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PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XVII..... No. 44.

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE—ROBERT LE DIABLE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—ROMEO AND JULIET—BREAKERS AHEAD.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—OTHELLO—MAREDD RASE.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—SERIOUS FAMILY.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—YANKEE JACK—FAULKS CLIFFORDER—WARLOCK OF THE GLENN.

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.

New York, Sunday, Feb. 15, 1852.

Summary of News.

The Joint Legislative Committee of Investigation did not make a report yesterday, as it was rumored they would, relative to the peculiar manner adopted by the late Canal Board in awarding the contracts. One of the committee announced to the Assembly that two of the witnesses, who were beyond their jurisdiction, had not yet been examined, and that it would be impossible to state when they would be able to report. The committee, to all appearances, have exerted and are still exerting themselves to procure all the facts, which will be laid, without comment, before the Legislature and the people. The report will, doubtless, be a most wonderful *exposé* of political intrigue and financiering; and for that reason it is looked for with a great deal of anxiety. The people of this State have been startled with the announcement that they have been virtually swindled out of three millions of dollars; and if the charge should turn out to be true, and the Legislature avoids or neglects to remedy the evil, the voters will devise an effectual remedy at the next State election—that is, unless the canal influence can be brought to bear upon the ballot-boxes.

Some of the members of the Assembly appear to be particularly annoyed because the Hon. John C. Wright, State Comptroller has refused to pay their postage. Notwithstanding all their manœuvres, that functionary adheres to his determination that they shall pay their own postage, so far as he is concerned. By way of retaliation, a resolution was yesterday introduced, inquiring of the Comptroller "the extent of his power over the Assembly." Thus far, the Comptroller appears to have rather the advantage of his adversaries—at least, he has been able to prevent their dipping into the State treasury for post office change.

Our Albany correspondent asserts that considerable dissatisfaction is expressed in the Legislature, respecting the course pursued by the Commissioners of Emigration. Mr. Rose has introduced a bill in the Assembly to give the commissioners salaries, and allow the people to elect them. It is not probable that the application for an appropriation of $10,000 for the Colored Home in this city, will be successful. A proposition was yesterday made in the Assembly, to investigate the private affairs of the Shakers.

A few days ago we received a despatch from a special correspondent at Washington, predicting a decision the next day, by the Supreme Court, against Mrs General Gaines, in a case involving several millions worth of property. In the first place, we relied upon the despatch as a fact; but, secondly, it would have been as well to have waited in such a case for the decision itself. After the splendid battle Mrs. Gaines has fought, it is not the part of any disinterested man to guess at a decision against her, whatever it may be. The same court has already decided once in her favor, and from that fact, it would be as plausible to anticipate the same result in this case, as any other. But it is best to wait the decision itself.

The letter of Captain Long, published in to-day's paper, will be read with universal interest. While it modestly and frankly treats of the relations between Kossuth and himself, while on board the Mississippi, it is a gentlemanly but pointed rebuke to those presses that have endeavored to stigmatize his reputation as an officer of the navy. Captain L. remarks that no challenge passed and no difficulty existed between them, excepting the affair at Marseilles, regarding which Kossuth afterwards acknowledged that he had misunderstood the Captain concerning the compromising of the American flag. The inference to be deducted from this letter is simply this—Kossuth, wittingly or unwittingly, would have compromised the vessel which had been sent to convey him to a place of safety, and, through that vessel, the nation under whose flag she sailed; but he was deterred from so doing by the determined but gentlemanly course pursued by Capt. Long. Finding himself in the wrong, Kossuth acknowledged his error, and so the matter rested. Whether the Magyar would have intentionally led this country into trouble, with the view of carrying out his own personal designs, may be solved by analysing the course he has pursued since his arrival in this country.

In another column will be found some interesting intelligence from the Mormon settlements on Great Salt Lake, Utah territory. A trial for murder, in which the defendant was accused of killing his wife's seducer, developes a Mormon lawyer's idea of law.

The whig convention of Tennessee have instructed their delegates to the national convention to vote for Millard Fillmore for President, and J. C. Jones, of Tenn, for Vice President. The latter gentleman is one of the most popular men in Tennessee, and twice defeated the late President Polk for the Governorship.

Gov. Allen, of Rhode Island, has signed the bill for the abolishment of capital punishment.

The outbreak among the Irishmen at Steubenville, Ohio, has not yet been settled. At last advices "Fardowners" and "Corkonians" were leaving Pittsburg, and other places, with the intention of assisting their factions. The military at Steubenville and vicinity are under arms, and will do all in their power to prevent another bloody affray.

