NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BEYNETT

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

md despatch.
ADVERT ISEMENTS renewed every morning.
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BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Spy of St. Marc-Jack BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Shocking Events
- Un Jour de Carnival a Seville—Popping the Ques-NIBLO'S GARDEN-LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street -PAUL PRU-NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Shandy Mc-Guirr-In and Out of Place-Golden Axe. AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES AF-

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE, Bowery-Equestrian CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-

FELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Musical Hall, No. 444 Broadway-Ethiopian Minstrelsv. ASTOR PLACE-PROP. ANDERSON'S SOIRES MYSTE

Sew York, Sunday, January 11, 1852.

This Morning's Summary.

With the exception of an outline of the interview between Henry Clay and Kossuth, the telegraphic intelligence received from Washington, yesterday, is of but little consequence. After the disposal of some minor business, the Senate took up the illadvised, unnecessary and out-of-place resolution of ex Senator Foote, declaring the compromise measures a final settlement of all difficulties between the North and South. Senator Downs, of Louisiana, made a speech on the subject, in which he declared that the adjustment measures had effected the object for which they were intended, and that there was now no cause left for excitement. If this is really the opinion of a majority of Senators-and nearly all those who have spoken on the question declare that it is-why do they endeavor to renew the slavery agitation by meddling with the compromise? It has done its work, and should be permitted to rest. But now that the subject has been again thrust before the Senate, that body should dispose of it as speedily and quietly as possible, and avoid. as far as possible, arousing public feeling by making long personal and vindictive speeches. The House was not in session Late advices from the South state that Gen.

Caravajal, the leader of the revolutionists in Northern Mexico, has been arrested by Gen. Harn-y, for a violation of the neutrality laws, he having attempted to organize in Texas, an armed expedition against a neighboring country. Tais will probably check the operations of the revolutionists for some time. Their movements appear to have been ill-planned, ill-directed, and ill-starred, from the commencement, and it is probably well for them that their leader has been captured.

Much damage was recently done in the neighborhood of Baton Rouge, La., by a terrific storm. Many buildings were blown down, and a number of negroes were killed

A girl, named Sarah Gerber, was yesterday convicted, in Philadelphia, of having caused the death of an infant, by compelling it to swallow pins and needles The prisoner, who is only thirteen years of age, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and will be sent to the penitentiary.

For a piquant sketch of the euriosities at the State Capitol, see the letter of our Albany correspondent. Neither branch of the Legislature was in session yesterday.

Clay and Kossuth.

Meretofore we have had intimations that Mr. Clay had frequently declared, in private conversations, sgainst the doctrines of Kossuth in relation to intervention, and that he would take the earliest possible opportunity that his ments in the face of the nation, and make his last, -perhaps his dying speech-warning the country against all those doctrines that would embroil us in the affairs of Europe. These intimations of Mr. Clay's eninion have received fresh assurance from the accounts we have received, describing a recent interview between these two distinguished men. The Sage of Ashland made quite a speech, decidedly in opposition to those doctrines, and Kossuth replied, it seems, without discussing them to any

This view of the question, taken by Mr. Clay, is just what might have been expected by everybody who knew the conservative character of his principles, and the practical nature of his statesmanship. No doubt, with many other persons in this country, it is the most earnest desire of his heart te see the nations of Europe in the full enjoyment of the same freedom that we possess en this continent. He sympathizes with the cause of liberty everywhere; but he does not attempt to humbug Kossuth by holding out to him the idea of practical intervention to the extent of war, which the agitators and mob orators of the democratic and whig parties of this city put forth during the recent holiday pastimes. If there ever had been a possibility of France, England, and the United States, concurring together to issue a bold and decided declaration against Russian encroachments and Cossaek despotism in the Old World, we might have entertained the proposition of intervention as feasible, because such a combined move. ment, made by the three greatest powers of the world, would have had an effect upon the policy of the Czar, arresting the stealthy progress of his grand scheme for the gradual absorption of the whole continent of Europe in his own mighty empire. Such an operation would not only check his advances, but prevent all recurrence to war. But matters have been very differently disposed of by sudden changes in France, whose unfavorable influerce has been felt by the friends of freedom throughout all Europe. The governments of the Old World are bound together by a system of iron despotism of the strongest character, and it becomes the duty of the people of the United States to take care of themselves and their future, in the face of such a sudden and menacing combination of these despotic

