THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7024. MORNING EDITION—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

INTERESTING ARMY INTELLIGENCE

Promotions and Appointments by the President.

Serious Aspect of Our Affairs with Great Britain.

Ill-Health and Resignation of the Secretary of the Navy,

&c., &c., &c.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES.

LIST OF PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, TRANSFERS, DISMISSALS, ETC., IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 18. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1855. }

Promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President since the publication of General Orders, No. 10, of July 19, 1855 :—

PROMOTIONS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Josiah Simpson, to be Surgeon from August 12, 1855, vice Henry L. Heishell, deceased.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Cyrus B. Comstock, to be Second Lieutenant from September 1, 1855, vice Andrews, resigned.

CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

Second Lieutenant George H. Derby, to be First Lieutenant from October 2, 1855, vice Peck, resigned.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Henry L. Abbot, to be Second Lieutenant from October 2, 1855, vice Derby, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

First Lieutenant Richard C. W. Radford, to be Captain from September 4, 1855, vice Thompson, cashiered—Company F.

Second Lieutenant Robert Williams, to be First Lieutenant from June 7, 1855, the date of First Lieutenant Ogle's appointment as Adjutant—Company I.

Promotion to date from September 4, 1855, vice Radford, promoted, cancelled.

Second Lieutenant Nelson B. Sweitzer, to be First Lieutenant, from September 4, 1855, vice Radford, promoted—Company E.

Second Lieutenant Benjamin Allston, to be First Lieutenant, from September 8, 1855, vice Castor, deceased—Company A.

Lieutenant Allston restored to former position in First Dragoons, not having accepted the appointment tendered him in the First Cavalry.

Brevet Second Lieutenant David McGregg, of the Second Dragoons, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Williams, promoted, to date from September 4, 1855—Company H.

Brevet Second Lieutenant James Wheeler, Jr., of the Second Dragoons, to be Second Lieutenant, from September 8, 1855, vice Allston, promoted—Company B.

SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Ebenezer Gay, of the First Dragoons, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Shepperd, deceased, to date from July 1, 1855—Company E.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant Philip Stockton, to be First Lieutenant from October 1, 1855, vice Dummett, deceased—Company B

Brevet Second Lieutenant John R. Church, to be Second Lieutenant from August 27, 1855, vice Parkison, resigned—Company C.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Albert V. Colburn, of the Second Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant from October 1 1855, vice Stockton, promoted—Company B.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Cornelius Van Camp, of the First Calvary, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Williams deceased, promotion to date from July 1, 1855—Company B.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Junius B. Wheeler, to be Second Lieutenant from August 21, 1855, vice Hartwell, resigned—Company B.

REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

Brevet Second Lieutenant John V. D. Dubois, to be Second Lieutenant from October 1, 1855, vice Davant, deceased—Company K.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Frederick L. Childs, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant from July 14, 1855, vice Kinsey, deceased—Company D.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant James Totten, to be Captain, from October 20, 1855, vice Woodbridge, deceased—Company F.

Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Vincent, to be First Lieutenant from October 20, 1855, vice Totten, promoted—Company K.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Michael P. Small, of the Third Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant from September 21, 1855, vice Pulizzi, resigned—Company C.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Alexander S. Webb, of the Fourth Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant from October 19 1855, vice Vincent, promoted—Company L.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Francis R. T. Nicholls, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant from October 19, 1855, vice Harding, resigned—Company A.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Thomas G. Williams, to be First Lieutenant from August 7, 1855, vice Underwood, deceased—Company H.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles W. Thomas, of the Fifth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant from August 7, 1855, vice Williams, promoted—Company F.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis Lee, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Colonel from October 18, 1855, vice Hitchcock, resigned.

Brevet Second Lieutenant George D. Ruggles, of the First Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Coolidge, declined; to date from July 1, 1855.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant George Sykes to be Captain, from September 30, 1855, vice Richardson, resigned—Company K.

Second Lieutenant Laurence O'Bannon, to be First Lieutenant from September 30, 1855, vice Sykes, promoted—Company D.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Henry W. Freedly, of the Ninth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, from September 30, 1855, vice O'Bannon, promoted—Company E.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Henry R. Selden, to be Captain, from October 18, 1855, vice Lynde, promoted to Seventh Infantry—Company F.

Second Lieutenant Henry C. Bankhead to be First Lieutenant, from July 19, 1855, vice Folsom, deceased—Company C.