A PARDON FOR LOPEZ.—The newspapers state that Governor Hunt has written a letter to Mr. Calderon, the Spanish Ambassador at Washington, that he intends to grant a pardon to Lopez the Spaniard, who is now in prison, under sentence of death for the murder of a policeman. We suppose there are some reasons for showing clemency towards the culprit, from the case itself; but certainly, after the conduct of the Spanish authorities in Europe in granting pardons to all the *filibusters*, including Mr. Thrasher, it seems to be all right and proper for an American Governor, if any reason exists, to grant some indemnity for the unfortunate Spaniard now in prison under a conviction for the crime of murder.

THE CALIFORNIA EXPRESSES.—We are under obligations to Gregory & Co. and Berford & Co. for the California papers, which they promptly delivered at the HERALD office on the arrival of the Daniel Webster on Friday.

The Whig Nominations—Webster and Scott—Cicero and Cæsar.

The whig party is on the eve of a terrible internal struggle on a candidate for the Presidency. Several great men have been talked of, such as Fillmore, Corwin, and Crittenden, but Webster and Scott are the most prominent, the most leading, and the most antagonistic. Both these latter mighty men have already been named, in various shapes. Webster has received the nomination of a Boston convention, Scott that of a Maine convention, and also a Rochester nomination, and both seem to form the principal contest among the whig journals, and will be the point of dispute up to the "Slaughter House Convention" to be held at Philadelphia on the 17th of June. In this dilemma and dispute, seemingly as bad as the democrats, we hardly know what advice to give the whigs; even if we look at historical authority, such as that of the Roman republic—not the French republic—we are equally at a loss to determine "which is which, or who is who" Just let us try.

Two of the greatest men of Rome, in their day, were Cicero and Cæsar—the greatest of Roman orators, and the greatest of Roman generals. They flourished cotemporaneously, about half a century before the Christian era, and considering that they were not blessed with the light of the Christian dispensation, they were two very extraordinary and remarkable men. They were an honor to Rome, an honor to the age in which they lived, and an honor to any age. The one, by his commanding eloquence, controlled the Roman Senate, and saved the State from open rebellion and civil war, but yet he was corrupt and rotten—the other, by his prowess in arms, enlarged the boundaries of the republic in every direction, extending his explorations and conquests even to the Island of Great Britain, defeating all his rivals at home, and upon the strength of his sword, elevating himself to the proud and imposing title of Imperial Dictator. And yet, with all the glory which these illustrious men shed upon the Roman name, with all the power and majesty and grandeur which they added to Rome, they each died a violent death, the one by the assassins of an unprincipled enemy, and the other by the treachery of his friends.

Webster and Scott remind us, in many respects, of Cicero and Cæsar. Cicero was not more distinguished in the Senate of Rome than Webster in the Senate of the United States; and the most brilliant military campaigns of Cæsar are even transcended by the splendid line of victories achieved by General Scott, from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. Cicero, in his day, protested that he had saved Rome, and Webster has saved, or helped to save, the Union. Cæsar established the inviacibility of the Roman armies; Scott has done the same for the American volunteers. Cicero was eloquent and irresistible in the cause of his country or his client; and Webster has not been found wanting. The great orator of Rome was also somewhat luxurious, indulging in the baths of Lucca, in his town house, and at his country seat, like the true philosopher, who believes that the pleasures of the world are worth enjoying. The great American orator overtops the example of his "illustrious predecessor;" he spends the income of a *millionaire* on the salary of a clerk, and is always poor. He lives modestly at Washington, and is a farmer at Marshfield, and yet a thousand dollars are to him as one cent, and one cent as a thousand dollars. Cæsar was declared to be vain, ambitious, and corrupt; while Scott is also considered as having a full share of self-conceit, "fuss and feathers," and aspirations for the White House; but no man can charge him with corruption. Here the parallel between him and the Roman falls to the ground. In one point, Cæsar was far the superior of Scott—in the art of letter writing; but his dinner was never curtailed to a "hasty plate of soup," and he had no Secretary Marcy sitting in savage judgment over his literary productions, and cutting them to pieces by his bulletins from the War Office. It is doubtless from this cause that Scott has become disgusted with letter writing; while Cæsar, never having been restricted, wrote as handsomely as he fought. If he won a battle by superior skill and discipline, he described it in a style of equal superiority over all competitors.

