAUL CLIFFORD—LA TOUR DE NESLE—NAPOLEON.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—PAUL CLIFFORD—GUARDIAN ANGEL.

NIBLO'S OPERA—LA FAVORITA.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—PAUL PRY—SERIOUS FAMILY.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—APPRENTICE—FEMALE HIGHWAYMAN.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN THE AFTERNOON, AND THE BOTTLE THIS EVENING.

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE, Bowery—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

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

FELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Musical Hall, No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

METROPOLITAN HALL—PROF. ANDERSON'S SCIENTIFIC MYSTERIES.

New York, Friday, Feb. 6, 1852.

News of the Day.

Our Washington correspondents furnish one or two entertaining items of gossip this morning. It appears that Senator Borland, of Arkansas, yesterday spoke rather disparagingly of a large portion of the matter contained in the census report, and upon the adjournment of the Senate, he was approached by Mr. Kennedy, the Superintendent of the Census Bureau, who wished to make an explanation. High words ensued—the Senator gave the Superintendent a blow, which broke his nose—various Senators interfered, and the belligerents were separated.

It will be seen that one of our special correspondents repeats the report that there is undoubted evidence of the fraudulency of the Gardiner claim, in the possession of the government.

The proceedings in both branches of Congress, yesterday, may be summed up in a few words. In the Senate numerous petitions and memorials were presented; a resolution was adopted providing for an outfit and salary for a charge to the republic of Switzerland; the consideration of the resolution in behalf of the exiled Irish patriots was postponed till Saturday, and after discussing Mr. Badger's proposition to give the Census printing to the editors of the *Union*, the body adjourned. The House was occupied the whole day in wrangling upon the bill explanatory of the Bounty Land law of 1850.

From Albany we have the appointments made by the new Canal Board; and the assurance from one of the Assembly Joint Investigation Committee, that a full report will be made on the subject of the canal contracts during the latter part of next week. Nothing worthy of especial notice transpired in the Legislature yesterday.

The Cass and Buchanan men in Philadelphia appear to have had rather an exciting time yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of their assembling in County Convention, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the Baltimore Convention. After the selections had been made, the chairman of the convention, who is said to have been among the minority, declared a proposition to be carried instructing the delegates to vote in the State Convention in favor of Buchanan. A scene of great confusion ensued, and the officers effected their escape through a back window—the chairman, in his hurry, leaving the skirt of his coat behind him. What is styled the majority afterwards reorganized, and unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of Cass. The Presidential question is really beginning to assume an extraordinary and exciting appearance in Pennsylvania.

A new whig Senator was elected in Washington county, Maryland, yesterday. Parties are now tied in the Senate of that State.

Jenny Lind is caught at last, if we are to believe the telegraph. The affair, it appears, came off at Boston, yesterday, and Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, a pianist and a German—a lucky pianist, and the happiest of Germans—is the possessor of the Nightingale. The happy pair will probably retire to the beautiful country seat which Jenny is reputed to have purchased at Round Hill, near Northampton, Massachusetts. Before, however, we can fully realize the truth of this marriage, we shall require further evidence than a brief telegraphic despatch. It will be remembered that this Swedish Nightingale was reported to be married in England, to an English clergyman, and that the affair was said to have been cancelled only by her payment of a forfeit of $5,000. Subsequently, at one time it was understood that she was certainly engaged to Belletti; and, at another time, to Master Burke, the violinist. Therefore, we cannot ratify the nuptials of Miss Lind to Mr. Goldschmidt till the news is confirmed.

Kossuth is again represented as quite ill, although he managed to make a speech to the citizens of Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. We observe that the Ohio State Senators have subscribed five dollars each to the Hungarian fund, and it is said that the members of the House will do the same. They are all strong advocates of intervention.

Samuel Williams, the colored man charged with being concerned in the riot and murder at Christiana, was yesterday acquitted in the Circuit Court at Philadelphia.

The recently attempted revolution in Chili, by General Cruz, a disappointed candidate in the last Presidential election, was suppressed on the 8th of December last, in a battle at Longomilla, in which Cruz was defeated by General Bulnes. The republic was quiet on the 26th of that month, and Montt, the President, remained undisturbed in his office.

Some interesting intelligence has been received from the republic of Liberia. We give pretty full accounts in another column. It appears that the forces of the republic have prevailed over those of Grando, the leader of a rebellious party of natives.

The crew of the brig Germ, which put into Providence, on Wednesday, suffered awfully on the passage from Inagua. One man was lost overboard; sails and spars were carried away; the provisions gave out; only one quart of fresh water remained; the vessel was in an almost sinking condition, and every one of the crew was frostbitten.

