NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy—$7 per annum.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 6¼ cents per copy, or $3 per annum; the *European Edition*, $4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, and $5 to any part of the Continent, both to include the postage.

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Volume XVII ..... No. 46.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE—ROBERT LE DIABLE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—ROMEO AND JULIET—BERKLEY'S AHEAD.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—OTHELLO—MARRIED RAKE.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—SEE STOOPE TO CONQUER—SERIOUS FAMILY.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—YANKEE JACK—FAULKE CLIFFORDES—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, Monday, Feb. 16, 1852.

The Government Expedition to Japan.

Some few weeks ago, one of our Washington correspondents reported to us, by telegraph, that the government had determined upon sending a strong naval expedition to Japan. This report, subsequently, has so far been strengthened by various other reports upon the subject, some of them of a semi-official character, that we are disposed to treat the rumored expedition as a fixed fact.

The first inquiries suggesting themselves are—What is the object of this expedition? who commands it? and what is its strength? We understand that the expedition will embrace three steam ships—the Princeton, Susquehanna, and Saranac—and several sloops of war, and that it will be commanded by Commodore Perry. The steam frigate Susquehanna was detailed to Japan in the early part of last summer, with a letter of instructions from the Secretary of State, by direction of the President, defining her specific duty, which, it is understood, was a demand upon the Japanese for reparation of certain outrages lately committed upon American seamen. It is also apprehended, from the statements of some of our seamen, escaped from imprisonment in Japan, that others may yet be detained in confinement there. If so, the primary object of this expedition is to effect their release, by such an exhibit of naval strength as will command the respect of these island barbarians. The expedition has, also, several other objects in view, such as a general commercial reconnoissance of the waters of the Indian Ocean and the Chinese Seas, and especially the opening of a sort of commercial reciprocity with the islands of Japan.

A commercial project of this character, including, however, all the independent oriental nations, has long been the hobby of Mr. Aaron H. Palmer, lately a merchant of this city. He so far impressed the importance of enlarging our commercial operations among those people upon the cabinet of Gen. Taylor, as to induce him to recommend the appointment of a special commercial agent to China, Japan, and all the maritime Asiatic nations, whose trade might be worth looking after. The mission fell through; but we doubt not that this expedition to Japan is a similar project, originating among the merchants of New York, with the view of opening new markets for the cotton and tobacco trade. It may also be intended by the administration for Presidential capital. Any movement on the part of the government, calculated to give employment and honor either to the army or the navy, is good political thunder.

In any event, as this expedition will add very little, if anything, to the ordinary expenses of the navy—as it may contribute to extend that respect to our flag among the semi-barbarous nations of the East which is accorded to it by all the nations of the West—as it may do something towards the opening of an important trade with the Japanese and other oriental people, and as it may enlarge our practical knowledge, and extend our national influence, among nations and tribes of people hitherto but little known outside of their own territories, there can be no opposition to the project. It will be a cheap experiment. It can do no harm, and may result in great practical utility.

THE WASHINGTON ORGANS—ABOLITION IN THE SOUTH.—While the political organs in Washington, whig, democratic, and Southern rights, are reduced to the starving point, from the absence of treasury pap, the one thing needful to sustain them—while active partisans in Congress are scheming, and plotting, and intriguing, to get a division of the Congress printing among their respective party organs, it is a remarkable fact that the central organ of the abolitionists is alone, of all the journals in Washington, supported by popular subscriptions. We say this is a remarkable fact, and indeed it is extraordinary, when we consider that Washington is within the slaveholding section of the United States, in a slaveholding district, and between Maryland and Virginia, the two oldest slaveholding States in the Union. But when we consider that Washington is the seat of the national government, and the citadel of the peculiar institutions of the South, the fact is absolutely surprising that an abolition organ should alone be capable in that city of sustaining itself, without the aid of the treasury.

This fact is not only remarkable, extraordinary, and surprising, but it is significant in the highest degree, and full of solemn warning to the South. The complete and continued success of the central organ of the abolitionists indicates that abolition sentiments are not confined to the free States; but with their headquarters on the southern side of Mason and Dixon's line, these pernicious sentiments are stealing into, and rapidly diffusing themselves in the very heart of the South. The causes of the feeble support given to the old party organs in Washington are various: these papers are antiquated, dull, stupid, and uninteresting, behind the times, behind the progress of the age and the demands of the public. They prefer other papers, at a less cost and of real value, for the information, the news, and the independent opinions which they promulgate. Besides this, the whig party has been cut up into sectional and local factions, and the democratic party has been disorganized, especially in the South, upon the disputes growing out of the slavery question. Thus the central patronage of the national whig and democratic parties has been scattered and wasted upon a variety of organs, both central and sectional. But the abolitionists, of all classes, castes, colors, and stripes, throughout the whole country, concentrate their suffrages upon the central organ, and thus give it a solid and enriching support. The great object of sustaining their Washington organ is a simple military stratagem. It gives them a foothold in the enemy's territory—a marked battery, from which they may play directly upon the very fortress of Southern slavery. The objects of the central abolition organ are all directed to the extinction of slavery in the South. It keeps alive, and gives courage, and unity, and energy, to all the abolition forces of the North. The direct tendencies of its doctrines, its circulation, its location, and its influence, are the destruction of Southern institutions, and the excitement of civil war, sectional strife, and the dissolution of the Union.