Second Lieutenant Donald C. Stith to be First Lieutenant, from October 18, 1855, vice Selden, promoted—Company H.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Alfred T. A. Torbert, of the Second Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, from July 19 1855, vice Bankhead, promoted—Company A.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Robert C. Hill, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, from October 18, 1855, vice Stith, promoted—Company K.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major George Andrews, of the Seventh Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, from October 18, 1855, vice Lee, promoted to the Second Infantry.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Isaac Lynde, of the Fifth Infantry, to be Major, from October 18, 1855, vice Henry, resigned—Company D.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Wm. R. Pease, of the Tenth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant from October 16, 1855, vice Amory, promoted—Company F.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Milton Cogswell to be First Lieutenant from August 15, 1855, vice Mechling, dismissed—Company E.

Second Lieutenant Robt. G. Cole to be First Lieutenant from September 4, 1855, vice Merchant, deceased—Company C.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Edward L. Hartz, of the Seventh Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant from August 15, 1855, vice Cogswell, promoted—Company H.

Brevet Second Lieutenant William B. Bazen, of the Fourth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant from September 4, 1855, vice Cole, promoted—Company F

Brevet Second Lieutenant Henry M. Lazelle, of the First Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant from October 9, 1855, vice Follett, resigned—Company I.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Charles R. Woods to be First Lieutenant, from October 16, 1855, vice Palmer, resigned—Company B.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Jesse K. Allen, of the Fifth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, from October 16, 1855, vice Woods, promoted—Company C.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Joseph L. Tidball to be Captain, from August 25, 1855, vice Snelling, deceased—Company C.

Second Lieutenant Peter T. Swaine to be First Lieutenant, from August 8, 1855, vice Harrison, resigned—Company B.

Second Lieutenant John H. Forney to be First Lieutenant, from August 25, 1855, vice Tidball, promoted—Company F.

Brevet Second Lieutenant James H. Hill to be Second Lieutenant, from August 8, 1855, vice Swaine, promoted—Company K.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Clarence E. Bennett, of the Third Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant from August 16, 1855, vice Kellogg, resigned—Company C.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Timothy M. Bryan, Jr., of the Ninth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant from August 25, 1855, vice Forney, promoted—Company B.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

First Lieutenant Julius P. Garesché, of the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the brevet rank of Captain, vice Canby, appointed Major in Tenth Infantry, to date from November 9, 1855.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

First Lieutenant John C. McFerran, of the Third Regiment of Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, vice Ogden, deceased, to date from August 20, 1855.

First Lieutenant Eugene E. McLean, of the Second Regiment of Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, vice Folsom, deceased—to date from August 29, 1855.

First Lieutenant Winfield S. Hancock, of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, vice Reynolds, dismissed, to date from November 7, 1855.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Pascal A. Quinan, of Maryland, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Josiah Simpson, promoted, to date from August 15, 1855.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John G. Read, of Michigan, to be First Lieutenant, vice Merrifield, declined, to date from March 3, 1855, and to stand next below First Lieutenant A. T. Palmer, declined.

John C. Howard, of Texas, late of the Twelfth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant, vice Read, declined—to date from August 28, 1855—Company C.

TRANSFERS.

Major Enoch Steen, Second Dragoons, transferred, October 23, to First Dragoons.

Major Charles A. May, First Dragoons, transferred, October 23, to Second Dragoons.

Second Lieutenant John A. Thompson, First Dragoons, transferred August 29th, to First Cavalry, to stand next below Second Lieutenant R. H. Riddick.

CASUALTIES.

Brevet Brigadier General Ethan A. Hitchcock, Colonel Second Infantry, October 18, 1855.

Brevet Major Israel B. Richardson, Captain Third Infantry, September 30, 1855.

First Lieutenant Thomas Henry, Seventh Infantry, October 16, 1855.

First Lieutenant William G. Peck, corps of Topographical Engineers, October 2, 1855.

RESIGNATIONS.

First Lieutenant Alpheus T. Palmer, Ninth Infantry, October 16, 1855.

First Lieutenant James F. Harrison, Tenth Infantry, August 8, 1855.

Second Lieutenant Frederick M. Follett, Eighth Infantry, October 9, 1855.

Second Lieutenant George L. Andrews, corps of Engineers, September 1, 1855.

Second Lieutenant, Lyman M. Kellogg, Tenth Infantry, August 16, 1855.