PROGRESS OF THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—The political temperance movement recently organized in this city, is going ahead wonderfully. It is stated that the monster petition in favor of the establishment in this State of the Maine Liquor law, already rolls up 175,000 signatures, and that they are still pouring in. Now, we repeat that this Temperance Alliance is destined to become, and that very soon, a formidable party in this State. With the *Tribune* as one of its leading organs, and a large body of whigs, in this city, and out of this city, enlisted in the cause, we would not be surprised if it were to neutralize the Seward influence of the canal lettings, and break up the whig party, root and branch. What else can we expect from a combination like that of Greeley, Law, Houston, and Barnum? Let the whigs look sharp.

States and Presidential Candidates.

Governor James C. Jones, of Tennessee, a United States Senator from that State, has been in town several days, on a visit to the respectable young whigs of New York. Governor Seward, of New York, has also been here, in Albany, and elsewhere, looking over the machinery of the whigs, and making arrangements with the free soilers, the anti-renters, the old anti masons, and new anti-compromise people, in preparation for the Slaughter-House Convention, to be held on the 17th of June, in Philadelphia. Both Jones and Seward are understood as having been working, from different points, to accomplish the same object—the nomination of General Scott and Governor Jones as the whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, on the old whig platform, without any reference to compromise, slavery, anti-slavery, or foreign intervention, either Hungarian, Cuban, or Canadian, of any kind whatever.

Governor Jones has been nominated for President in Tennessee, and for Vice President, with General Scott, in Maine. Since General Jackson was called from the shades of the Hermitage to the Presidential Mansion, all parties in Tennessee seem to be of opinion that the federal government cannot well get along unless a President or Vice President is taken from that State. This fact is a verification of the assertion that President-phobia is an incurable disease. Once fairly bitten, a State or an individual never gets rid of the virus. Neither abstinence, nor cold water, nor Brandreth's pills, will restore the patient; but on the contrary, all physic aggravates the disease. Virginia was seized with the disorder when the government was formed, and very soon imbibed the sincere belief that she was the "mother of Presidents," and that no man but a Virginian was qualified for the office. If not born in the ancient dominion, at least the father or grandfather, mother or grandmother, must have been of some one of the many "first families" of the "unterrified commonwealth," to secure any favor there. Virginia has ever been pertinacious in her claims. General Washington, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, General Harrison, Captain Tyler, and General Taylor, were all Virginians born. The President of the Republic of Liberia is a Virginian; and so are most of the great men in office there. The black Douglass, we believe, was originally from Virginia or Maryland. Virginia has never been without one of her own sons as a candidate for the Presidency or Vice Presidency, but her race of great men, like her good lands, is pretty well run out. Mr. Crawford, Mr. Clay, Governor Floyd, and Mr. Rives were all native Virginians; Virginia also claimed Mr. Wirt, who ran as an anti-masonic Presidential candidate, some years ago. It must not be forgotten that General Scott was born in Virginia. At this present time Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, Mr. James M. Mason, of Virginia, Mr. John Y. Mason, of Virginia, and Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, are all spoken of as candidates for the Vice Presidency, and we shall probably hear of one or two other scions of the first families of Virginia being named for the first or second office. Why not Gen. Bayly, of Virginia? why not Mr. Wise, of Virginia? why not Father Ritchie, of Virginia? Massachusetts has always had the President-phobia. She was dissatisfied with the ejection of the elder Adams, in 1800, by Jefferson; and even though his son, John Quincy, after undergoing twenty-four years probation, was allowed to serve out the last four years of his father's eight years term, when he was forced out by Jackson, she was discontented. Elbridge Gerry was furnished by her as Vice President. Since 1832 she has always had a standing candidate in the person of Mr. Webster. New York has, considering she is the foremost State of the Union, been distinguished for her modesty. She furnished Aaron Burr, George Clinton, Daniel D. Tompkins, Martin Van Buren, and Millard Fillmore as Vice-Presidents, and Van Buren once as President. As candidates, De Witt Clinton and Martin Van Buren were defeated for the Presidency. New York now presents several names for the first two offices of the country. Fillmore is announced for a second heat. Governor Hunt has been alluded to by one of his military staff. Seward, now that J. G. Birney is deceased, may possibly be nominated by the abolitionists instead of the Black Douglass. His advocacy of Kossuth has given him the start of his colored competitor.