Kossuth, however, seems not to give up the ship. He lives in political agitation, interspersed with the pleasing but impossible idea of Hungarian independence. Lola Montez lives in the same species of agitation-quarrelling and fighting with her agents and lovers-but still indulging in the delightful future of returning to the halls of Bavaria, a counters and a prime minister. Kossuth is now going West-following the steps of Kinkel; and for the next few months the whole of the upper valley of the Mississippi-prairies and all-will be lighted up in one brilliant blaze of patriotism, by these two energetic, untiring, and everlasting patriots. Foreign intervention, leading to a war with Russia and Austria, is the grand idea of both Kinkel and Kossuth; and from appearances, it is highly probable that the same mania will run into the Presidential politics of the country, and affect the

action of the two party conventions. Kossuth, it is stated, has declared that the people of the United States are in favor of intervention, and would go to war, to back it, to morrow morning at suprise. He will therefore make his appeal from the government and from Congress to the people. He expects to effect a complete change in the poli-

tics of this country-turning out the present Executive and the members of both houses of the national legislature, and helping to elect in their stead an intervention President and an intervention

Well, this is a free country: and while his ex as sociate in New York is endeavoring to agitate for the blacks of this continent, it is only fair that Kossuth should agitate for the whites of the old

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION-THE IN-VESTIGATION OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE LEGIS-LATURE .- Governor Hunt takes occasion in his mossage to laud the Commissioners of Emigration as paragons of perfection. His Excellency seems to admire men, and measures, and things in general; and it is not very wonderful, therefore, that he should give a puff to the creatures of his own appointment. If he did not, who would?

By the statistics of emigration from Europe to this port, which we published on the first day of the present year, it appears that the numbers have vastly increased during the last year, and that the aggregate amounted to the enormous figure of 289,601-considerably more than half the population of the city. This tremendous increase renders attention to the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration more necessary than ever, for two reasons. The first reason is, that the people of this city,

and of this State, ought to be satisfied that proper care is taken of the sick and destitute emigrants, for whose support head-money is paid by the shipowners, on the part of every passenger who landspaid, in point of fact, by the passengers themselves, the price of their passage being increased in the same ratio. It is of great importance to the character of our people, and their institutions, that justice is done to the poor, the sick, and the ignorant of this vast emigrant population, by affording them such temporary relief as their condition requires-by enforcing humane treatment from every official in every department of the institution, from the health officer down to the hospital nurse on Staten Island; from the warden on Ward's Island down to the lewest efficer there; and from the superintendent in the Canal street asylum down to the humblest employée in that establishment; and, finally, by procuring employment for the emigrants through a well organized system, protecting them from fraud, and forwarding them to their destination as speedily as possible. This last duty is the more important, because, if the emigrant should happen to have money with him, the price of his board is deducted from it, and, perhaps, swallows up his all. Various laws have been passed for the prevention of fraud in the case of emigrants, and for enforcing the care of the Commissioners of Emigration, but, hitherto, with very little effect; and why ! Because the right kind of men have never been appointed to office, and no regard has ever been paid to their qualifications. They have been, for the most part, intriguing politicians and sharks, who, professing great humanity and great patriotism, and some of them enforcing their claims by the fact that they were of the same country or descent as the emigrants, have had their eye all the time upon the contracts for food and clothing, &c., which they managed to procure for their brothers, or partners, or friends, at a far higher rate and of a far inferior quality than others were ready to furnish, if fair competition were only opened to the public. Thus it may be seen that a vast field is open for pecula tion, speculation, corruption, and fraud.

This leads us to the second reason why the attention of the press and of the people should be turned, at this time, to the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration. It is to see that the immense funds that necessarily pass through their hands, are preperly administered. f the funds are squandered, or misapplied, many of the emigrante who have claims for relief must be repulsed, and thrown upon the charity of the community at large, as they constantly are. This ought not to be. The Conmissioners transact all their business with closed doors, and strict inquiry is, on that account, the

more necessary. During the year we have exposed the new medi cal system, and the cruelties practised in various forms; and we have adverted to the horrible neglect of the unfortunate emigrants. We have ex posed the frauds perpetrated from the time that the runner in Liverpool gets hold of the emigrant, till he is drained of his last cent here.

In the course of the last session of the Legisla ture, the most serious charges were brought before that body against the Commissioners of Emi gration. A committee of investigation was appointed. Instead of throwing the proceedings open to the press, the inquiry has been conducted in secret, at a lawyer's office in Wall street, and we are informed that some of the most astounding revelations were elicited on oath from the witnesses. One of the Commissioners has been compelled to resign, for some reason or other, kept in the dark Why are these things not given to the public, who, according to the spirit of the constitution, have a right to know all that relates to the administration of the laws?