Second Lieutenant, Peter Parkinson, Jr., First Cavalry, August 27, 1855.

Second Lieutenant, George Hartwell, Second Cavalry, August 21, 1855.

Second Lieutenant, William W. Harding, Third Artillery, October 19, 1855.

Second Lieutenant, Venerando Pullizzi, Second Artillery, September 21, 1855.

DECLINED.

John G. Read, the appointment of First Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, to date from March 3, 1855.

Second Lieutenant, Benjamin Allston, First dragoons, the appointment of Second Lieutenant, First Cavalry, to date from March 3, 1855.

A. S. Coolidge, the appointment of Second Lieutenant, Second Infantry, to date from June 7, 1855.

DEATHS.

Brevet Major Francis Woodbridge, Captain Second Artillery, at Barrancas barracks, Florida, October 20, 1855.

Brevet Major Edmund A. Ogden, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, at Fort Riley, Kansas, August 3, 1855.

Captain Joseph L. Folsom, Assistant Quartermaster and First Lieutenant Fifth Infantry, at San Jose, California, July 19, 1855.

Captain James G. S. Snelling, Tenth Infantry, at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 25, 1855.

Brevet Captain Charles G. Merchant, First Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, at East Pascagoula, Mississippi, September 4, 1855.

First Lieutenant Thomas F. Castor, First Dragoons, at Fort Tejon, California, September 8, 1855.

First Lieutenant Charles N. Underwood, First Infantry, at Fort Duncan, Texas, August, 7, 1855.

First Lieutenant Edward J. Dummett, First Cavalry, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, October 1, 1855.

Second Lieutenant William M. Davant, Mounted Riflemen, drowned in Rio Grande, near Fort Duncan, Texas, October 1, 1855.

Second Lieutenant John Williams, Second Cavalry, at camp on Limpia Creek, Texas, June 13, 1855, murdered by a soldier.

Surgeon Henry L. Heiskell, at Washington, D. C., August 12, 1855.

DISMISSED.

Captain Alexander W. Reynolds, Assistant Quartermaster, October 8, 1855.

First Lieutenant William T. Mechling, Eighth Infantry, August 15, 1855.

CASHIERED.

Brevet Major Philip R. Thompson, Captain First Dragoons, September 4, 1855.

The officers promoted and appointed will join their proper companies and stations without delay. Those on detached service, or acting under special instructions, will report by letter to the commanders of their respective regiments and corps.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

MEMORANDA.

Second Lieutenant Garner, Second Artillery, will be borne on the Army Register as George G., instead of George Garner.

Second Lieutenant Mower, First Infantry, will be borne on the Army Register as Joseph A., instead of James A. Mower.

The letters of companies given in the foregoing order, are those of the companies to which the several officers concerned, succeeded in due course by their promotion or appointment. If any changes have subsequently been made by competent authority it is not the intention o the order to disturb them.

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

MOVEMENTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE—THE KNOW NOTHINGS AND THE SEWARDITES—THE ORGAN AND THE PRINTING—FORNEY, THE UNION AND THE SENTINEL—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—MARCY SPREADS HIMSELF—MR. PIERCE IS CIRCUMSPECT ON KANSAS—MOVEMENTS OF DR. GWIN, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1855.

They are beginning to stir the cauldron here, and the ingredients will be in a delightful stew by the meeting of the two houses. For the House proper, you will have seen the circular of the twelfth section Know Nothings. Its publication was premature, and has stirred up a strong odor of disgust among the fusionists. The Know Nothing *Organ* here is very anxious to carry water on both shoulders, and is decidedly in favor of an amalgamation between the Know Nothings and Sewardites, provided the *Organ*, in the division of the spoils of the House, gets the printing, which is very doubtful indeed. The chances are in favor of the old *Intelligencer* or the *Globe*.

For Speaker, the Seward and Know Nothing fusion plan brings in Campbell, of Ohio, a Know Nothing and a free soiler; and Cullom, of Tennessee, for Clerk, late a whig, but now a Southern Know Nothing, with conservative inclinations. The democrats will most probably put up their former satisfactory Speaker, Cobb, of Georgia, and stick to him to the last. The *Organ* says that Colonel Forney is going off to Pennsylvania to try his hand for the United States Senate, and that in the meantime the *Union* will make a dead set against the *Sentinel* for the Senate printing, which is very likely.