Neither Van Buren the elder nor Van Buren the younger will be candidates in fifty-two. Daniel S. Dickinson, (who wished he had been born in Virginia,) and Wm. L. Marcy, (famous for the patch on his breeches, and the "spoils of victory" doctrine,) are both New Yorkers, and both will be urged by their advocates. So is General Wool, who will not, but should, be strongly urged. We should not omit noticing that the younger Downing, who sells oysters in Broad street, is a genuine native Knickerbocker, while the elder Downing is of one of the first families of Virginia, born in that "glorious old commonwealth," as Father Ritchie used to call her.

Little Jersey once caught the disorder, and nominated Frelinghuysen Vice President, to catch the Dutch votes; and Commodore Stockton is now talked of for President, though it is said the "conqueror of California" is willing to wait four years longer, provided due deference is then paid to his claims. He deserves credit for his patience, and sets a praiseworthy example. Though he does go against flogging in the navy, he will make a perfect horse-marine of a President, if he is ever elected. Kentucky, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Georgia have always been affected with the disorder. Next to Virginia, there is not, perhaps, a more patriotic State in the Union than Kentucky, so far as regards furnishing federal officers. She always has a host of candidates, big and little, on hand, sufficient to supply any demand and for every kind of offices. She furnished Richard M. Johnson as Vice President. She now presents General W. O. Butler to the democrats for President, who is a strong man, and if he wont suit, Linn Boyd; and besides, she offers J. J. Crittenden to the whigs. Georgia presents Cobb, and McDonald, and Dawson; and will, in 1856, put forward Toombs, who, after being placed in training, well rubbed down, and with a good rider, will be hard to beat. Since the decease of Lowndes, Calhoun and Poinsett, South Carolina has no son to offer for the highest offices. She has many that think themselves qualified in every respect, but most of them grew in the shadow of the "great cast iron statesman," and are consequently too stunted and withered in their stature to scan over the whole confederacy, or to be seen out of their own State. Ohio names nobody on either side but Allen, and Tom Corwin, and Tom Ewing. Pennsylvania has always had one or two or more of her favorite sons in the field, but somehow or other, the Dutchmen and Quakers are too stupid and too slow to cope with the brisk and active wire workers of the other States. All she ever had given her was George M. Dallas as Vice President. She now presents Dallas, R. J. Walker, and Buchanan as candidates for the Presidency, and will probably lose all three, though King, of Alabama, Cobb of Georgia, and Stevenson, of Virginia, all expect to run as Vice with Buchanan, and though the protective tariff democrats and the free soil democrats of that State, it is said, are disposed to unite with the free trade and Southern rights party of the South, on moderate terms, in the support of Buchanan, and any approved Southern man as his second. Tennessee, we are advised, however, is determined not to be neglected, now or hereafter. She is not satisfied that she furnished Andrew Jackson and James K. Polk, and that Hugh L. White was once voted for by several States. The democrats of Tennessee present Major General Gideon J. Pillow for the Vice Presidency; and as we have stated, the whigs are decided that Governor James C. Jones shall be run on the whig ticket, either as President or Vice President. Neither will be shoved off. Jones will run with Scott or any whig; and Pillow's friends are willing to tie to Cass, or the white Douglas, or Marcy, or Wool, or Pierce, or Dickinson, or Dallas, or Stockton, or R. J. Walker, or Buchanan, or any other candidate out of the Southern or Southwestern section of the Union. General Sam Houston claims to have been born either in Virginia or in Tennessee, or in both, or in Texas, or in the Cherokee nation. If he runs, of course Pillow must retreat; and he had better do so forthwith. If General Foote is brought forward as the Democratic-Whig-Union-Compromise candidate for Vice President, with Mr. Webster as President, (which, it is said, is the "arrangement," in some quarters,) it must by all means be authentically ascertained where he was born. We were never fully and certainly informed whether his native State was Virginia, Mississippi, Tennessee, or Texas. There is some dispute also as to the nativity of the White Douglas, and of Cass. Cass, we think, was born in Delaware, and the White Douglas in Vermont; but both claim to be from the "great West." Vermont has only five Presidential votes, and Delaware but three; and who would hail from such insignificant States? We are strongly inclined to the opinion that the State of Tennessee should be gratified at the next election by both parties, the whigs taking up Governor Jones as Vice President, and the democrats General Pillow. John Bell may not like the preference of Jones over himself, but he is useful in the Senate; and George W. Jones may think he ought to be elected instead of Pillow; but he is too faithful a sentinel of the federal treasury in the House to be spared. If the whigs reject J. C. J., the democrats ought in liberality to reject J. G. P., and *vice versa*. The young whigs of New York, and the Clay men, it is said, are going in for Jones, and were busy as bees, at the Astor House, grooming him for the race, whilst he was there. The democracy should not forget the purse is fifty millions a year for four years.

ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENTS.—While both parties are returning to their old platforms, and the grand battle is to be once more between old fashioned whig and democratic principles for the spoils, we find the anti-slavery societies of the North moving again to renew the agitation upon the negro question. Garrison, Phillips, and the rabid abolition nullifiers of Boston, have just closed a most terrific demonstration, which is soon to be followed up by similar proceedings, at various points in the North and West. The Cincinnati Anti-Slavery Society, of both sexes, and of all colors, have issued a call for a grand convention in that city, to be holden on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of April next, "to inquire what can be done for the three millions of slaves in these United States;" and they declare "that whilst there is a slave to be liberated, there shall not be wanting an abolitionist to strike the fetters from his limbs." On the 18th and 19th of March, the Rochester Ladies' Anti-Slavery Sewing Society, according to Fred Douglass' paper, will hold a grand anti-slavery festival and bazaar in that city, and they have determined, at the same time and place, to hold a grand Anti-Slavery Convention, "and to secure the presence of some of the ablest and most eloquent advocates of emancipation in the country." This call is signed by twenty ladies, all white, we suppose, and is in that warlike spirit which shows that they are about to gird on their armor for a fight, hand to hand, and are not to be fooled with any longer. They still entertain the idea that the Southern slaves are suffering dreadfully—that they must be emancipated—that "material, financial, and political aid" must be collected—and that the good time is coming when all colors and all sexes shall mingle together on a footing of the most perfect equality. The war is thus to be renewed, and the end is yet to come.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AND THE GREAT WAGSTAFF.—We perceive that Archbishop Hughes denies, through the columns of a Wall street paper, that ever Signor Wagstaff had a right to wag his tongue with the name of his Grace in relation to the Galway line of steamships. The holy Archbishop, who ought to be a pattern of Christian love, is very exact and punctilious in exhibiting his dislikes. Why did he not send us the correction instead of confining it to a paper of limited circulation? When he wants a generous subscription for a Catholic purpose, he is not so squeamish. The two clergymen from Dublin, under his directions, called on us, and received a subscription of $100 to aid the cause of Catholic education in Ireland, besides what assistance we could render it publicly. They very piously took the money, but never put it down in the list of subscriptions. We are entirely ignorant of what has become of it, and we would like to know something about it. We cannot tell whether it ever went to the Catholic University or not. We ask Archbishop Hughes to inform us where it has gone. We hope it is not like the Slievegammon fund, which has gone to "the devil's exchequer."

THE FORREST CASE IN PAMPHLET FORM.—We have just received a pamphlet on the Forrest case, from an old lawyer of this city. It makes a terrible overhauling of the witnesses and others concerned in the trial, and puts in a vigorous defence of Forrest. We may expect more pamphlets to follow on both sides, until the subject is completely run out.

THE RESULT OF KOSSUTH'S CAMPAIGN.—Kossuth stated at Cleveland that he had made 156 speeches up to that time, and no doubt he gave the labor of thirty parades, and receptions almost innumerable. The result, thus far, is 40,000 muskets, at two dollars a-piece—which have not yet gone off.

Musical and Theatrical.

Signora Biscaccianti, the Yanko Italian artist, has arrived in town from Yankeeland, with the intention of embarking in the next steamer for California. During the last three or four months, since her arrival from Europe, she has given very remunerative concerts east, west, and north, and now she intends to visit the land of gold, to complete a fortune of $100,000, after which she will retire, and lay up in fashionable elegance spending her summers in New England, and her winters at the Lake of Como. She will be accompanied by Mr. Braham, and several other musical adventurers. Braham was formerly with Catherine Hayes.

Catherine Hayes is in the South, under her new management. By the last accounts, she was going to Havana, where no doubt she will reap a golden harvest, as there is no opera there this season.

Parodi is also travelling South, and intends to visit Havana, the West Indies, and Mexico. She is accompanied by Herr Ullman, who was formerly sent on a mission by Kossuth, from Hungary to Vienna, but had to clear out from the Austrian capital in three days after his arrival. Strakosch, the musician, also accompanies her.

Forrest, the great Forrest, is going to play a farewell engagement at the Broadway theatre, commencing on Monday evening next, and running through his principal characters, previous to his departure for California. No doubt he will be received with tolerable enthusiasm, and on his departure to the land of gold he will be accompanied to the ship by all his enthusiastic friends, in a magnificent procession. We calculate he will be one of the greatest men there, and will get as much gold as he wants without digging for it, and perhaps he will come back to Washington a Senator in Congress, if he should turn his attention to political affairs.