Southern editors, who have been so frequently shocked and alarmed by the fanatical ravings of Greeley, Fred Douglass, Abby Kelly, Lloyd Garrison, and Lucretia Mott, would do well to turn their attention to the more important subject of the success and the influence of the central abolition organ at Washington.

CHEVALIER WIKOFF TURNED UP—GREELEY TURNED DOWN.—We have received, by the last steamer from Europe, a letter written by Chevalier Wikoff to a friend in Paris. It is quite a gem in its way, and seems to be a sort of reply to Chevalier Greeley's first statements against his name, his character, his piety, his morality, &c.:—

LETTER FROM CHEVALIER WIKOFF TO A FRIEND IN PARIS.

GENOA, Jan. 17, 1852.

MY DEAR MR. R. * * *:—

I am dying to see a "NEW YORK HERALD," which one hears of occasionally, in this benighted land, but never gets a sight of. Pray send me all the copies of the "Weekly" which contain an account of the Forrest Divorce case. The rest I will read when I get to Paris, which will be in a couple of weeks from this time, perhaps less.

I have had a droll adventure in these parts, rather more comical than romantic. I will reserve the details till I see you, and, depend on it, they will amuse you not a little, as they have me. I am anxious to know if you have heard anything of me since I left Paris. I passed a few days most pleasantly at Turin, where, decidedly the best *cuisine* I encountered, was that of the Marquis d'Azeglia, the Prime Minister. Since then I have been the hero of a laughable *escapade* which will make a piquant item, *de plus*, for my biography, in case it should ever appear in the racy columns of the HERALD, which has happened to more distinguished individuals than I rank among. If you have heard any stories, or rumors, pray let me know; but if I am accused of "horse-stealing," pray do me the favor to suspend judgment till you hear the facts that will come to you, and all in a most authentic shape, depend on it. I think you know me well enough to believe that I am old enough in diplomacy to know how to win a game by appearing to lose a little at first. All I have done here was after the coolest calculation, and, I think I may say, it was one of the happiest *coups* I ever made. My victory is almost complete. But I am mystifying you, which is not polite, to say the least. When I get to dear Paris, the first day, we will go and eat a good dinner together, when we can exchange our budgets of news to our full and mutual satisfaction.

My old friend, Louis Napoleon, has outrun all the predictions I ever made of his talents and destiny. He made up his mind, at last, to do what I said to him, many a time and oft, was the only thing to be done, namely, to put himself at the head of the masses, and punch the heads of *les reactionnaires*. And he did it, too, in a manner that astonished and delighted all who take an interest in his fortunes. I am sorry for some of my other friends, Girardin and Victor Hugo, who, I see, are banished. However, that will not be enforced for a long time, I know.

Write to me a few lines with some news, and you will lay me under obligations. Above all, let me have the Forrest case. I hope the lady will get the best of it. Forrest, no doubt, deserves sympathy, but he should never have brought the matter before the public, as his wife was willing to separate. It is bad policy to quarrel with the ladies, unless it is your interest to do so, then it is good policy. But then the best policy of all is so to manage your quarrel as to show that, under the worst provocation, a gentleman differs widely from a blackguard.

Very truly yours, H. WIKOFF.

As the learned Chevalier says, he leaves the main point still involved in mystery; but, from the intrinsic evidence of his letter, he has been enjoying himself amazingly. The affair at which he gives a mere passing hint, we have doubtless heard of before. Some weeks ago, Greeley first gave us the particulars, which, as we remember, were substantially these:—Chevalier Wikoff, during the last summer, having become attached to a wealthy American lady in England, and having proposed, and having been rejected, still perseveringly continued his attentions, when the lady, to escape him, took a journey over the Continent. She was pursued by Wikoff, and overtaken near Turin, where, in a rather forcible way, he pressed his claims. He finally, however, offered to compromise the affair, on condition of receiving half of the lady's fortune. The report went on further to state that the lady, appealing to the protection of the law, had secured Wikoff in prison at Genoa, in which uncomfortable situation the account left him. This state of anxious suspense of the public mind will be instantly and agreeably relieved by the reading of the Chevalier's pointed and characteristic letter.