I rather suspect, however, that Forney is in a transition state. Between the democrats of this House and of the Pennsylvania Legislature, he will, I dare say, be left perfectly free to devote his energies entirely to the *Union* paper and the Kitchen Cabinet, which will be a good thing, considering the near approach of the Cincinnati Convention, and the vast amount of pipe-laying necessary to save the administration from being openly repudiated by that respectable body of unsatisfied spoilsmen.

The President's message, I learn, is finished in the rough. In it, as I am informed, Marcy will spread himself, Kossta fashion, on Central American affairs, Cramptou's enlistments, the law of 1818, the Cuba question, the Danish Sound dues, the Japan treaty and the affairs of Mexico. His great splurge will be in defence of Cushing on our neutrality duties; next he will amplify upon the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the necessity for its complete abrogation; and for some action of Congress in reference to the filibustering operations of Col. Walker, and the colonization scheme of Col. Kinney. Captain Jo. White has been with Marcy, setting the Nicaragua Transit Company *rectus in curia*, so that they will probably pass muster. Very little satisfaction will be given to anybody on the Cuba question, considering Mr. Dodge's negotiations at Madrid, which are all nothing but so much leather and prunelle.

On the Kansas question Mr. Pierce will "walk light." He will probably do nothing more on this subject than repeat the old story of "conciliation," "concession," "the constitution," "blood of our fathers," "precious legacy," "glorious destiny," "glorious Union," &c., &c., working all the time, nevertheless, with Cushing and Jeff. Davis against Marcy, and in behalf of Whitfield as the Kansas delegate, for a little Southern capital.

Guthrie will be represented in the message again with his modifications of the tariff; and the Postmaster-General, as a democratic move for Buncombe, will, I understand, recommend sweeping reductions of the annual subsidies to our ocean mail steamers.

The great effort of the message will be to show how splendidly our administration has managed our domestic and foreign affairs upon the small peace expenditure of some seventy odd millions a year, including the Gadsden treaty.

Dr. Gwin, of California who has been here for some days, returns by the next steamer to California, to look after the chances of stopping off the Senatorial election this session. Otherwise General Foote will come back to bother them all in his new character of a Know Nothing. This return home of Dr. Gwin's, at all events, shows that he does not intend to claim an election from the proceedings of the California Legislature last year, which would be a very ridiculous experiment. X. Y. Z.

OUR AFFAIRS WITH GREAT BRITAIN—THE FRIGATE INDEPENDENCE—MR. DOBBIN'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1855.

You may rest assured that while the administration deem it politic to keep the public mind quiet, the most serious apprehensions are felt in regard to our present relations with England. *We are on the very brink of a war.*

It is ascertained that the United States frigate Independence, now at San Francisco, is in a deplorable condition. Much ill feeling exists among her officers, while mutiny and wholesale desertion characterise the conduct of the crew.

Secretary Dobbin is now laboriously engaged every evening in preparing his annual report, which will be looked for with great interest. E.

FEEBLE HEALTH OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY—WHO WILL SUCCEED HIM?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1855.

As I intimated some time since that it would be extremely doubtful whether the Secretary of the Navy would be able, owing to the delicate state of his health, to remain at the head of his Department, I learned today from a reliable source that it is his intention to leave in a short time for his home in North Carolina; from here thence, if it is deemed expedient by his physician, he will proceed further South—either to Florida or Cuba. He has completed his annual report, which has caused him much trouble, owing to his feeble health, and will leave it, provided it becomes necessary, in the hands of the President. His resignation will take effect, I am informed, shortly after the meeting of Congress. His successor has not been named. D.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1855.

According to present determination, no copies of the President's message will be sent out for newspapers, as heretofore, in advance of its delivery to Congress.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1855.

To What End is England Concentrating a Powerful Fleet in the American Waters?

This question does not seem to be of difficult solution to any one who reflects that trade is opening new channels of incalculable extent across the American isthmus, and that the control of this highway is of equal importance to England and the United States. Our people would be satisfied with the perfect neutrality of the isthmus routes, and their entire freedom to the general trade of the world. Hence our ready acquiescence in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. In that convention the two Powers mutually guaranteed to protect construction and transit, and to maintain the neutrality and independence of all the isthmus communications from Tehuantepec to Darien; but this plan was too moderate to suit British ideas of commercial empire. While the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was still in force—since neither party have proposed its abrogation—England seized and colonized the Ruatan islands, equally in defiance of its obligations and of the sovereign rights of the State of Honduras, of whose territory she then took and still holds forcible and unjust possession.