Miss Sinclair, *ci-devant* Mrs. Forrest, after terminating her theatrical engagement in this city, intends to go on a tour through the United States for a year, when she expects to have realized from sixty to eighty thousand dollars. She will then go to Europe, where she will create a great excitement, taking the lead as a theatrical star in England, where it seems there will be none to compete with her, and she will increase her fortune to $500,000, and then retire from the stage. Having settled a pension on old Sinclair, she will spend her latter days, sometimes at Loch Lemond, sometimes on Catskill Mountains, and sometimes in climbing the Alps.

Lola Monter, who has been in this city for the last few days, since the termination of her engagement at Philadelphia, has left for Washington, and will appear in the capital on Monday next. Her engagements in New York and Philadelphia have brought her $10,000. She is very much astonished at her own success. Thus far she likes New York better than Philadelphia, but thinks the gentlemen here are not to be compared with the Indian Chiefs whom she met at the City of Brotherly Love. She has been visited by the chiefs of three tribes—the Sioux, the Iroquois, and the Pawnees. She made all of them valuable presents, and received likewise some tokens from them. They admitted her a member of their tribes, and decorated her with their most beautiful ornaments. They also offered to make the Countess their Queen, if she would only accompany them to the forest—an offer which she declines for the present, though they placed on her head a crown made of the plumage of a rare bird. They have called her Cat-rat-tantararara, or the great female war dancer. An Iroquois chief, of thirty years of age, and having already two or three squaws, fell desperately in love with her, and she thinks the Indian method of making love is quite superior to the mode pursued in the Quakerly city. She does not like that city much—there is no fighting, or fun, or excitement in it. The only gentlemen she met there were the firemen and the Indians. In Washington she will no doubt meet with great success. Being a great politician, she will enlighten the members of Congress, particularly in reference to Kossuth, whom she says she knows like a book. We hope the collective wisdom of the nation, particularly the fire-eaters of the South, will not shoot each other about her, but that, like the Indians, they will cast lots to see who shall have her. After leaving Washington, she proceeds farther South. For the information of the *corps diplomatique*, the Cabinet, and Congress in general, we may as well state, that she says the next revolution in Europe will take place in Siberia—that all the exiles, numbering eighty thousand, are about to throw off the Russian yoke and marching to St. Petersburg and Moscow, will lay those cities in ashes. This will give the death blow to the Great Bear, and set all Europe free. It is curious enough that Kossuth, who talks so much on the subject, should have overlooked this important movement. It seems Lola Montes is a better informed politician than the ex-Governor of Hungary.

Police Intelligence.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A GAMBLING HOUSE—LARCENY AND GAMBLING—STRANGE DEVELOPEMENTS—ACCOUNT CURRENT OF THE LOSING GAMBLER—WARRANTS ISSUED FOR THE ACCUSED PARTIES.

It is a rare occurrence that complaints are instituted against a gambling house, for the very reason that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the complaining parties only seek the aid of the police to recover back their money; and as soon as that is obtained, away they go from the city to parts unknown, and then, when the case is presented before the Grand Jury, no witness appearing, the complaint falls to the ground. Yesterday a very peculiar case of gambling was presented before Justice Lothrop, implicating Tom Hyer, Frank Stewart, Moses Haymer, and others, keepers of a gambling house, situated at No. 3 Park place. The facts which have elicited the *exposé* in this matter are as follows:—Some short time since, a young man named Alexander Cornell was in the employ of Kimball & Johnson, No. 25 John street, and during his clerkship embezzled and stole from his employers property to a large amount, the proceeds of which he has gambled away at the game of faro, at the gambling house situated at No. 3 Park place. The employers of Cornell discovered that he had been robbing them, and accordingly caused his arrest and conviction before the Court of Sessions, on which conviction the Court sentenced him to thirty days in the city prison. Since his confinement in prison the fact of gambling has been developed, and the complaint entertained against the firm of Hyer, Stewart & Haymer. The following is the account current as made out by Cornell:—

NEW YORK, 1851.

Account of money lost, won, and received at house No. 3 Park place, kept as a gambling house by Haymer, Stewart & Hyer:—

May 3d, lost, playing at faro, $45. Heymer dealt the cards. Stewart playing; but strangers to me at that time.
May 5th, lost $10, the 6th $11, the 8th $20.....$41
May 10th, lost $15, the 12th $8, the 13th $5.....$28
May 15th, lost $3, the 17th $12.....$15
May 20th, lost $5, the 22d $15, the 24th $8.....$28
May 27th, lost $3, the 29th $35.....$38
June 3d, lost $20, the 6th $7, the 11th $11.....$38
June 13th, lost $14, the 17th $5, the 19th $8.....$27
June 24th, lost $40, the 26th $9.....$49
July 3d, lost $60. Mr. Foote, I think, dealt the cards; Mr. Eggleston and Mr. Brown played. August, $180; September, $140; October, $160; November, $40.