It was ungenerous, whatever may be the facts in this case—it was very ungenerous in Greeley to publish an *ex parte* statement, the only effect of which could be a snap judgment against Wikoff. Greeley was under obligations to Wikoff. When our socialist philosopher entered Paris, it was Wikoff that took him under his care. The Chevalier is a man of society, and understood what was required to make Greeley passable. Wikoff accordingly had Greeley's hands washed, his face wiped, and his head shampooed and perfumed, his boots blacked, his pants lengthened, and his old white coat set aside temporarily. Thus equipped, the Chevalier proceeded to take the philosopher the rounds of Paris. Thus Greeley was introduced to the fashionable *noblesse* and wealthy Americans, celebrated for their splendid entertainments. But though our Fourrierite cotemporary had been provided with a handkerchief, he forgot the use of it, and from an old habit brought down from Vermont, he continued to wipe his nose with his fingers. Wikoff blushed for his friend, but did not abandon him. He was crude in the ways of polite society; but he was not too old to learn; and so the travelling companion of Fanny Elssler—her financial and literary travelling companion—continued to act as the friend and *chevrone* of the wandering philosopher. He took Greeley also to a visit to Girardin's; but there our philosopher did not utter a word, but gaped and stared about the rooms with his usual stupid indifference. He was thought to be a little queer; but Wikoff explained, apologized, and even eulogized, in behalf of his friend, and they departed in peace. After seeing him safely through Paris, the Chevalier next superintended the packing of two carpet bags, with which he sent our white coated traveller on his Italian campaign.

When the philosopher approached the frontier between France and Sardinia, he was in company with a young American, who had formerly been Consul in the West Indies, and who was as fat in French and foreign travelling. On dismounting from the diligence, the young Consul presented his passports to the *gendarmes*, who pronounced them *réguliers*. Behind the Consul stood Greeley, with his hat on the back of his head, his old white coat in its old place, and a carpet bag in each hand half stooping, and looking like Slender in the presence of Anne Page. The *gendarme*, looking at him, asked the other gentleman, "*Est ce votre domestique?*" (Is that your servant?) "*Mon Dieu, non,*" replied the young American, "*c'est un représentant du peuple Américain.*" (My God, no; that is a representative of the American people.) "*O, Oui! un représentant du peuple Américain. Passez vous qu'il m'ait entendu!*" reiterated the *gendarme*. (Oh, heavens! a representative of the American people! Do you think he has heard me!) "*Non!*" replied the other, "*s'il a entendu, cela n'fait rien, car il ne connait pas un mot de Fran'ais.*" (No matter if he did hear you, for he does not understand a word of French.) "*Merci pour cela!*" (thank heaven for that) answered the *gendarme*, and immediately approached the philosopher, examined him from top to toe, looked at his passports, passed his carpet bags, and told the incident to his fellow *gendarme*, who looked with astonishment on the white-coated traveller, as a singular specimen of the representatives of the American people, so long as the diligence was in sight. In the hotels throughout Italy, the philosopher was generally taken for a valet out of place, or a courier in search of employment; and when he arrived at a hotel, he was usually stuck up in the garret with the servants. At Venice he received the same treatment. An American, hearing of his arrival there, called at the hotel, on the Grand Canal, inquiring for the Honorable Horace Greeley. The hotel keeper, or *garçon*, shook his head—"No such person stopping here." "He was an American gentleman," said the other. Still the hotel keeper shook his head—"No honorable gentleman here at all." At last he described the person of the philosopher to the host; and some person present recognised in the description given, that of a queer person who had been sent up to some room in the garret. He was brought down—it was Greeley himself—and the American, it seems, remonstrated with the hotel keeper for sending a "representative of the American people" up to the garret among the servants; but he excused himself by saying that he supposed, from looking at the appearance of the person, he was a *valet* out of place, or a courier in search of a master.

Had Greeley followed the Chevalier's advice, the philosopher might have escaped being suspected for a valet, and treated as a common servant, with his meals any where and his bed in the garret. That, however, is a matter of small importance, the material point of complaint being the ingratitude of Greeley for the brotherly advice and good offices of Wikoff.