The object of this sudden military colonization was the command of the new route across Honduras which Squires just then brought before the public.

The route proposed by Squires outlets in front of those islands, and with them in possession a strong maritime power could open or close at will that gate of the Pacific to its own commerce. The value of this British "Bay Island Colony" is exemplified in the notice brought out by the Pacific that Sir Charles Fox and Dator Black, Esq., of London, have taken the contract for building the Honduras Railroad to the Pacific.

This railroad over the American isthmus—commanded by a British colony and to be owned by British capitalists—is worth being protected by a British fleet, and it may explain the semi-official announcement that the large naval force is sent here "to be at hand when wanted."

The Musquito protectorate is the sister of the Bay Island Colony. The territory of the Musquito savages was stretched more than one hundred miles beyond any limits ever claimed before, and then formally taken under British protection in order to cover the port of San Juan del Norte.

In this way England secured the control of the existing Nicaragua transit as completely as she has anticipated the command of the Honduras line.

The present unsettled state of affairs at San Juan, and the possibility of the United States aiding and encouraging Nicaragua to resume her sovereign rights over San Juan, "disgusts" England. The fleet may, therefore, be "kept at hand," as the British press intimates, to "cool the arrogant pretensions of the Americans" respecting the freedom of the isthmus trade.

Without adverting to the European interference at St. Domingo and other places, we have here two distinct infringements of the Monroe doctrine, at points of vital interest to American commerce, and even to the freedom of communication with our States on the Pacific, which must be met in some way very soon. Taking these acts in their natural relation with the cool repudiation of the Clayton Bulwer treaty, and the appearance of a strong fleet so far from their own ports, and we have—aside from the significant tone of the British press—sufficient grounds to suspect that it is sent here to intimidate our government into a tacit submission to these isthmus encroachments, which will thus become firmly established European dependencies at the expense of the American system. ISTHMUS.

The mail bag which was made up at the Philadelphia Post office for Buffalo, was discovered near the Kensington depot on Sunday morning. When found it had been cut open and robbed of its most valuable contents

The Case of the Catholic Priest.

SUIT BROUGHT BY HIS ALLEGED WIFE AGAINST THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF BROOKLYN TO RECOVER PROPERTY CLAIMED BY HER.

Before J. M. Van Cott, Referee.

This case was resumed yesterday pursuant to adjournment. Charles H. Smith was cross-examined by Judge Lott, the defendant's counsel. The following is his testimony:—