The parallel might be further pursued, even to the unnatural fate of the two distinguished Romans. Scott, like Cæsar, has a very fair prospect of being elevated, upon his military glory, to the head of the government; and after reaching that exalted station, he may possibly, like Cæsar, and "Tippecanoe, and Taylor too," be murdered by his friends. True, there is some difference between killing by poinards, and killing by kindness; but the result is about the same, an the funeral expenses alike. As for Mr. Webster, it is to be feared that, like Cicero, after having served the country, and saved the country—after having waited in patience so long, for "the good time coming," he will yet be destroyed by his enemies. Cicero was assassinated while attempting to escape, in a litter, from the vengeance of Antony; and Mr. Webster, we fear, will have to be carried off in a litter from the Philadelphia "Slaughter-House Convention, the following being the pall-bearers:—Messrs. J. W. Webb, Edward Curtis, Tom Marsh, & Co.

How instructive is history—how curious in its striking parallels of great epochs and great characters! How very curious the parallel between Cicero and Cæsar of Rome, and Scott and Webster of this mighty republic! But the comparison cannot be completed short of the Presidential election. Webster and Scott may both be permitted, like Henry Clay, to retire to the shades of private life; they cannot both be elected; only one can be nominated, and, even if nominated, he may be defeated. And here the parallel will be destroyed. The fact is, we cannot settle the Presidential election by Roman history. In the approaching campaign, Cicero will be of little service to Webster, and Cæsar but a poor ally of General Scott. There is one Roman fact, however, upon which we may rely:—"the public plunder" will be taken care of, no matter who may succeed, Cæsar, or Cicero, or anybody else. So mote it be.

RENTS AND HOUSE LETTING.—Now is the season for tenants taking stores and houses, and for landlords renting their tenements. A short time ago we stated, with some degree of accuracy, that rents had not varied much, in the aggregate, during the last few years; but we understand that within the last ten days or fortnight, some singular changes have taken place in public affairs, calculated to impair the value of real property, and to diminish rents to a very considerable extent.

The agitation in favor of the Maine Liquor law, set on foot by the "Holy Alliance" of teetotallers, has produced prodigious commotion among tenants connected with licensed shops, and others of the same kind; and we understand that rents for stores of such a description have fallen, already, ten per cent, and, even at that diminution, the tenants will not agree to take them for a series of years, except under stringent conditions that the Maine Liquor law shall not pass the Legislature. A large class of manufacturers, and those connected with the manufacture of beer, ale, and spirits, have also begun to be affected in a similar way, not only in rents and value of real estate, but in the prospects of future business, under the threatening aspect held over them *in terrorem* by the "Holy Alliance" of teetotallers.

This proposed temperance law will probably produce great excitements among tenants, and landlords, and farmers, throughout the State, and of a practical nature, too, far beyond that which the agitators of niggerism produced within the last few years. The anti-slavery excitement injured the trade of this city, and of all other cities connected with the South, to a very considerable extent. The teetotal excitement is going to affect an amount of manufactures, agriculture, and trade, to the extent of twenty millions a year, for this city alone, if it is persisted in by the present race of agitators. The "Holy Alliance" of teetotallers, consisting of broken down parsons, broken down politicians, broken down fanatics, broken down Fourierites, broken down atheists, broken down socialists, broken up drunkards, and broken down agitators of all kinds, promises to produce a great commotion in all the business operations of life, throughout the State, during the next five o six months.

A CRUEL AND INHUMAN EXHIBITION.—The success of Barnum, in the exhibition of Joyce Heth, at which the showman now laughs heartily himself, has led to numerous imitations of that humbug. The most recent is that of the "Aztec children," as they are called. These dwarfs have been represented to the public as types of a whole race in Central America—a race of priests—and the diminutive stature is accounted for by repeated "breeding in," as it is termed—that is, breeding exclusively in the same family. There is no doubt that, both in mankind and animals, the repeated breeding of near relatives deteriorates the race, and leads to feebleness of body, and, in the human species, to imbecility of mind, and even idiotcy. But that it could produce a whole nation of dwarfs, is opposed to experience, to reason, and to common sense. Every generation removes the kindred and relationship further away, so that, instead of a nation being affected by it, time wears it out. If we are to believe the Bible, the whole human race sprang from one pair; and if the theory put forward for the Aztec children were true, the whole human race would be dwarfs, growing less and less every year, till, at last, men of full age were reduced to an inch in height. In the Jewish dispensation, the priesthood were all of one family, yet no such result followed as is pretended in the case of the Aztec children.

But it is contrary to fact and history. There is no evidence of any race in Central America of which these dwarfs are specimens, and to take the word of an interested exhibitor upon such a matter, would be downright absurdity. We happen to have got hold of some facts in relation to this business, which place it in its true light.