The Legislature, however, has met at Albany, and itremains to be seen what kind of report the secret committee will make-whether they will give all the testimony, or, in other words, whether the report will be the whole truth, or whether anythe Legislature will take upon the report when it is presented. One thing it is incumbent upen them to do, and that is to pass an act to compel the Commissioners of Emigration to open their meetings to the press and the public, and to insist upon the contracts being given to the lowest bidder, after due advertisement in the newspapers. It is true that the Commissioners make a detion equivalent to an oath that they have no inter est in the contracts; but facts are stubborn things, and the people ought never to trust oaths when they have a better safeguard for justice and fair play, in the publicity which ought to be given through the press to the preceedings of all representative and corporate bodies. It is more necessary to look after the acts of the Commissioners of Emiigration than even those of the Common Council, for ene body are elected by the people, and are amerable to them. The other are appointed by the Governor of the State, and the people have no control over the appointments, except in an indirect manner. We want that report, and the committee had better hurry it up. They have had ample time for preparation. There is no excuse for delay. We hope they will not be influenced by the puff of the Governor.

ADDRESS OF DR. DRAPER ON THE LATE DR. G. S. PATTISON -We publish, to day, a full report of an address delivered to the medical class on the life and services of Dr. Granville S. Pattison, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy in the University of New York, by John W. Draper, M. D , President of the medical faculty. It is a very interesting production, and will afford both entertainment and instruction to the reader. The address was listen. ed to by a very large audience of ladies and gentle

THE OUTRAGE ON THE PROMETHEUS -By our correspondence from Kingston, Jamaica, published in our columns to day, it will be seen that Admiral Seymour, in command of the British squadron in the West India seas, has repudiated the conduct of the commander of the English brig of war Express, in firing t the American steamship Prometheus a short time since. The outrage must certainly have been very aggravated, when it is denounced by the Admiral, without his having received instructions from England.

AMERICAN VESSELS BOARDED AT BEA -- The ship Brewster, Capt Googins, arrived yesterday morning from Punta de Arenas, reports being, on November 29, in lat. 55, long 35, boarded by brig of war Brazilla, from Pernambuco. She also brought to and boarded an Ameri-

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION AND CALIFORNIA PROS-PECTS.—One of the most interesting and significant features of the times, in connection with our internal affairs, is the immense number of people who are leaving the old settled parts of the country for the new State on the Paciac. The emigration thither is not to be estimated by hundreds, but by thousands. Every arrival, to be sure, brings a number from there; but these do not bear any proportion to the swarms that are leaving for the land of gold with their wives and families. The rapid settlement of that State is without a parallel in the history of the world. It was but yesterday, we may say, that it was conquered by our arms and ceded to us by treaty, and now it can boast of large sized cities, and a number of towns and villages, which contain thousands of inhabitants. When we were negotiating with Mexico for this territory, the only value attached to it was the harbor of San Francisco, which is one of the finest in the world. Little was it dreamed then that it contained gold in such inexhaustible quantities, as it does, or that, in the short space of two or three years, it would be a sovereign State of the American confederacy, and the nucleus of an empire on the shores of the Pacific, destined, according to all probability, to outstrip, in population and in all other elements of wealth, most of the older States on the Atlantic side of the

continent.
The progress of California is, indeed, astonishing; and the continued emigration thither, comprising as it does the most valuable portion of our people from all parts, and from every State in the Union, augurs that, before a quarter of a century shall have elapsed, there will be an empire established on the shores of the Pacific, which, by itself, would be entitled to rank among the nations of the world as a power of consequence. As a general thing, the emigrants who go thither are of the best description. They must possess energy, otherwise they would not go there; and they must have some means, otherwise they could not afford to pay the expenses of such a long voyage. It is men of energy and men of means, small or large, which California requires for the full developement of her extraordinary resources. With a large population of this kind, she must, in the nature of things, become an

important State before long. We perceive by the journals of California that the people generally believe that Congress has not done its duty towards them-that it has been neglectful of their interests. The complaint is, we think, well founded. The national Legislature, to be sure, has done something for that new State, but not enough. It wants a mint, and a mint it must have; and the wonder is that one has not been established there before this. Untiit is old enough to take care of itself, the protect ing arm of the federal government should be extended over it. As it is, California has grown and prospered independently of the general government, and without any assistance from it. Indeed, its admission as a State was granted more in the light of a favor, than accorded as a matter of right and justice. She was dragged into the abolition quarrels between the North and South, and might well have exclaimed, "A plague on both your houses," for she had nothing to do with them. This neglest should not be continued. California has within herself all theelements of sovereignty distinct and separate from the United States, and were she to set up on her account to-morrow as a separate nation, no power that the United States possesses could bring her within the Union, if she pleased to remain out of it. This is evident. California, therefore, should receive more attention than has hitherto been bestowed upon her, as what she might do. she, perhaps, will do, and such a calamity ought by all means to be avoided.