I suppose I was born in New York city, on the 10th of May, 1830; I think that's right; I am unable to say how long I lived in New York; I first remember having lived in Albany; I then lived with my mother; I am not able to state the street we lived in; I must have been about five or six years old at the time; I am unable to say in what capacity my mother was living in then; I should think she was not at board; I think she kept house; I am unable to say who were the inmates of that house; I don't recollect whether there was any other person living there besides her and myself; my recollection of the time I lived with her was only one winter and a summer; I can't say what part of the city of Albany I lived in, but it was not on the outskirts; I don't remember any church near our residence; I don't recollect ever going to church in Albany; I was about six years old when I went to live with the Shakers at Lebanon, and it must have been about 1836; I went to Lebanon, I think, in a stage; my mother and sister accompanied me; it was my sister Mary Ann; she was left there at the same time; I have never lived with my mother since; I entered the establishment at Lebanon by the name of Charles H. Smith; my sister entered by the name of Mary Ann Smith; I did not know Mr. Cagger when at Albany; I saw my mother a few months after being placed at Lebanon; I then saw her at the office of the family with whom I resided; it was at a building called the office, a place at which visitors were received; Jonathan wood had charge of the money affairs of the family, and I was bound to him by my mother; there were four or five who had charge of the spiritual affairs; Ebenezer and Rufus Bishop—both since dead—Ruth Landon, and a lady called Cynthia Clarke; Ruth Landon is also dead; Cynthia Clarke was living the last I heard of her, about eighteen months ago, at Lebanon, as was also Jonathan Wood; I lived at Lebanon about ten years; I remained with the same family all that time, when I first went there, I lived a few days with a family called a reception family, who always received those who come to live among the Shakers; Richard Bushnell and Abel Knight had charge of that family; I was bound in the first place to Abel Knight, and then transferred to Mr. Wood; I left Lebanon in the spring of 1848; Benjamin A. Hall lives in Tenth street in this city; John Hayes lived with him about a year, to my knowledge; I lived with B. F. Hall about a month, I knew John Hayes before I went to live with B. F. Hall; I first became acquainted with Hayes in Albany; he was at the house where my mother was living; I am not able to say how long he lived there; I only recollect his being there a few days; I cannot say by what name my mother was known at that time; John Hayes lived with the Shakers; he lived with the same family that I lived with; he also lived at Canaan, in the same society; he went to the Lebanon Shakers about two or three years after I was there, and stayed a couple of years; for a short time after that he lived at Canaan with another family of Shakers; I do not know who accompanied John Hayes to Lebanon; I do not know what his father's name was; I never knew nor heard; I do not know where his father died, and have never heard; I know nothing about him at all; I am not able to state correctly, but I think John Hayes was about thirty years old; I understood he is second engineer on the St. Louis, of the Havre line; I saw him a year ago last; my sister Mary Ann is living near Philadelphia; she is about 20 years of age; I saw her last a year ago, about the last of July; she is married to Mr. Charles M. Sears, a carpenter; I have been living for a little over a year in New York; I am single; I live in Greenwich street; I have lived there only a few weeks; I have lived the chief part of the time in Tenth street; my mother has been living in New York; she is living in the Bowery, where she has dwelt for a couple of years; we have not lived together since we have been in the city; she has not kept house; she has been boarding, I think, with Mrs. Edmond, or some such name; my mother is not married now; I am a Protestant; Charles Smith, my father, died on or about the 1st of January, 1851; he died in Chelsea, Mass.; I was informed by Dr. Smith, of Boston, that Bishop Fitzpatrick, of that city, had taken charge of his papers; I was told that his effects were placed in charge of a nephew in-law of my father, living in Brooklyn; his nephew's name, I think, was Howard; I don't know who was with him at the time of his death; he died very suddenly; I saw the housekeeper, who told me he came in at 6 o'clock, and died before two in the morning; I had my first interview with my father after I went to the Shakers, about 1840; I was about ten years old; I next saw him a year or two after that, the man who had charge of me, Mr. John Allen, and Mr. Wood were present at the first interview I had with him at the Shaker's; my sister was also present; Mr. John Allen was at the second interview, as was also my sister; I had no other interview with him save those two; I was about ten years with the Shakers altogether; I saw Mr. Smith next after I left the Shaker's, at Canaan Four Corners, a short distance from Lebanon; I lived at Lebanon in the spring of 1849; I think it was in April and May; I lived in Quebec about four weeks; when in Boston, stayed two or three weeks at the United States Hotel, but I boarded the greater part of the time with Dr. T. H. Smith; I boarded when in Quebec at the Seminary; I was at school in Nassau about three years, including the time I was in Boston and Quebec; I saw Mr. Charles Smith about six times when I was in Nassau; Mr. Smith and my mother greeted each other when they met at Canaan Four Corners; my father said "How do you do, Julia?" and my mother said "How do you do Mr. Smith?" That interview continued from 9 o'clock in the morning till they returned home, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon; angry words were spoken by both; they related to some money, about $2,000, which my father had taken from her, and about living separate; all I know about the $2,000 was, that my mother stated that she took it out of a bank, and gave it to him, and that he purchased property with it in Brooklyn; father never denied it; I don't recollect whether she stated at the time that that money was taken; I don't think she mentioned the name of the bank; she said it was in New York; the interview at Canaan Four Corners was in the spring of 1849; it may have been in the fall; there is a letter which appointed the interview; she did not mention, I think, how long he had the money, but my impression was that it was two years; the other angry words related to their mode of living; she objected to living separate from him, and requested him to give up the priesthood and become a school teacher; it must have been about noon when these angry words took place; they were together all the time at Canaan Four Corners; I continued with them during that time; I don't recollect the exact words she used, except that she wished him to give up the profession he followed and become a school teacher; also, that she wished to live with her family and with him; he declined on account of his age to quit his profession, when she turned about very angry and wished to know—"Do you consider me your wife?" He replied, "I do not deny it." They continued in this angry state only for a few minutes; in the afternoon a few words passed between them, but they became reconciled; my father accused her of having too high a temper and being too high with him; he also accused her of being indiscreet and not keeping the matter quiet; he accused her, too, of being extravagant in the use of her money; I think this was in the fall of 1849; I had a conversation with my father in the spring of 1850, in Boston, about the marriage; it was at the United States Hotel, in Boston; I heard something about the relation Mr. Smith stood towards my mother, from some of the Shakers; I heard it from John Allen; Rufus Bishop was at other; they are only two of several who spoke with me on the subject; this was while I was with the Shakers, and after my father visited me; my mother visited me there sometimes twice a year; when I asked my father about property, he said, that in Brooklyn was designed for my sister and myself; he said that my mother was extravagant, and he never thought she would save anything for us; he said it was encumbered some, but he hoped to get everything clear; he never used the words "that he would secure it for us"—nothing stronger than that he designed it for myself and sister; but at the conversation at the United States Hotel he said he would secure me in case of his death; it was at Saratoga Springs he said he designed the property for my sister and myself; I merely spoke to him in the United States Hotel about my being considered an illegitimate son, and asked him if it was a secret marriage; the interview at Saratoga was in the summer of 1848; he never spoke of a will, but simply spoke of securing me; I can't tell where are the letters that were addressed by me to my father; I saw a small bunch of them with my mother; but my father got possession of them after; every letter that I have in my possession of my father is in the hands of my counsel, Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Hulse; I suppose they were given to Mr. Fullerton by Mr. Hulse; part of them were given to Mr. Hulse by myself, and part by my mother; they were given for no other purpose than the matter of this suit; those that I gave were given within a couple of weeks; the others I can't say when; I gave them to my mother about two years ago.