The Chevalier, in his own case, has himself promised soon to set the matter right. At the date of his letter he was anticipating a speedy return to Paris—"dear Paris," as he called it—with the same feelings of overflowing affection for its gayeties, as Madame De Stael. He promises to achieve a victory, and we shall learn what it is after the victory is achieved. He seems to be in the confidence of Louis Napoleon, and may yet be appointed to accompany him, as his confidential secretary, in the invasion of England. In any event, it is a matter of congratulation that Chevalier Wikoff has turned up; that, instead of being imprisoned, he is pushing forward a delicate and beautiful enterprise, with every prospect of success; and that the world may expect soon to hear of his return to Paris; and that it is even possible we may be blessed again with his presence in the United States. Delightful!

THE ART UNION INDICTMENT AGAINST THE HERALD.—We publish to-day, a report of the argument before the Court of Sessions on Saturday, upon the motion to quash the indictment of the Art Union against the NEW YORK HERALD. It is very curious and very interesting. The law in the case is laid down with great particularity and equal research, by Mr. Galbraith, one of our counsel; and the morality of gambling by lotteries, and the liberty of the press, are ably discussed by Mr. Sandford, his associate. On the side of the indictment, Mr. Blunt exhibited as great humanity towards that instrument—of which he disclaims the paternity—as is sometimes observed in private life, by men of generous feelings, who protect stray children picked up in the street, or poor orphans left at their doors in the darkness of the night. Mr. Blunt deserves great credit for his philanthropy in throwing all the argument he could over that nude and helpless, but interesting, document. He has—like a generous man—proved himself the father of the fatherless, and certainly has clothed the naked. We have no doubt that the mysterious legal parent of this strange indictment will feel grateful for the humanity shown to his deserted child—a child that seems to have sprung from a parentage like that mentioned in one of the beautiful passages of "Paradise Lost," describing the progeny of Sin and Death:—

Before the gates there sat
On either side a formidable shape;
The one seem'd woman to the waist, and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold,
Voluminous and vast—a serpent, armed
With mortal sting; about her middle round
A cry of hell-hounds, never ceasing, bark'd
With wide Cerberian mouths, full loud, and rung
A hideous peal; yet, when they list, would creep,
If aught disturb'd their noise, into her womb,
And kennel there—yet there still bark'd and howl'd
Within, unseen. * * * * * * *
The other shape—
If shape it might be call'd that shape had none
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb,
Or substance might be call'd that shadow seem'd,
For each seemed either; black it stood as night,
Fierce as ten furies, terrible as hell,
And shook a dreadful dart.

Mr. Blunt, as we have said, has disowned the paternity of the legal monster. But where can we light upon the unknown author himself!—for, till we can ascertain more about him, we are at a loss whether to call him the "great unknown" or the "little unknown," the "clean unknown," or the "unclean unknown," or whether we ought to classify him with Lord Bacon, or Lord Dogberry, immortalized in Shakspeare. He has not made his appearance, though we have offered a reward of twenty dollars for his name and his "whereabouts." Probably he is waiting till we double the reward. To draw him out, if possible, by any means, we are willing to go the length of fifty dollars; and if we should catch him, we shall turn him over to our friend Barnum, the great Fire Annihilator.

What the court may do in the case we know not. As a matter of public interest, we would rather that the court refused the motion, and that the case might come to a trial, in order that we might have an opportunity of instituting a searching investigation into the doings, for ten years past, of that interesting association called, by a misnomer, an Art Union, much upon the same principle as the scholiasts and commentators derive the Latin word *lucus*—a dark, shady grove—from "*luceo*," to shine. The Art Union is so called because it has overshadowed and obscured art, and obstructed its progress. We shall prove far more than we have ever alleged, and to an extent that will astonish the community; and we shall never quit the subject till we shall have succeeded in winding up an association which, in practice, is every year violating the laws of the State against lotteries, and expending large amounts of money on foolish and silly publications, instead of aiding poor painters of genius.

INTEMPERANCE IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.—Notwithstanding all the noise and blustering made about intemperance in this country, we doubt whether it exists in greater enormity than it does in Europe; and, even at present, the intemperate class bears a small proportion to the whole population—certainly not more than two or three per cent being intemperate in this city. We have not seen a drunken man in Broadway for years; the only thoroughfares where they are met in any number being Chatham street and the Bowery, and those being chiefly Irish laborers, who have been seeing their friends, and Dutchmen who have been freely imbibing lager beer.

ELECTIONEERING IN THE EAST.—One of the candidates for the governorship of New Hampshire has recently, on an electioneering trip there, travelled thirty miles into Canada, stumping and speechifying the whole length of the route, before he knew he was out of his State. The Canadians gazed at him with astonishment, and wondered what he was talking about all the time. This is the latest manifestation of the powers of steam, electricity, and gas, as applied to electioneering.