THE ITALIAN OPERA-SALARIES OF ARTISTS .-In a recent number of the HERALD, we took occasion to present to the public a statement showing the enormously high remuneration exacted by opera singers in New York, compared with what the same persons had received for their professional services in Europe and Havana. This information we derived from the Astor Theatre concern, as being in part explanatory of its decline and failure, under Max Maretzek; but we are now favored with a counter-statement, contradicting the assertion that artists are better paid here than elsewhere, and showing that, on the contrary, in some instances. their services are not so liberally rewarded in New York as they had been in Europe. We subjoin

some of the comparisons :-Bettini rec'd in Madrid, five years ago, per month.. \$600 900 2.000 \$6,000, per month...... New York, from Max Maretzek, sum-

per month 800

New York, summer season, per mo. 1,000
winter 1,200
The contraito received in Havana, per month 400

-And so, in like ratio, with the salaries of the orchestra and chorus, which are said to be generally better paid in Havana than in New York. This statement conflicts with that which we received from the Astor Theatre source, and we do not presume to say which is the most authentic, but leave it an open matter, in the event of the public taking any interest and requiring more information on the subject. In the meantime we see that the season of the Union Italian Opera Company is advertised to open next week, and that of the Astor Opera House the following week, so that the frequenters of operatic performances will have an opportunity of testing and comparing the relative management and merits of the rival establishments.

MUSICAL ARTISTS IN NEW YORK .- The musical artists at present in the city, are numerous and distinguished. We never had so many of them. We have Jenny Lind at the Union Hotel, and we are informed she does not intend to leave for Europe till May. Whether she will sing again in this city does not appear. At the Clarendon Hotel, on the other side of the same square, we have Catherine Hayes; and she, too, dees not appear to have any definite arrangement made for the future, and we are left in ignorance whether she will sing here in Italian opera, or proceed at once to the South. We have Steffanone in the city; also Radiali, Rettini, Marini, and several other artists of both sexes. Some of them are " bright partienlar stars," and some shine with diminished ray, They are of all magnitudes, from the first to the seventh, and have each their peculiar lustre, differing from each other, as one star differs from another star in glory. Then we have got th Hutchinson family, supported chiefly by the abolitionists and socialists; Mrs. Bostwick, whose concerts are sustained by members of the church; the Philharmonic concepts, attended by the members of the church; and two houses of negro ministrelsy, attended by both saints and sinners. What a galaxy of art ! It seems as if we had got the music of all the spheres in Gotham.

THE BET ON CIRCULATION .- We will be explicit. The Times, a penny paper, has asserted again and again, that our daily circulation has diminished since its advent into the world. We assert the coatrary; and we are willing to test the truth of the assertion by a bet of \$100 or \$500—the money to be appropriated, by which ever party wins it, to the benefit of the poor Hungarians. Does he understand us now?

SALE OF PEWS IN REV. HENRY WARD BEECHES CHURCH -- According to advertisement, the sale of the reme nder of the pews in the church of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, took place last evening; but not by auction, as was expected from the former sale. It was a quiet affair, without any excitement or anxiety to purchase. There were very few in attendance. There was an atundance of seats left undisposed of. There was no premium beyond the regular fixed price.

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.

Superior Court. Before Chief Justice Oakley. TWENTIETH DAY.

Jan. 10 .- Mrs. Forrest was in court, accompanied by also in court, as usual, with his counsel and other friends. At the sitting of the Court, Mr. O'Conor proceeded to read the depositions of John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, which were as follows:—

which were as follows:

John W. Forney, of the city of Philadelphia, editor, aged 34 years and upwards, being duly and publicly sworn pursuant to the directions hereto annexed, and examined on the part of the plaintiff, doth depose and say as follows, to wit:

First.—To the first interrogatory he saith: My name is John W. Forney, aged thirty-four years, by occupation an editor I reside in the city of Philadelphia, and have resided there six years and upwerds. I am a married man.

Eccond.—To the second interrogatory.

man.

Second.—To the second interrogatory he saith: I do know Edwin Forrest, who is by profession a tragedian. I have known him about fifteen years. I have been during all that time on the most intimate confidential, and friendly relations with him, and am so still.