Q. Have you any objection to giving those that have not been introduced in evidence by Mr. Fullerton to the counsel of the defendant for inspection, and if necessary to having them introduced in evidence?

Objected to by Mr. Fullerton, on the ground that it was improper, the law having provided other means of getting them.

Witness—I have no objection.

Q. Do you consent that they be given to defendant's counsel for inspection?

Witness—I have no objection; I have attended the examination of all the witnesses before the referee, with the exception of Mrs. Bullock; I don't know the name of the reporter who was present at the examination of the first witnesses; the proceedings of the first meeting were not published in the *Evening Post*, or any other paper, with my knowledge; I never expressed any desire to have them published in any paper prior to their publication; I did not know positively that they were to be published, but I supposed they would be.

Question—Why did you suppose so?

Objected to by Mr. Fullerton, on the ground of loss of time.

Witness—I knew that most cases were reported, but in justice to myself I did not care particularly to have it done; I never felt afraid to see it reported; I rather held off from it, as counsel are aware.

To Mr. Fullerton—Nothing ever passed between you and me or Mr. Hulse, in regard to reporting this case; I said to Mr. Hulse, "I suppose this will be reported;" this was the first day after the case was brought on; I observed a reporter sitting at the desk, and it was this that produced the remark.

The case was here adjourned.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Nos. 96, 107 to 112, 114, 116, 117, 119, 120, 38, 61, 97.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 681, 1129, 677, 549, 497, 517, 430, 58, 742, 65, 582, 715, 755, 27, 15, 16, 22, 31, 718, 428, 714, 609, 494, 766 to 768½, 770, 772 to 795, 797 to 809

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

No New Developement Respecting the Trouble with the United States.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

CONSOLS 88 TO 88 1-8,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship North Star, R. A. Warnock, Esq., commanding, left Havre on the evening of the 3d inst., arrived off Cowes on the morning of the 4th; left Cowes at 10 P. M., and reached quarantine at 2 A. M. to-day.

The North Star has experienced the most terrific westerly gales during nearly the entire passage. On the night of the 4th passed a steamship off Start point—possibly the Union. On Monday, Nov. 12, at 4 P. M., (lat. 48 30, long. 40 15,) passed a steamship stearing east, with two stack pipes painted red—supposed to be the Hermann.

The North Star brings 350 tons of French goods and 117 passengers.

By this arrival we have received the second edition of the London *Times* of the 3d inst. We are consequently in possession of one day's later news than that received by the Pacific, which arrived on Thursday morning last.

We find nothing new in the *Times* respecting the threatened difficulty between Great Britain and the United States. The circular of Croskey & Co., of Southampton, however, contains the following paragraph:—

The question of war between the United States and Great Britain has been a leading topic of conversation and discussion for the last ten days, though few believe in the actual realization of such a direful event. An uncertain apprehension is felt on all sides, nobody knows what is going on, or where the first blow will fall, and even the absurd idea of an American invasion of Ireland is gravely discussed at Lloyd's and on 'Change.