In the month of December, lost at one time, about the 15th or 16th, $19, and the next night $32; and at sundry other times, in the first part of the month, something over $25. Total in all, except in sums too small to mention, $965.

Amount of moneys won and received, from May 3 to December, 1851:—

May 7 $10, 14th $5, 19th $22, 28th $13	$50
June 10 $11, 12th $6, 20th $35, 24th $5	60
July 7 13	13
Sundry times in July	34
Do. do. August	82
Do. do. September	65
Do. do. October	27
do. do. November	34
Do. do. December	52
Total	$416

This includes $25 received of Mr. Stewart, and sundry small sums received of Mr. Hyer.

Total amount lost	$965
Do do. won	416
Balance deficit	$549

On the above statement of facts, the magistrate, yesterday, issued a warrant for the arrest of all the accused parties, and placed the process in the hands of officer Stephens for service. During the afternoon, Frank Stewart was arrested, and conveyed before Justice Lothrop, who permitted Mr. Stewart to remain on his parole of honor, until 11 o'clock this day, when it is expected that Messrs. Hyer and Haymer will also appear, and enter bail, if required by the magistrate.

In the Matter of Otto Grunzig.—Yesterday, several of the witnesses appeared before Justice Osborne, in the case of Margaretta Lohrens, the mistress of Otto Grunzig, on the charge of murder preferred against her. The proceedings are kept private for the present; but in a day or two, the District Attorney intends to hold the investigation in the public court room.

City Intelligence.

FIRES.—On Wednesday evening, about six o'clock, a fire broke out in the upper part of building No. 86 Cedar street, occupied by Parego & Bulkley, importers of combs, buttons, and fancy goods. The alarm was promptly given by the Post Office bell, and the firemen were early on the ground, and succeeded in subduing the flames before much damage occurred to the buildings. The greater portion of the stock of Messrs. P. & B., which was in the story below where the fire originated, was considerably damaged by water, as was also the stock of Messrs. Loder & Co., importers of velvets, who occupied the store on the first floor. The origin of the fire is unknown. The firemen were about returning from the above fire when the Post Office bell again sounded another alarm, for a fire which had broken out in the large brick building No. 85 William street, corner of Maiden lane. The fire originated in the fifth story, occupied by S. Steinfeld, importer and manufacturer of cap fronts, &c., but was soon extinguished by the firemen, who soon arrived on the ground, not, however, before this story was completely burned out. The stock of John A. Weibel, importer of human hair, occupying the third story; P. W. Turner, manufacturer of sewing silk, occupying the second story, and of Abner L. Ely, fancy millinery, story, on the first floor, was damaged to a considerable amount, by the large quantity of water that was poured into the building. The origin of this fire is unknown, although it was rumored to have been the work of an incendiary. Parego & Bulkley are insured $18,000, as follows:—Long Island, $5,000; Knickerbocker, $5,000; Empire State, $3,000; Broadway, $5,000. Mr. Turner is insured for $5,000 in the Atlantic Insurance Company. Captain Leonard, Assistant Captain Chancellor, of the Second ward, and Assistant Captain Snodgrass, of the First ward, with a number of men, were present and did efficient service.

FIRE—NARROW ESCAPE OF TWO CHILDREN.—Shortly before two o'clock on yesterday morning, a fire was discovered by the police of the Third ward, at No. 80 Messerole street, next the corner of Leonard, in Williamsburg. It was a shanty, formerly used as a butcher's shop, but for many months untenanted. The fire quickly seized on the adjoining houses (frame), which were considerably damaged. They were occupied by the owners, who had the houses, only, insured. In the house, No. 78, two little children narrowly escaped suffocation, as the parents were out at a ball. They were rescued by a policeman who forced the door, in order to save property, and by chance discovered them. This is believed to be a decided case of incendiarism.

A NEW STEP IN BLOOMERISM.—We perceive that on the Saturday motion calendar of the Supreme Court, a case, entitled Ephraim Robbins, Jun., against Katherine Hastings, stands No. 96 for argument; that John Moody appears for the plaintiff, and that the defendant appears in person. Mrs. Rose, and other ladies of the Women's Rights Convention, may shine in political and senatorial oratory, but it appears that Miss Hastings will be the first to drive the gentlemen of the long robe from their legitimate vocation, and plead her own cause before the solemn judiciary of the Supreme Court. What next?