PUBLIC LECTURING.—Delivering public lectures seems to be growing into a profession of late; a number of individuals of literary acquirements, and some without much, have taken it up, and are practising it for pay, all over the country, as parsons practise preaching. Wandering public lecturers seem to be very much like the wandering poets of ancient Greece, or the troubadours and minstrels of the middle ages. A history of the profession in this country would be interesting.

WHO IS THE SIMON PURE?—WHO IS THE REAL MR. PICK?—This newspaper question, affecting certain literary reputation, will be explained in the letter of Joseph A. Scoville, inserted elsewhere in our columns. But the real evidence will be forthcoming in the management of the two rival journals—the "Picayune," not conducted by Scoville, and the "Pick," that will be edited by Scoville, commencing this week. Their columns will soon tell the truth.

FIRE ANNIHILATORS.—Great effort has been made, and several certificates published, endeavoring to prove that the proposed fire annihilators will constitute a desideratum in the putting out of fires, and that conflagrations will cease hereafter, with all those who purchase the article. We have seen nothing yet to satisfy any sensible man of the success of this project; the experiments made in Madison square or out in the country, amount to nothing. If the fire annihilator is a useful invention, and will accomplish the purpose for which it is intended, why don't they every day use it in annihilating the fires that break out in the city? A single successful experiment, applied to a raging conflagration in the city, would satisfy every person, and disperse credulity as the morning sun does the mists of the night.

FILLMORE STOCK RISING.—The nomination of Fillmore, by the State Convention of Tennessee, places him almost on the same level for the "Slaughter-house Convention" that the Maine nomination does General Scott. Scott and Fillmore are, therefore, ahead of Webster thus far. We will, however, wait and see what the 4th of March may bring out, for which day the meeting to nominate Webster is called in this city.

MAGAZINE LITERATURE.—Who can give us a history of the magazines and magazine literature of this city for the last twenty-five years? A witty and philosophical history of such a nature would be interesting.

EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.—The Canada is in her sixteenth day, with three days' later news from Europe, and the Eldorado is fully due from Chagres, with four or five days' later intelligence from California.

Police Intelligence.

THE LATE DEFALCATION—ARREST OF ISAAC N. WINN AND WILLET N. HAWKINS, ON AN ALLEGED CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

In Sunday's HERALD, we briefly alluded to an extensive defalcation by a broker, involving some $60,000, and upwards. Since then, the police authorities have taken a decided action in the matter, and caused the arrest of Messrs. Hawkins and Winn, the co-partners of Plin White, who is the individual not yet captured, and who is said to have taken with him all the funds, leaving his partners and the creditors minus the sums due them.

It seems, from the facts in the case, that for the last few months past Messrs. Winn & Hawkins were in copartnership, as brokers, at No. 5 John street, and Plin White was the out-door operator in the purchase of gold dust, the capital being furnished principally by Winn & Hawkins for such purposes, which sums of money, as required, were placed in the hands of Plin White, who professed to be purchasing gold dust, at very advantagous prices. The credit of Winn & Hawkins being of good standing, merchants, as well as money lenders, were induced to invest large sums of money on short loans, for which it appears they received large interest; and for a time the most punctual payments were made, thereby establishing credit and confidence to a very considerable extent. All went on very well until about the 1st of February, when, in some cases, an extension of time was required by Plin White, in order, as he said, to carry out some very profitable operation. The extension of time asked for was granted, and matters went on again until the 7th instant, when all parties were to have been paid; and to carry out the intention, White appointed one o'clock on that day, to meet Mr Hawkins, and settle up. One o'clock came, but no White made his appearance; two o'clock came, yet no Mr. White exhibited himself. Mr Hawkins now began to be suspicious, and went in search of White in all directions, but could not find him; nor has he since been found—at least he had not up to last evening. According to the accounts given by Mr. Hawkins and the suffering creditors, White must have absconded with from sixty to one hundred thousand dollars, which amount embraced all the moneys belonging to the concern, and of course they had to stop payment. The creditors not being able to arrest White, their attention was directed to Winn and Hawkins, whom they now charge with obtaining money by false pretences; and the following is an affidavit made by Mr. Cyrus Scofield, setting forth certain facts whereby he was induced to loan the money:—

AFFIDAVIT.