A Californian adventurer, whose name we have heard, returning from the land of gold by way of Chagres, met the dwarfs in question, and bought them for $5 apiece. They are a cross of a Jamaica mulatto and an Indian squaw residing near Chagres. He brought them to this city over two years ago; and having them somewhere up town, and not being able to speculate with them, he gave them away to an acquaintance, who calculating upon the gullibility of the people of New York, undertook to say they were of a race of priests in Central America, believing that by publishing the lie in the newspapers, it would pass current, and he would realize more gold by them than he ever did in California. Immediately the story appeared in the pious *Journal of Commerce*, and since it has been vouched for in the *Tribune* and *Times*, at so many cents per line.

These abortions of humanity are only specimens of what are produced in Mexico, Central America, and South America, by the infinite crossings of white men with black and red. The race is deteriorated, and has become generally diminutive; and, in some instances, dwarfs are the result, such as the Aztec children; but as to their being specimens of a whole nation or race of similar human beings, it is a pure fiction. The following is a list of crossings in Peru, which shows how the human race is medified and changed by breeding:—

PARENTS.	CHILDREN.
White father and negro mother	Mulatto.
White father and Indian mother	Mestiza.
Indian father and negro mother	Chino.
White father and mulatto mother	Cuarteron
White father and mestiza mother	Creole, pale brownish complexion.
White father and china mother	Chino-blanco.
White father and cuarterena mother	Quintero.
White father and quintera mother	White.
Negro father and Indian mother	Zambo.
Negro father and mulatto mother	Zambo-negro
Negro father and mestiza mother	Mulatto oscuro
Negro father and china mother	Zambo-chino.
Negro father and Zamba mother	Zambo negro, perfectly black
Negro father and quintera mother	Mulatto, rather dark.
Indian father and mulatto mother	Chino oscuro
Indian father and mestiza mother	Mestizo claro.
Indian father and china mother	Chino-chola.
Indian father and Zamba mother	Zambo claro.
Indian father and china cholar mother	Indian, with frizzly hair.
Indian father with quintera mother	Mestizo, rather brown.
Mulatto father and zamba mother	Zamba, a miserable race
Mulatto father and mestiza mother	Chino, rather clear complexion.
Mulatto father and china mother	Chino, rather dark.

In all parts of the world there are monstrosities, which are horrible and repulsive, and, for the sake of public decency, ought to be kept out of view rather than exposed. In Central America and Mexico they are more numerous on account of the crossing of the Indian and negro breeds with the white blood of the Spaniards. In the United States, the Anglo-Saxon race—the Caucasian type, which is at the head of the human family—is preserved pure by the existence of slavery, and hence its vigor and superiority, as was proved in the battle fields of the Mexican campaign, one North American being equal to five of the degenerate mongrels of the amalgamated breeds.

Thus do we account for the *lusus naturæ* of the Aztec children, without resort to the impudent falsehood propagated about a pretended Liliputian race of priests. They are as much specimens of a race in Central America, as Tom Thumb is of the inhabitants of Bridgeport. Exhibitions of these abortions and monstrosities ought to be strictly prohibited by the authorities, or indicted by the Grand Jury. They are revolting to human nature, and must be painful in the extreme to the miserable objects themselves. The "Aztec children" are far more like monkeys than samples of humanity found in any part of the habitable globe.

FAMILY QUARRELS.—Some of the "blackguards" of the newspaper press are very savage on the "blackguards" of Congress during some of the recent debates. Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, is held up in savage grandeur and most sublime enormity; and it is singular to remark that the very same newspaper chaps who rate him so soundly for the violence of his language in debate, have given the public, through their journals, the most outrageous specimens of their own blackguardism. "You lie, villain!—villain, you lie!" are the household words of the very same fellows who object to Mr. Stanly's Shaksperean language.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—We observe that Archbishop Hughes intends to deliver a lecture on the subject of religious liberty, as connected with the Catholic religion in the United States, at an early future day. We hope that he will not forget the condition of religious liberty in Europe, and contrast that condition with religious liberty in this country.

Political Intelligence.

FULTON COUNTY ELECTION.—The election for supervisors of Fulton county, in this State, has resulted in the choice of a majority of whigs.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—In Montgomery, six out of ten supervisors chosen are whigs.

GOV. FOOTE, OF MISSISSIPPI, OUT FOR GEN. CASS.—Gov. Foote, of Miss, has published a letter in which he declares his preference for Gen. Cass, as the Presidential candidate, over any other man. Gov. Foote repels the charge of a coalition between himself and Mr Webster; says he entertains sentiments of friendship towards the Secretary of State, but for Lewis he entertains sentiments of personal attachment and political confidence, which induce him to desire his elevation to the Presidency. He says he could easily mention several worthy gentlemen besides of the democratic party, for whom he would willingly vote, if Gen. Cass were out of the way.