Third.—To the third interrogatory he saith: I am and have been within and during the last two years extensively circuited by the state of the second of th editor of a newspaper extensively circulated in the State of Pennsylvania. The name of the said paper is the Pennylvanian.

Fourth.—To the fourth interrogatory he saith; I have looked at the paper now exhibited to me and annexed to the commission marked A; I believe it is the copy of a letter written by me—a private letter by me to userge Roberts, of the Boston times. I believe it to be a true copy. The said Edwin Forcest was not present when I wrote the said letter; he did not see it; it was sent of without being exhibited to him I told him I had written it, directly after I had written it; there were two parsages in the letter which showed that it was written with his cognizance. The said Edwin Forcest and myself spoke of writing such a letter beforehand, but did not go into details, and while the letter sent, no doubt, met Mr. Forcest's approvel, he never-saw it before it was sent, to the best of my knowledge; but of that I am perfectly certain; I got an answer to that letter. I wrote the letter by Edwin Forcest's authority. He did ascent to my writing it. I wrote that letter to a person that I believed to be a gentleman, in confidence, for the purpose of vindicating a valued friend whom I believed to be an injured man. I had a reply to my letter to Mr. Roberts from him, cordially seconding the suggestions which I made to him; that letter is now lost or mislaid. That's all I have to say.

"Examination taken, reduced to writing, and by the writness subscribed and sworn to, this twenty-second day of December. 1851, before me.

"OS WALD THOMPSON.

President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

of the city and county of Philadelphia."

Mr. O'Conor then proposed to read the letter of Forney to Geo. Roberts.

Mr. Van Buren objected to the reading of the letter, Fourth.—To the fourth interrogatory he saith; I

President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Of the city and county of Philadelphia."

Mr. O'Conor then proposed to read the letter of Forney to Geo. Roberts.

Mr. Van Buren objected to the reading of the letter, as the original was not shown to the witness at the time the depositions were taken. The fact should be affirmatively proved that the suggestions were made by Mr. Forrest. In order to connect or charge a party with the acts of another, that other should be appedically shown to be his agent. Mr. Van Buren then read from the deposition, where the deponent states that Mr. Forrest was not present when the letter was written, and that he did not see it before it was sent. Mr. O'Conor chennedd that they were not bound to produce to the deponent the original, and he would read the depositions of George Roberts, of the Baston Times, to show that he had received a letter from J. W. Forney. Mr. O'Conor then read the depositions of Mr. Roberts, in which he admitted having received a letter from Mr. Forney, but refused to preduce it.

Mr. Van Buren replied, and contended that the rule of law was, that they were compelled to produce the original to a witness on the stand, and he was not aware that tright was waived by the fact of a paper being issued under commission. That a letter was written by the deponent to George Roberts there was no doubt; but that any suggestions came from Mr. Forrest, is wholly the supposition of the counsel.

The Chief Justice said that it was not necessary that the original letter should be produced, either here or in Philadelphia; it is quite clear the original must be produced unless its absence is properly accounted for. If it is lost or destroyed, its production must be dispensed with. Mr. Roberts refused to produce it, and these were no means to compel him, and the matter examb sefore the Court as a lext letter. As to the other objection, he confessed that when there is evidence that a particular letter is written by authority of a party, there is written by authority of a party, now desires to cliuch the nail, is to obtain in some way an admission from Jamisson. I named you to him, as a safe, steady, and intelligent friend, and he never will forget whatever you may do for him, in this, to him most vital matter. He suggests that you might institute intimate relations with J., and then induce him, either in your presence, or in company, to admit as a thing to be proud of, his connection with Mrs. F. He is find of a glass, and possibly, in a convivial mood, might become communicative. No harm will come to him; he is game too small for Forrest; and any admission ho may make, may be important only as alding an injured man in getting relieved from a hateful bond. Can you manage this thing, my friend? It will require skill and caution, and if successful, will warmly endear you to Forrest. He is nearly crazy at the idea of being placed in his present position; but he will spend haif be is worth to be released from it. This matter must be kept secret. Above all, do not name me in connection with it—excuse me for troubling you in regard to it. My ardent attachment to glorious Forrest must be my excuse. Now, won't you help to relieve him?

It would help in the matter, probably, to know that John Green the actor, now in New Orleans, is the warm.

It would help in the matter, probably, to know that John Green the actor, now in New Orleans, is the warm friend of Forrest, and may know Jamieson well. You can use your own discretion in letting him know the facts, and invoking his sid. This letter is addressed to you in the knowledge of Forrest.