DR. BAIRD'S LECTURE ON THE HISTORY OF GERMANY AND HUNGARY.—Dr. Baird, who has not long since returned from a European tour in which he visited Germany and Hungary, and familiarized himself with the past history and present condition of these countries, communicated the results of his observations thereon, in a lecture delivered last evening, at the Female Academy Brooklyn. His lecture was listened to throughout, with much attention, and occasionally elicited marks of applause particularly on his allusions to Kossuth and the Hungarian struggle.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of the managers of this society, was held yesterday in Nassau street—Hon. Luther Bradish in the chair, when the usual business was proceeded with.

NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the Board of Managers was held last evening, in Nassau street, for the transaction of routine business.

LECTURE.—Yesterday evening Hon. Horace Greeley delivered a lecture at the Lyceum in Williamsburg, the subject being the Crystal Palace and its lessons. It was attended very well. We are compelled to hold over the report till to-morrow.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—Gustave Werpper, a German, thirty years of age, boarding at 88 Reade street, committed suicide on Wednesday afternoon, as was found in the privy with his throat cut from ear to ear, and a razor lying along side of him. The body was brought to the Fifth ward station house by officer Gasque. The Coroner held an inquest upon it, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Pope Pius VII. and Napoleon—Lecture of Rev. J. Thebaud.

Last evening Rev. Augustus J. Thebaud, Vice President of St. John's College, Fordham, delivered a lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute, for the benefit of the Hospital of St. Vincent, being one of a series given before the Catholic Institute. The subject was "Pope Pius VII. and Napoleon." The reverend gentleman commenced at 8 o'clock, and read to an audience of about 150 persons, from his notes, a very lengthy discourse, giving a history of the principal battles and events in the life of Napoleon, and the history of Pius VII. and the Church, as far as they were connected with the career of the great warrior. The lecturer, who is a French Jesuit, read so rapidly and inarticulately, and his pronunciation of the English language was so bad, that one half of what he said was not distinctly heard, and the other half, in consequence, imperfectly understood. The drift, however, of the lecture was obvious enough. It was to show that the Catholic Church always triumphs in the end over every earthly power; and that even Napoleon, the hero of the nineteenth century, fell before the withering curse of her head, Pius VII. When that sovereign pontiff agreed to a concordat with Napoleon, and afterwards consented to crown him Emperor, it was in a spirit of conciliation, and because Napoleon had never done anything wrong, as regards the church, up to that time. But when the States of the Holy See were assailed, and Napoleon aspired to the position of Emperor of Rome, Pius VII. did not hesitate to excommunicate him; and Napoleon mocked the bull, by asking, Would it cause the weapons to fall from his soldier's hands? From that hour his power waned, and the weapons did literally fall from the hands of his soldiers in the Russian campaign, from the effect of the elements; and the Pope, who was banished from Rome, and for four years a prisoner of Napoleon, was restored again to that throne, which, amidst every assault, has been preserved safe for a thousand years. The Rev. gentleman concluded by a reference to Pius IX. and Louis Napoleon, as the counterparts of the two personages which were the subject of his lecture. The nephew seemed to understand better the power of the church than the uncle; and, while he was following in the same steps with regard to the empire, he recognized the spiritual power of the church as one that was omnipotent. Providence had placed in his hand seven millions and a half of votes, and he was now powerful, and would continue so if he was faithful to the church. But let him imitate the daring impiety of his uncle, and his doom is sealed.

The lecture possessed but little interest, and did not seem to awaken any enthusiasm in the audience, even in such passages as they understood.

Lecture on Temperance.

A very interesting lecture on temperance was delivered by the Hon. Charles Delevan, before the Mechanics' Institute last evening, at Clinton Hall. The lecture was illustrated by plates, showing the effects of alcohol on the human stomach. The lecturer proceeded to enforce the fact, that water is the only fluid which does not possess an irritating effect upon the human stomach, and that alcohol is not necessary for man—it is as averse to his nature as it is to that of the horse or the ox. Mr. Delevan concluded in very eloquent terms, by appealing to his hearers to shun all places where intoxicating drinks are used, for, he said, there was no more certain method of dissipating wealth and ensuring poverty than intemperance. They owed it to their country—to their families and friends—to abstain from intoxicating drinks, which tend only to shorten life. The meeting was well attended, amongst which there was a large number of ladies. We have a report of the lecture, but cannot find room for it this morning.

Marine Affairs.

THE STEAMER ROANOKE, Capt. Parrish, arrived yesterday from Norfolk, to whom we are indebted for files of late papers from that city.

Court Calendar for This Day.