Cyrus Scofield being sworn, says that he resides at No. 36 Pike street; that deponent is acquainted with Isaac N. Winn and Willet N. Hawkins, late co-partners in business, corner of John street and Broadway; that on or about the 21st day of December last, the said Winn and Hawkins applied to this deponent for the loan of the sum of $3,500; that, previous to deponent loaning the sum, as hereinafter mentioned, the said Winn represented that he was worth the sum of $50,000, and that it was invested in gold dust; and, further, that Mr. Hawkins had just become a member of the firm, and that he was worth the sum of $20,000; that he owned a store in Catherine street, the stock of which was worth $6,000 or $7,000; and that he owned a house in Madison street. In this city, which was free and clear of all incumbrances, and also the furniture contained in said house; and, further, that they were engaged in buying gold dust as it arrived from California in the hands of passengers, and that they were buying it in "such a way" that it was impossible for them to lose, as there was a man by the name of Scott who had agreed to pay them for all they bought, at the rate $17 00c. per ounce, and that they would buy none unless at a less price than that, and that they were by this means making large gains and profits; and deponent further says that, at the same time, said Hawkins represented to deponent that he had been lending money to the said concern; that he had then become a partner of the concern, and that any money deponent might loan the concern would be perfectly safe; that he was worth $20,000, and from what he knew about the business, it was impossible for deponent to loose. And deponent further says, that a day or two previous to the above, the said Winn, and also the said Hawkins, informed deponent that in case anything happened to either of them that deponent could not possibly lose, and that if one or both should die, the securities that would be left would be ample to pay any demand loaned to them by deponent. And deponent further says that on the day the representations were made—the first above mentioned—he loaned them the sum of $3,400, to be repaid by them in two weeks thereafter—that on the day it became due, they neglected to pay the same, and induced deponent to extend the time of payment two weeks further, by reiterating the same representations to deponent. And deponent further says, that he has since ascertained that each and every of the foregoing representations were false. And deponent further says, that the said Winn & Hawkins have, upon various pretexts, postponed the payment of said money due to deponent until the 7th instant, when they informed him that they were utterly and entirely unable to pay him the sum, or any part thereof; that deponent then inquired of the said Winn & Hawkins how much of the said gold dust they had ever seen, and Mr. Winn replied that he did not know how much, but it was contained in two small bags, and Mr. Hawkins stated that all he had ever seen of the purchase of the said concern was about as much as he could hold in his two hands (about $2,000); and deponent further says, that by means of the foregoing false and fraudulent representations he was induced to part with his money, as above stated, whereby he has been cheated and defrauded of the sum of $3,400, as above mentioned.

The above affidavit was sworn to before Justice Osborn, who, on the facts therein, issued his warrant for the arrest of Messrs. Hawkins and Winn, and placed the process in the hands of officers Stephens and Crorett, who took the accused parties into custody yesterday afternoon, and conveyed them before the magistrate, at the Tombs, who detained them both for a further hearing. The following named persons are said to be a portion of the sufferers in this defalcation:—John P. Scott, $9,000; John W. French, $9,000; James W. Barker, $13,000; Isaac Scofield, $9,000; Dr. Littlefield, $5,000; James T. Moulton, $7,000; and many others, whose names at present we have not ascertained.

Plin White is a man about thirty years of age, stout made, and fleshy; about five feet seven inches in height, full round face, full eyes, and wears a heavy beard and mustache. Any information respecting his whereabouts, forwarded to Mr. Baker, police reporter for this journal, will be duly attended to.

Arrest of a Burglar.—On Saturday night officer Kelly of the Tenth ward, arrested a burglar named John Haggerty, whom the officer found in the doorway of No. 212½ Grand street. On examining the door it was found open, having been entered by a false key. The accomplice of Haggerty was heard to make his escape out the rear way. The store was occupied by Mr. Richard Norris as a sugar store. Justice Thimpson committed the accused to prison for trial.

Violent Assault with a Knife.—Thomas Finn and Philip McArdle, residing at No. 195 West Twenty-fourth street, contractors, were arrested on Saturday, on a charge of inflicting several dangerous stabs, with a knife, on the person of Thomas Kernan, a laborer in their employ. It seems that Kernan, on Saturday, called on McArdle and Finn for the amount of wages due him; some words ensued between them when they knocked him down, and in the affray Kernan received a stab under the right arm, in the region of the axillary artery, extending over an inch in length. Dr Hardenbrook was called to dress the wound, which he pronounced very dangerous. On searching the person of McArdle, a knife was found with blood on it, believed to be the one which inflicted the injury. Justice Bleakley held the accused parties to bail to answer the charge.