CONNECTICUT FREE SOIL NOMINATIONS.—The Free-soilers of Connecticut met in convention at Hartford, on the 11th inst., and made the following nominations:—
For Governor—Francis Gillette Bloomfield.
For Lt. Governor—Wm Field, Pomfret
For Treasurer—Jesse G. Baldwin, Middletown.
For Secretary—Walter Webb, Meriden.
For Comptroller—Rollin L. Beecher, Columbia.

THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS PARTY IN ALABAMA.—The Alabama papers publish a call for a convention to be held in Montgomery, on the 4th of March, "for the purpose of determining the future policy of the Southern rights party."

Musical and Theatrical.

Madame Thillon has arrived in the city, and is as plump and pretty as ever. She is about to appear soon at Niblo's; and now that the Bosio troupe are gone, she will prove an attraction there. She is a favorite in comic opera.

Mr. Braham, formerly with Miss Hayes, is about to give a series of popular concerts in New York, as soon as the arrangements can be completed for the purpose.

William Vincent Wallace, the distinguished composer, is advertised to give a concert, on the 17th inst., at Troy, and from thence he will proceed to the West and South. He is to be accompanied by Rosa Jacques, and his lady, the late Mlle Stoepel, who is a most brilliant pianist.

Mrs. Forrest will appear as Pauline, in the "Lady of Lyons," on Monday evening next, at Brougham's Lyceum.

Catherine Hayes, when last heard from, was at Savannah *en route* for New Orleans. She had previously sung in Richmond and Charleston. The Richmond *Republican* says that the critics in that city consider her entitled to rank with Jenny Lind; and the Charleston papers describe her performances there as brilliant triumphs. She is accompanied by Lavenu, Herr Mengis, Kyle, and Griebel. From New Orleans she will probably proceed to Havana.

Jenny Lind and her youthful husband are at Round Hill Water (Love) Cure establishment, in Northampton, Mass. What can the matter be? Whether she will make another musical tour of the United States, under the management of her spouse, or go to Europe, does not appear.

Paredi is gone South, and Madame Anna Bishop is in the West.

INTELLIGENCE FROM SAN SALVADOR.—We translate from the *Gaceta del Salvador* of the 2d ult., the following report of the election of President of that State:—

Districts	*Duenas.*	*Cabanas.*
San Vicente	480	1,014
Sensuntepeque	1,305	7
Metapan	632	—
San Alejo	292	722
Chinameca	1,250	755
San Miguel	750	909
	4,709	3,407
Before Reported	18,320	3,556
Total	23,029	6,963

The result thus far, is 23,029 for D. Francisco Duenas, and 6,963 for General Trinidad Cabanas. The number of votes in the district of Sance, Osicala and Usubatan, in the department of San Miguel, is not yet accurately known; but it is said that the vote has been divided in the same proportion between both candidates, as in the twenty-one districts of which we have given the returns.

The elected deputies are the following:—District of San Vicente—Deputy Proprietary, Don Jose Dolores Molina; Substitute, Don Domingo Zayes. District of Sensuntepeque—Deputy Proprietary, Br. Don Jose Maria Setens; Substitute, Don Julian Villegas. District of San Alejo—Deputy Proprietary, Don Benarbe Chabez; Substitute, Don Pablo Orellana. District of Matafrau—Deputy Proprietary, Don Mariano Hernandez; Substitute, Don Victoriano Ruiz. District of San Miguel—Deputy Proprietary, Don Jose Silva; Substitute Don Agaton Silva. District of Chinameca—Deputy Proprietary, Br. Don Macsuno Aranjo; Substitute, Don Josquin Loncas.

Religious Intelligence.

SERMONS TO-DAY.

Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, No. 472 Broadway. Morning and afternoon.

Fifth Universalist Society—Rev. W. G. Andersen, formerly of Ames, New York. Morning and afternoon, in the Lecture Room of University Medical College, Fourteenth street, near Third avenue.

Colored Orphan Asylum.—A collection will be taken up in aid of this institution this afternoon, at St. Philip's Church.

By Divine permission, sermons on the Prophecies and Signs of the Times will be delivered in the chapel on the Seventh avenue, near Eleventh street. Evening.

New Jerusalem Church, Eighth street, near Broadway—Professor Bush. Evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

Rev. C. H Fay—Afternoon, Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham square.

Rev. Dr. Wainwright will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton street, evening.

Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.—"The Life and Services of the late Professor Stuart, of Andover," evening, in the Church of the Puritans, Union square.

Sermons to young men, in the Mulberry street M. E. Church, near Bleecker street, evening, by the Rev. R. S. Foster.

Elder Ray Potter will preach in the Broadway House Hall, corner of Broadway and Grand street, morning and afternoon.

Rev Dr. Kennady, in Pacific street M. E. Church, corner of Clinton street, Brooklyn, morning.

Rev. L. F. Waldo, of the Fourth Congregational Church, Sixteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, evening.

Rev. Edward Lathrop, in the Baptist Church, Second avenue, opposite Astor place, evening.

P. E. Church of the Messiah, Wooster street, near Prince—Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse, D. D. Evening.

Rev. C. H. Fay will discourse on the parable of the Prodigal Son, in the Universalist Church, Leonard st, near the corner of Broome. Evening.

Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D D. Tabernacle. Afternoon. Rev. Dr. Patton, morning, and Rev. Mr. Thompson, evening.

Freewill Baptist Church, Sullivan street, between Prince and Houston streets. Rev. D. M. Graham. Morning and evening.

West Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets Rev Dr. Dewitt Evening.

L. D Mansfield. Washington Hall, corner of Hester street and Bowery. Evening.

Rev. James L. Scott, from Mountain Cove, Fayette county, Virginia. Eleventh street Church. Morning and evening.

Samuel Sheffield Snow. No. 163 Bowery.

ORDINATIONS, RESIGNATIONS, DEATHS, ETC.

Rev. Frederick W. Graves, of Corning, has become the pastor of the Payson Congregational Church in Ithaca, N Y.

Rev. Mr. M. Colburn resigned the pastoral charge of the Pacific Church, New Bedford, Mass, on the 20th ult.

Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, has deposed Henry L. Richards, late a presbyter of that diocess, who has gone over to the Remish church.

Bishop Brownell consecrated the new church at Branford on the 27th ult.

Mr. Jesse M. Thurston was ordained to the ministry on the 4th of January, at Buffalo Lake (Wis.) Baptist church.

Rev. D. S. Jackson has become the pastor of the Baptist church in Unadilla, Otsego county.

The Rev. Henry F. Green has become assistant to the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, St. Peter's Church, Baltimore.

Rev. John White, of Dedham, Mass., died on Sunday, at his late residence, aged 64 years.

Police Intelligence.

EXTENSIVE DEFALCATION BY A BROKER.

For the last few days past considerable excitement has been manifested, by interested parties and others, respecting the sudden disappearance of a money broker who has carried off with him some $60,000 in ready cash, which sum is alleged to have been embezzled from his partners.

Several merchants have also been made sufferers, who, it seems, have been induced to make temporary loans to the concern. Some information, which might tend to the capture of the defaulter, can be obtained by applying to Mr. Baker, police reporter of this journal.

Further Arrests in the Jewelry Case.—In the robbery of jewelry from a glass case, at No. 293 Broadway, on Friday afternoon, perpetrated by four young lads, one only was captured at the time, the other three escaping. On the same evening, officers Green and Lord went in search of the other rogues and discovered their where abouts in the Bowery. One of the gang, named Charles Bancroft, was seen by officer Green to cross the Bowery, go to the ruins of the late fire, near Division street, and there stoop down, and thrust his hand into one of the crevices in the boards. The accused was then taken into custody; and, on the officer examining the spot where he saw him thrust his hand, he found a bracelet and some other gold ornaments, which have since been identified by Mr. Lanherr, as his property; and, also a portion of that stolen from the glass case. Subsequently two other boys were arrested, calling themselves William Crafts and Charles Pope, who are alleged to be accomplices in the larceny. Charles Bancroft is a lad of about sixteen or seventeen years of age, genteel in appearance, and is said to have very respectable parents residing in Boston. Justice Osborne committed all three to the Tombs for a further examination.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Horace H. Miller, of Mississippi, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of Bolivia, in the place of A. K. McClung, resigned.

Nathan Sargent, of Pennsylvania, to be Register of the Treasury of the United States, in the place of Townsend Haines, resigned.

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES.

William Duer, of New York, for the port of Valparaiso, in the Republic of Chili, in the place of Z. W. Potter, recalled.

Joseph Graham, of Ohio, for the port of Buenos Ayres, in the place of E. A. Saunders, recalled.

Nicholas J. Keefe, of New Jersey, for the port of Laguayra in the Republic of Venezuela, in the place of Louis Baker, recalled.