Please write as soon after receipt as you can find opportunity to look about you.

With kind regards, I am, dear Roberts,
Yours, very truly.

JNO. W. FORNEY.

GEO. ROBERTS, Esq. PHILADELPHIA, Jahuary 25th, 1860.

Mr. O'Conor then proposed to read the depositions of Cept. Howard. Mr. Van Buren objected, on the grounds that the deponent refused to answer several of the cross interregatories. He referred to 3 Hill, 4 Wendell, 268, and Washington Reporte, 324.

that the deponent refused to answer several of the cross interregatories. He referred to 3 lill, 4 Wendell, 268, and Washington Reporte, 324.

Mr O'Conor remarked that until the depositions of Anna Flowers were made, the plaintiff had no idea that such a charge as she deposed to could have been made against her, even though they have a witness who overheard the conversation of Anna Flowers in the house in Mercer street at the time of her sending the notes to Mrs. Forrest. He, (Mr. O'Conor) therefore, had issued the commission to Galifornia to examine Capt Howard, although they had hopes that, as a seafaring man, he might return and be examined at this trial. In reference to the fact of Capt. Howard, who was a married man, and much attached to his wife, paying \$75 to stiff the charge of Anna Flowers against him, he (Mr. O'Conor) said the records of our criminal courts show that one or more members of the New York bar are, at present, undergoing imprisonment in the State prison for aiding when of abandoned character in exacting money, under the fear of exposure arising from such charges.

Mr. Van Buren said, no doubt the counsel depended upon his ability to destroy the character of Anna Dempsey for truth, without the necessity of calling Capt. Howard and to the stand. The charges in the cases referred to by Mr. O'Conor, with respect to the implication of seme unfortunate members of the protession, he believed were parily true, and the parties submitted to the exactions rather than that the charges should become matter of public notoriety. He continued to contend against the admissibility of the interrogatories, on the ground sirrady stated. He attached more importance to the lact of Mrs. Forrest keeping Anna Flowers in her house after a knowledge of the circumstance communicated to her; so too as to the fact of her keeping up an intimacy with Capt. Howard, and conversing with him on the subject, as well size as to Barney McCabe—he attached, he said, more importance to those circumstances than to any actual guilt

cordance with the authorities; but he would, however, take an exception.

The Chief Justice —I admit the evidence in accordance with the authorities, but against my own judgment Margaret Lingstreet was then examined by Mr. O'Conor, and deposed—I reside at 90 Sixteenth street; my husbend's name is Samuel Longstrest; he is the owner of No. 162 where Mrs. Forrest resided; I knew Mrs. Underwood formerly Mrs. Bedford; she came over to sek when the house would be ready for Mrs. Forrest moved in; it was before Mrs. Forrest moved in; it can't earl by long exactly; the colored woman was classified. move in; it was before Mrs. Forrest moved in; I can't say how long exactly; the colored woman was cleaning the house for the incoming tenant; I had at that timesome conversation with Mrs. Underwood about Mrs. Forrest; limited of her what kind of a woman Mrs. Forrest was: she said she was a very nice woman—sne had known her from her chitchhood; that was the au swer she made; she raid nothing against her in any way, in that conversation! I herer had any other conversation with her except one morning she came to the basement door to sak me to send my milkonan; that's an that passed that time; at any time while Mrs. Underwood was there, and before the was married, I never heard her say a word against hir Forrest, I never popke to her except on those two occasions. Q.—Did you ever ask this woman who were all those gentlemen with the hairy

faces, that were coming to see Mrs. Forrest? A.—No, sir; I never inquired of her if one of those gentlemen with the batry face was Mr. Forrest; I never had any other conversation with her but these two.

Gross-examined.—Mrs. Forrest had not come in to the house at the time of the first conversation; the had moved in when she came to ask me to send the milkman; I did not know who she was? —Did you ask her who she was? A.—No. Q.—Do you recollect asking her if she was Mrs. Forrest's mother? A.—No, sir, I rever did; I never saw Mr. Forrest until he came to our house, three or four weeks age.

Q.—Had you say curiosity to see him? A.—No. sir—never had; I have no curiosity to see gentlemen—there is plexty of them Q.—Have you spoken to Mrs. Forrest about this matter? A.—I have sworn in it once before—before Mayor Woodhull in the City Hall. Mrs. Forrest was present, and another lady and a gentleman; I never see hairy-faced men go in there (laughter); there was a lady and gentleman bearded with Mrs. Forrest.