The reported quotations at the London Stock Exchange at 11 o'clock morning of the 3d inst., are—Consols for Money, 88 to 88¼; do. for Account (Dec. 8), 88¼.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* makes no allusion to the war question as regards the United States.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had visited on the 24 inst. the public institutions of Belfast. His reception was a brilliant one.

In France an imperial decree had been published confirming the promotion of fifty-seven persons belonging to the army in the East to the rank of officers, and the nomination of 572 to the honor of Knight of the Legion of Honor, as well as the grant of 1,284 military medals conferred by Marshal Pelessier. The list comprised persons of every grade from colonel down to private.

The following is a condensed translation of a long (Russian) letter, of the 19th inst., received by the *Ost, Deutsche Post* from Odessa:—

"By advices from Simpheropol we learn that there is a great movement in that city. Many of the inhabitants are moving to the north, and all the hospitals are being removed to Perekop, Nickolieff and Cherson. The sick in those places are sent to Vossnesensk and Elizabeth-Grod. The prices of provisions at Simpheropol are enormous. Since the cavalry action at Kongyll the enemy makes simple excursions from Eupatoria into the interior. The Russian corps of observation before Eupatoria consists of 60,000 (?) men, 20,000 of whom are cavalry. Intelligent military men are of opinion that an advance from Eupatoria and Simpheropol and Baktshiseral would be a bad move, unless the allies had a powerful cavalry force and plenty of artillery at their disposal. The opinion of the Anglo-French press that Prince Gortschakoff is in a critical position is positively ridiculous. His whole army is now mobile, which naturally was not the case as long as he had to defend South Sebastopol.' It is a mistake to believe that Sebastopol was the arsenal from which the whole army drew its *material*. Between the 1st of March and 15th of August, the fortress of Kieff alone sent 2,700 000 bombs, grenades, and 48 lb. and 96 lb. balls to the Crimea. The State paid 5 roubles and 50 copecks in silver for the transport of each pud (about 35 lb. English) from Kieff to Sebastopol. During the last few days, the famous engineer Major General Todtleben has been here. The headquarters of the southern army are to be removed from Odessa to Nicolaieff. General of Cavalry von Helfrecht will succeed General Luders here; his staff arrived yesterday. Lieutenant General Grosenhjelm has left, with the Third Division of Light Horse, for Oczakoff. The commercial harbor of Oczakoff, which all ships coming from Nicolaieff, Cherson, and Odessa entered, is of some importance."

Accounts from Vienna give the particulars of several agrarian disturbances near the Croatian capital. They were suppressed by the police.

The Overland mail, with advices from Bombay to the 2d and Calcutta to the 22d of September, had reached London. Mr. H. V. Conolly, Collector of Malabar and Provisional Member of the Council of Madras, was murdered by a party of Moplahs, on the 11th. The insurrection of the Santhals had not been quelled. The religious quarrel at Oude was still active.

Shanghae dates are to the 7th September, but they contain no important political news.

A large and heavily armed piratical fleet has been destroyed, or dispersed, by Her Majesty's brig Hittern, to the northward of Shanghai. Nineteen piratical vessels have been destroyed.

The Taoutae of Shanghae has issued a proclamation ordaining that from and after the Chinese new year (February, 1856,) all dollars or foreign coins of the kind assayed at the Custom House, in the presence of the Consuls, shall be taken at par with the old Carolus dollar, with reference to their intrinsic purity and weight in silver. This is an important step towards doing away with the fictitious value of the Carolus dollar, but the authority of the Taoutae is limited to his district, and the reformation of the currency must be a matter of time.

We hear nothing of the rebels in the north.

Prices of tea at Shanghae show a decline of 2 to 3 tc. per picul. The remaining stock and expected supplies are of the inferior kinds. During the month four vessels had sailed for America.

Freights had declined. The passenger traffic between Shanghae, California and Port Philip has been almost entirely annihilated by the restrictive measures lately adopted against Chinese immigration.

The United States steamer Powhattan, the sloop Vandalia, and the United States sloop Macedonian, were at Shanghae.

Passengers by the North Star.

Col Carr, U S A; Mrs Gen Scott, Mrs Cabel, Dr S M Ellis, Mr Lyons, Mr Allen, lady and son, Louis Fitzsimmons, lady and child, A Arcoll, Mr Neland, Capt A Talbot, T K Cummings, Boston