Timothy Darling, for the port of Nassau, in the Island of New Providence, in the place of Julius C. Kretschmar, recalled.

Valentine Holmes, of Pennsylvania, for the port of Belfast, Ireland.

W. L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, at Havana, in the Island of Cuba, in the place of A. F. Owen, recalled.

Samuel J. Oakford, at Tumbez in Peru.

George King Rogers, of Louisiana, for the port of Lyons, in France, in the place of James Hendersert, recalled.

William R. Glover, of Kentucky, for the port of Vera Cruz, in Mexico, in the place of W. P. Rogers, resigned.

Alfred Wheeler, of California, to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of California, in the place of J. M. Jones, appointed judge.

Joseph W. Furbus, of Minnesota, to be Marshal of the United States for the Territory of Minnesota, in the place of H. L. Tilden, removed.

FIRE AT SING SING PRISON.—The saw manufactory of Cortland, Wood & Co, forming one of the workshops of the State prison at Sing Sing, was destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock on Thursday morning. The total loss is supposed to be from five to six thousand dollars, about half of which falls upon the State, and the remainder upon the contractors.

City Intelligence.

VALENTINE'S DAY.—Yesterday being St. Valentine's day, the custom of interchanging words of endearment, love, comfort and joy, accompanied by an infinite variety of emblematical representations, in the shape of hearts, rings, cupids, bows and arrows, etc., was followed up with unabated vigor in our city the live long day. The reason why this day was dedicated to St. Valentine, together with the origin of exchanging amatory epistles, is as yet involved in mystery and obscurity. The earliest valentines were nothing more than slips of paper, on which the names of both sexes were written; they were placed apart, the men drawing from the pile on which the women's names were endorsed, and they again taking the first they touched from the opposite heap. These names were worn for a number of days, sometimes inside the coat, waist coat or bodice—sometimes only on the sleeve, just as the feigned or real lover intended to express his passion; and there is no doubt that such a game, begun in a jest ended at times in earnest, and that by this means many a one has won his fair bride. Formerly, it was also believed—and the harmless superstition exists in some countries at the present day—that the first maiden met on this auspicious morning, was considered the person's valentine, and was hailed as such—a circumstance which Gay, in his "Shepherd's Week," thus describes:

Last Valentine, the day when birds of kind
Their paramours with mutual chirpings find.
I early rose, just at the break of day,
Before the sun had chased the stars away.
A-field I went, amid the morning dew.
* * * * * * *
Thee first I spied, and the first swain we see,
In spite of fortune shall our true love be

The various stores throughout the city, where large collections of valentines of every shape, size, and design, were spread out for selection, were crowded yesterday from morning till night, by the young and the gay of both sexes, purchasing *billets doux*; but the number of the fairer sex evidently predominated, who—being leap year, as we are informed by the calendar—had the privilege of the initiative. Judging from the great demand, the number of valentines going to and fro yesterday, must have reached from twenty to thirty thousand. We understand that many valentines received were of a coarse a scurrilous nature—a circumstance that will have a tendency to bring the whole custom into disrepute.

FIRE.—Yesterday, evening about half past six o'clock, a fire broke out in the fourth story of the large brick building on the corner of Broadway and Murray street, occupied by D E. Gavitt as the National Daguerreotype gallery; the occupants of the building are as follows:—The first floor is occupied by Ball, Black, & Co., jewellers, and the basement by W. C. Stout, card and seal engraver. The second floor by M Lafever, B T. Smith, architects, and Thomas Jones, keeper of bookkeeping; the third by D W. C Boutel, artist; W. W. Niles, and A. P. Begley, attorneys; Henry Reiley, Taylor & Van Skelien, manufacturer of artificial flowers; the fourth floor by D E. Gavitt, daguerreotype gallery, by S Ellis & H. Noland, sculptors. The fire originated in the mercury room of Gavitt's daguerreotype gallery; but from what cause he could not tell. The flames spread with such rapidity that before the firemen could get fairly at work the rooms were completely burned out, and in consequence of the impossibility of getting the hose to operate with anything like effect, caused by the bursting of several of them, fears were, at one time, entertained that the whole building would fall a prey to the devouring element. When, however, several powerful streams were ultimately brought to play on the flames, they were soon subdued, but not before the greater part of the fourth story was demolished. D. E. Gavitt lost every thing, amounting to about $3,000, which was not insured. This is the second time that he has had the misfortune of being burned out—the first time in Albany, some three or four years ago, and also without being insured. S Ellis and H. Noland sustained great loss, the amount of which we could not ascertain. Van Skellien lost about $400 worth, without any insurance. Considerable damage was caused by water in the second and third stories. The greater part of the fire department were on the spot. The Chief of Police, Captain Silvey, and several others, with their men, were present. The stock of Messrs. Ball, Black & Co., valued at $250,000, is fully covered by insurance. For a period of forty years this establishment has never claimed a loss from an insurance company.