Charge of Stealing Clothing from a Relation.—Captain Scotliff, of the Fourteenth ward police, Saturday, arrested a German called Adolph Riesel, on a charge of stealing a quantity of clothing, valued at $100; also a bank book, the property of Teophile T. Rohberger, his brother-in-law. It seems the accused boarded in the same house with his brother-in-law, when he suddenly left, taking with him the property described above, and, when arrested by the police, was in the act of selling it. Justice Mountfort committed the accused to answer the charge.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Decisions by Hon. Judge Edwards.

FEB. 14.—*Chas. W. Kellogg vs. Charles D. Powers and others.*—Motion to set aside judgment denied, with $10 costs.

Keegan Weeks vs. the Same.—Same order.

Joseph Upham vs. Thomas R. Gordon.—Motion to discharge from arrest, granted, with $10 costs.

Same vs. the Same.—Motion to strike out part of the complaint as irrelevant, granted, with $10 costs.

William F. Ingersoll vs. Josiah Ingersoll.—Motion to substitute a new party and attorney granted, without costs.

Lewis O. Wilson and others vs. John H. Ferguson.—Motion to dissolve injunction granted, with $10 costs.

Daniel J. Carroll vs. Chas. H. Carroll.—In this case, which has been so frequently before the court, a motion was made to remove the trial of the cause from New York to Monroe or Livingston county. Decision reserved.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

John Besson vs. Mathew McKeon.—Judgment for defendant, with costs, including $10 costs of motion unless plaintiff stipulate to allow each party to be examined as a witness in his own behalf, subject to cross examination.

Edward Moran and others vs. Kemp Guffrey.—Complaint dismissed; costs to be settled at chambers.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS—BAPTISMS.

WASHINGTON, Feb 15, 1852.

Arrangements for expediting the great mail between New York and New Orleans, were closed at the department yesterday, and will go into operation on the 1st of March next.

A large number of persons were baptized in the Potomac to-day.

Ice and Freshet in Pennsylvania.

GORGE OF ICE IN THE SUSQUEHANNA—TIDE WATER CANAL BROKEN AND OVERFLOWING, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1852.

The ice in the Susquehanna this morning, formed a gorge at Washington, four miles below Columbia, and backed up to within ten feet of the floor of the bridge, which is thirty feet above low water. This afternoon the water commenced receding, and has already fallen ten inches, so that all fear of damage to the bridge has subsided.

Tide Water Canal is covered with ice and water from Columbia to Washington, where a breach of fifty yards in the canal bank affords an outlet for the water from the river, which runs through with great impetuosity, with a fall of ten feet. Should there be a sudden thaw, great damage must ensue.

The turnpike bridge on the east side of the river, a short distance below Columbia, is carried away.

At Harrisburg, the river is clear of ice to Middletown. There has been a considerable freshet, but it is subsiding.

The Juniata is clear of ice.

From Reading, we learn that the Schuylkill exhibits, as yet, no indications of a freshet.

The recent freshet in the Susquehanna does not seem to have affected the ice at Havre de Grace, and the water has now fallen so low that the ice bridge is as available as ever.

Interesting from the South.

THE RECEPTION OF THE SPANISH CONSUL AT NEW ORLEANS—GOV. FOOTE—SINKING OF THE SHIP MEDIUM, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Feb 15, 1852.

The back Southern mail arrived here this morning; but to-night's mail brought nothing from beyond Savannah.

The *Picayune* says that an official order was received in New Orleans, concerning the reception of Senor Laborde, the Spanish Consul, directing a salute to be given to whatever vessel he arrived in, "as a proof," writes Secretary Conrad to Gen. Twiggs, "of the respect the United States entertains for himself and for his government and in return for the grave injustice done to him, and for the insult and offence given to his country by an ungovernable mob."

The withdrawal of Gov. Foote, as a candidate for the United States Senate, is confirmed. In a letter, he says, that, being unwilling to participate in the responsibility of defeating an election and thus permitting a vacancy to arise in the Senatorial representation in Congress, which would continue for nearly twelve months, it is his decided wish that his name should be no longer used in connection with the place in question, if it is thought by his friends and the friends of the Union that his withdrawal would in the least degree tend to expedite the election of a Senator.

The ship Rome, which has arrived at New Orleans from London, reports that, on the 1st of January, she fell in with the British bark Medium, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in a sinking condition, and took off officers and crew, and brought them in. The Medium was from Newport, Wales, and bound to City Point, Virginia, with a cargo of railroad iron.

A train of six cars, on the Georgia Central Railroad, took fire on the 12th inst, and were destroyed, with all their contents, consisting of two hundred and fifty bales of cotton.

Two sportsmen from Philadelphia, who were gunning on the Potomac, were arrested yesterday for violating the ducking law. The men were fined, and their guns and boat condemned.