Q.—Did that gentleman answer this description? A.—I didn't observe much; I have other business to attend to; I have not seen men go in there more than in other houses; I have seen gentlemen go there with letters; I have never seen men with long hair on their faces going in er coming out of that house; I retire to bed about eleven o'clock.

To Mr. O'Conor—Mr. Longstreet was present at the

have never seen men with long hair on their faces going in or coming out of that house; I retire to bed about eleven o'clock.

To Mr. O'Conor—Mr. Longstreet was present at the first interview between me and Mrs. Underwoed

Bamuel Longstreet (the husband of the lady who had just left the stand) deposed—I let the house in Sixteenth street to Mrs. Forrest; she came and took the house; some gentleman was with her; before hiring it she gave me a reference to Mr. Lawson. I called on him and satisfied myself; I think it was in September she came to hir ethe house, and took it from October; at the time the moved in I think the painters were not done, and same little fixing was to be done about the doors; the hell of the front door. I recollect, was not hung; it might have been three or four days before it was hung; I think my eldest brother, Archibaid Oraig Longstreet, was working in the house for me; he is going to California but is not gone yet; I have seen Mrs. Underwood a good many times; I was present when she called to enquire about the house being ready; she was talking to me; I can't recollect who answered her as to when the house would he ready; my wife asked Mrs. Underwood what sort of a woman Mrs. Forrest was, and she said she was a very nice woman; she had known her from her childhoed—or something like that. Q.—Did she say anything at all disrespectful? A —Not in the least; I never heard any such enquiry made by my wife as who were all those hairy faced men.

Crose-xamined — I was not present at the second interview; it was about a week after Mrs. Forrest got into the house that it was ready; I don't recollect whother, after Mrs. Forrest got in they used the fecut door; it does occur to me now that they used the heasement door a day or two; I always went in that way, as it is impressed on my mind the front door was painted; I can't say that I ever aw Mrs. Forrest go by in the basement.

To Mr. O'Conor—I own a number of houses, and was pretty busy at that time. Mr. O'Conor then produced

not a nurse all the time; part of the time I had a nurse and part of the time I was alone, except the ordinary

sorvants.

Q.—When Mrs. Forrest staid all night, was it at her own suggestion or your request?

A.—It was an agreement between ourselvee, that I was to send for her whenever I wished; I was very Ill at the time; she usually slept with me; she came for that purpose; when I had a nurse it was Mrs. Benson usually; Mrs. Benson was with me six weeks from the time of my confinement; I was three months unable to leave my room; I remember on one occasion Mrs. Forrest being sent for very late; Mr. Willis had been out, and same to my room, as he always did, before geing up stairs; I told him I was too ill to be left alone all night, and asked him to go or send for Mrs. Forrest; he wrote a note to her, and sent it by John Kent, who was then a servant in our house; Mrs. Forrest came down staid with me in my room all night, took breakfast with us, and went away about 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning; there was one occasion, while Mrs. Benson was with me, that Mrs. Forrest came to sit up with me; I was very ill: I heard Mrs. Forrest's voice in the entry; it was at my request that she came, but I did not see her that night; I think she came about 10 o'clock; it had been the agreement that she should come about that time; we had no occasion to send John for her that time; we had no occasion to send John for her that time; we had no occasion to send John for her that night; she had been there in the morning, when the agreement was made.

Q.—Do you know where Mrs. Forrest slept? A.—The only place she could have slept was in that same room (the one which she before occupied); is diagram of Mr. Willis's house produced I think this is a fair representation of the house; the door leading from the passage into Mr. Willis' should yis kept lecked; the room marked Integene's room was occupied by Mr. Willis' daughter.

Q.—Could John Kent, when going up stairs, see the Q - When Mrs. Forrest staid all night, was it at her

marked Integene's room was occupied by Mr. Willis' daughter.

Q —Could John Kent, when going up stairs, see the door of Mrs. Forrest's room, and the door of Imogene's room, before be got on the upper landing? A —He could not see Mrs Forrest's door, he could see Imogene's door when he got on the landing; Imogene occupied her room all this time, and was home and in her room the night Mrs. Forrest came; Mr. Willis has no other child of his first wife living; that evening that I was unwell, and Mrs. Forrest reput up stairs, I remember Mrs. Forrest, as I was told, went away early next morning, before breakfast; I was very ill, and I wanted to have some friend with me; my nurse and I had a warm dispute about Mrs. Forrest coming; the felt for me, lest I should talk too much; she pactited me by telling me Mrs. Forrest should come, but, in the evening, when Mrs. Forrest arrived, she would not let her come into my room, because I was too ill to be left in the care of another, she being responsible for me.

in to be lett in the care of another, she being responsible for me.