SUPREME COURT.—General Term.—Nos. 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 26, 28, to 34.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1—Same as yesterday. Part 2—Nos. 134, 166, 170, 186, 190, 196, 212, 212½, 214, 216, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230.

SUPERIOR COURT.—(Two branches.)—Nos. 160, 67, 267, 268, 65, 269, 270, 274, 275, 27, 250, 63, 277, 278, 279, 230, 281, 283, 284, 286, 287, 229, 209, 210, 226, 77, 153, 271.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Same as yesterday.

Look out for Lantern, No. 6, the best number issued. Canvassers wanted. Several young men who have been accustomed to canvass for newspapers. Apply at the Lantern office, 149 Fulton street.

Notice.—Girard House, Philadelphia.—PRESBURY & BILLINGS, proprietors.—This new and elegant Establishment is now open for the reception of visitors. Fare per day, $2. N. B.—Coaches will be found outside the Depot. Fare, 25 cents.

Wet Linens! Wet Linens!—But entirely free from damage, have been received at Hitchcock & Leadbeater's, 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard street, including various kinds, as Shirtings, Sheetings, Table Damasks, Towelings, Diapers, Tumbler Towels, &c., &c. Look to it ladies.

Commercial Bank, New Jersey.—Edward Evans, 70 and 72 Fulton street, redeems notes on this bank at 25 per cent discount, in payment for ready made Clothing.

Selling Off!—T. Smith, Jr., 102 Fulton street, having determined to enlarge his store, will now sell off his large stock of ready made Clothing, at reduced prices. Those who wish to replenish their wardrobe will find it a favorable opportunity, as the heavy stock of winter goods must be reduced, and preparations made for spring business.

Real Superiority in any Branch of Busi. ness advertises itself. The unrivalled shirts made by GREEN, on the new mathematical system, have become so popular, that men of fashion will wear none other; and the store No. 1 Astor House stands at the head of the trade.

Brooks, the Cordwainer.—The best of Boots, the finest of Gaiters, the neatest and most serviceable of Overshoes, the nicest of Slippers, the prettiest of Dress Shoes, and other articles commonly called understandings, may be had, at the lowest possible prices, at R. A. Brooks's, 150 Fulton street. Mr. Brooks makes foot gear for all sexes, and for persons in all ranks of life. His professional repertoire contains goods to suit every known taste. Nobody of taste and economy can fail of becoming Mr. Brooks's firm and satisfied customer.

128 Certificates of Cures of Consumption, and nervous diseases, by Dr. Watts's Nervous Antidote, were sworn to before me this 24 day of February, 1852. Isaac B. Bachelor, Commissioner of Deeds, 82 Watts street; and seventy-one others were sworn to before me, George Hudson, Commissioner of Deeds, Beekman street, making in all 199 certificates of cures, proved by affidavit, of the power of the Antidote in Consumption.
JOHN PYNE, 102 Nassau street.

Gouraud's Liquid Hair Dye is without exception or reservation the very best ever invented; equally celebrated is Gouraud's Medicated Soap, for curing pimples, freckles, sallowness, chaps, chafes, roughness, &c. Poudre Subtile uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White, and Hair Gloss, at 67 Walker street, near Broadway, and Callender, 88 S. 3rd. Philada.

New Principle in Hair-Cutting!—Clean Hair Brushes by the Thousand! Fourteen of the best Artists in America! The most magnificent Hair-dressing establishment in the World. Features till now unheard of! New system—new styles—new era in Hair-cutting! Fourteen Frisseurs unsurpassed in the world are always on the spot. There are clean Hair Brushes for all, by the basket-full—the thousand! The Saloon is as splendid as the ante-room of a regal residence. The attendance for Hair-cutting or the Bath is instant. Every gentleman feels himself in his element the moment he enters the doors. The style of Cutting and Dressing the Hair eclipses anything before dreamed of in New York. In fact, at Phalon's Crystal Palace, 197 Broadway, corner of Dey-street, are clustered more comforts, luxuries, novelties, and conveniencies, than ever were gathered, within the four walls of any tonsorial establishment upon the face of the earth. So say all who see it. Hair Dying.—Phalon's Magic Hair Dye, to color the hair or whiskers, the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without disturbing the color, and has no bad odor. It is applied, or sold, at Phalon's Wig and Toupee manufactory.

Hair Dye.—Batchelor's celebrated Liquid Hair Dye is the best yet discovered for coloring the hair or whiskers, the moment it is applied. The wonderful ease and certainty with which this inverible and old established Hair Dye performs is astonishing. It is free of acid, or applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 4 Wall street. Copy the address.

Wigs and Toupees.—Batchelor's New style of Wigs are pronoun