The ceremony of breaking ground on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad took place at Illinoistown, on the 7th inst. There was a large attendance, and the ceremony was very imposing.

Negro Murderer Arrested.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb 15—4½ P. M.

Jonas Seamont, a negro, who committed a rape on his stepdaughter, a girl ten years of age, a short time ago, which caused her death, was arrested yesterday, near Goshen, Orange county. He was brought to this place, and lodged in jail this afternoon.

Markets.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 15, 1852.

Since the arrival of the Pacific, holders of cotton are more firm, and prices are held an eighth higher. The sales have been moderate, to meet the demand for consumption. We quote Orleans and Mobile fair at 10 a 10½c.; middling fair, 10c; upland fair, 9¾ a 10c; middling fair, 9½c. There is a steady inquiry for wool, and prices are fully up to last week's rates. The following are the sales for the week:—Fleece, 55,700 lbs. at prices ranging from 34½ to 40c, mostly at 37½ and 38c; pulled, 32,100 lbs. at prices ranging from 35 to 42c; foreign, 2,000 lbs. at 31c.—total sales of the week, 89,800 lbs. There has been considerable activity in the market for printing cloths, this week, and prices are firm, with an upward tendency. The sales are 61,200 pieces.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 14, 1851.

Cotton of good quality has advanced an eighth, under the Pacific's advices. The sales were 1,000 bales, at 7½ a 7¾c. Sales brisk at the latter price.

THE MINT IN PHILADELPHIA AND THE MINT PROSPECTIVE IN NEW YORK.—The *Savannah Georgian* of the 10th inst. has the following:—Philadelphia says that New York shall not have a mint because she is able to supply all the demand for small coin that commerce may call for. Let us see if this be so. Last month the Philadelphia concern turned out seventy-five thousand of gold dollars, to three and a half millions of dollars in double eagles. Thus it is always with their facts. They talk big boast largely, swear like our army in Flanders, but their deeds belie all their professions. They can't supply a millionth part of the demand for gold dollars.

Political Intelligence.

MR. FILLMORE IN ALLEN COUNTY, IA.—At a meeting of the whigs of Allen county, Ia., held at Fort Wayne, on the 31st ult., a resolution was passed, expressing the utmost confidence in President Fillmore, with a full approval of his foreign and domestic policy.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33.

SUPREME COURT.—General Term.—Nos. 110, 16, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 1, 2, 35.

COMMON PLEAS.—Both parts same as Saturday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—(Two branches)—Nos. 29, 27, 287, 296, 236, 247, 220, 324, 344, 352, 353, 354, 358, 360, 361, 362, 65, 290, 161, 152, 86, 288, 268, 63, 137, 261, 315, 327, 238, 363, 364, 365.

Office of the South Carolina Railroad Company, Charleston, S. C., February 7, 1852.—This Company continues to receive and forward goods, free of commissions, as usual. They also deliver goods at their depot in Hamburg, S. C., and to the Georgia Railroad, in Augusta, at the same rates as heretofore, the drayage and additional toll over the bridge at Augusta being borne by the Company. The Express Freight Train continues to leave Charleston at 5 P. M., and to arrive at Hamburg at 5 next morning, from whence goods are immediately transferred over to the Georgia Railroad, and the Day Express, by the passenger train, is in full operation. Shippers may rely upon unprecedented despatch being given to their goods to all points in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi. JNO. KING, Jr., Agent.

Excelsior.—Beebe & Co., Fashionable Hatters, No. 156 Broadway, respectfully solicit the attention of their patrons and the public generally, to the Spring Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, which they will introduce on Saturday, the 14th day of February. B. & Co. feel assured that this style will commend itself to the hat-wearing community, and will insure the same liberal patronage which they have heretofore received. N. B.—Hats of any style, to suit the most fastidious, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

Spring Clothing at wholesale.—We beg leave to call the attention of Western and Southern merchants visiting our city for spring purchases, to our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, which was never so large nor so varied as our manufacture of this season. It embraces every new and desirable style, manufactured with all the taste and elegance for which our establishment is—we think—so justly celebrated, and our prices strictly low and uniform. D. & J. DEVLIN, 38 and 35 John, corner of Nassau street.

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 all now unheard of! New systems—new styles—a new era in Hair-cutting! Fourteen Fixtures 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 royal residence. The Attendance for Hair-cutting or the Bath is instant. Every gentleman feels himself in his element the moment he enters the doors. After 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 Day street, are clustered more comforts, luxuries, novelties, and conveniences, than ever were gathered, within the four walls of any temporal establishment upon the face of the earth. Do say all who seek a Hair Dying.—Phalon's Magic Hair Dye.