ANOTHER FIRE.—On Friday night, about half past ten o'clock, a fire broke out in house No. 214 Grand street, occupied by J. A. Far, as a shoe store. The fire was occasioned by the upsetting of a camphene lamp, which sat fire to some bed clothes. Officer Ahren assisted in extinguishing it without giving alarm.

FALSE ALARM.—On Friday night, about half-past ten o'clock, an alarm of fire was rung, occasioned by some straw burning on the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Tenth avenue.

THE RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER.—The following is the range of the thermometer during the last week, taken from Delatour's metereological observations:—

	7 *A. M.*	12 *M.*	3 *P. M.*	5 *P. M.*
Feb. 8	29	41	43	39
Feb. 9	27	39	44	42
Feb. 10	31	44	46	44
Feb. 11	36	52	50	48
Feb 12	34	33	36	34
Feb. 13	27	34	34	33
Feb. 14	28	35	34	34

SNOW—SLEIGHING.—Yesterday and during the previous night a considerable quantity of snow fell, to the depth of three or four inches. In travelling up Broadway, we observed several sleighs dashing along, to the music of the merry bells. During the afternoon the snow began to thaw, rendering further sleighing almost impracticable.

CASE OF J. C. ASHLEY.—The recognizances in this case have been discharged, the District Attorney being satisfied that his previous conviction, under which he suffered a portion of his sentence illegally, would be a complete bar to any second prosecution; and, moreover, the faith of the State was pledged, by his having been used as a witness by the District Attorney of King's county. The order for a new trial amounts, therefore, to a total reversal of the judgment.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—About one o'clock, Friday afternoon, Jacob Sheffield, while under the effects of liquor, fell in the dock. He was rescued from drowning, and brought to the Fourth ward station house by some citizens.

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN COURT—PERJURY AND REMORSE OF CONSCIENCE.

FEB. 14.—*Thomas Downing vs. Adam Prosh, Daniel Baker, Lorenzo Mann, Geo. W. Coutant, J. Keever, Alonzo Williams, John J. Levi, and others.*—This case, which was tried once before, has now occupied the court for several days past. It was an action brought by plaintiff, a man of color, who keeps a dining saloon in Broad street, against the defendants, as a committee of management, for a supper provided for the Morgan and Webb Association, who got up a ball and supper in opposition to the Morgan Guards ball, some years ago. The amount sought is a balance of $147.

The dulness of the testimony has been suddenly changed by a scene that occurred in court this morning. It appears that on the 11th inst a witness, named James McCormack, was brought forward for the plaintiff, and deposed that he knew Levi, the defendant, well; that he was at Downing's when Levi came in and made arrangements with Downing for the supper for the Morgan and Webb Association; Downing handed Levi a paper; Levi looked at it, and seemed to be satisfied; he said it was all right; that he (Levi) was on the committee, and he encouraged Downing to go on with the supper; he told him to have everything nice, and to have plenty, for that there would be a very large ball; Downing said they always say so, and sometimes very few came to supper, and that he had a great deal of difficulty in getting his money; Levi said he would have no difficulty in respect to that, and that he would see him paid.

The witness underwent a rigid cross-examination by the Court.

James McCormack came into Court this morning, and coming forward to the Bench, said:—I ask God's pardon, and yours, gentlemen of the jury, for what I have said about seeing Mr Levi with Mr. Downing. I never saw Levi, before I saw him in this Court, in my life. (Sensation.) I was induced by Downing to say all that I did. For the last three weeks, he has been telling me what to say. He told me to say that I saw Levi afterwards. He put me up to all that I have said; he has done it for the last three weeks, telling me constantly what to say. I have come here now of my own motion. I went to Levi this morning myself for the first time. I became troubled in conscience. I thought I had done wrong to God and to my soul; and I thought this was but right. I thought I did wrong to my conscience, to my soul, and to the man whom I swore against.

G. S. Mawson was then called, and being examined by the Court, deposed that McCormack came to Levi, and Levi said he did not wish to talk with him; McCormack then said to me that he had been swearing falsely—that his conscience pricked him; I told him that it was his duty to tell the truth in the matter; Levi left McCormack and me talking together. I told him to come into court and speak the truth; we were walking up the vestibule, and I was not saying anything to him before Downing called him, and I heard Mc