Q —When had you first any intimation that Mr. Forres; was hostile to your knaband, or had any jealousy obim? A —I think it was in January, 1850. Q.—How did that intimation come to you? A —I received a let ter, which told me so; I could only guess where it came from; it was an anonymous one, there were some things in it which made me quite certain where it came from. Q—Have you ever learned from your husband, before that day, of any jealousy on the part of Mr Forrest? A.—Not of him, sir. Q.—In all your friendly visits and intercourse with Mrs. Forrest, did you ever see her in any degree affected with liquor? A.—Never, sir. Q.—Did you ever hear any unchaste or immodest expression from her? A.—Never, Q.—Did you ever notice any immedest act on her part—that she was too free with gettlemen? A.—No, sir, certainly not.

Q — Did you madam, ever spend one whole night at Mrs. Forrest's house at Twenty-second street? A.—I did, sir, it was some nime about the autumn of 1848, and I believe Mr. Forrest was not at home, neither was my husband thers; we were all invited, Mr. Willis Mr. blebard Wills, and myself, by Mrs. Forrest, to spend the evening; we all dined at our house, and drank tea together before we went. Mr. P. Willis had an engage.

believe Mr. Forrest was not at home, neither was my bushand there; we were all invited, Mr. Willis, Mr. bichard Willis, and myself, by Mrs. Forrest, to spend the evening; we all dined at our house, and drank tea together before we went; Mr. N. P. Willis had an engagement and did not go, Mr. Richard Willis and I went, I do not remember what time it was; we got there about eight or nine o'clock; there were about twenty persons; there were repersal gendlemen and ladies there; I do not remember their names; Mrs. Voorhies was there; I think Parke Godwin, vas there, I remember Mrs. Godwin, Dr. Drwey was there and I have an impression that his lady was there also; most of the parcy went about 11 o'clock or so; I moved tog on that time also; we were asked to stay longer because Mrs. Forrest or Mrs. Voorhies whiched to try over reme music with Mr. Richard Willis who had with him several books of original measureript music not printed, he had been studying motic in Germany for several years and this was his own composition; air Voorhies was there and remained; and Mr. I beloson, who had a very line has been your, aim remained with as; that was nist the company that tensained; we had some supper, and Mr. Voorhies and Mr. I beloson left after supper, which was very late. I appears after two o cicck. I should have each only it rained very hand, Mrs. Forrest effected to call up her retvent, or asked us to stay all night, and it had you had been to the late that the supplies after the ocities of the original manual to be a serve had a supplied to the best of the top the the best of the not been to the late.

I think my odest barbar. Archibold, Craig Longitoric, formula but francis, but fran

see anything to induce you to believe Mr. Forrest was jesious of his wife.

A.—I heard the night before that he had met Mr. Willis in the street

Mr. Van Buren —Never mind that. Question re-

Mr Van Buren—Never mind that. Question repeated.

Mrs. Willis.—I understood quite the contrary; I never before that heard that he had the slightest jealousy or suspicion of his wife, I never remember to have met Mr. Forrest after May, 1849, except in the street.

To Mr. O'Conor.—There were two other ladies who visited me as frequently as Mrs. Forrest; one was Mrs. Richards, the other Miss Lynch; they made their visits at different times of the day, so that I should always have company; Mrs. Richards is the lady in court, near Mrs. Forrest.

Mrs. Willis asked if she might say one word about hirs. Forrest diping at her house so frequently, and then said,

Forrest dining at her house so frequently, and then said, it was at my request; and Mrs. Forrest and Mr. Willies returned immediately after dinner, and always took ten in my room; part of the time my mother was on a visit with me The court then adjourned to ten o'clock on Monday

For Liverroom.—The U. S. M. steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, left yesterday, for Liverpool She takes out 49 passergers and a large amount of specie.

FOR CHAGRES .-- The U. S. M. steamship Ohio, Captain Schenck, took her departure yesterday, for Chagres. She carries a very large number of paspengers.

BOISTEROUS PASSAGE -- The ship Rip Van Winkle. Capt Lowber, from Liverpool, Dec. 1st, had a succession of heavy westerly gales. On the 20th of Dec . while lying to in a heavy gale from the northwest, upon the star board tack, a sea struck her on the starboard bow, which carried away her cutwater and swept the decks of the long boat, spare spars, hatches, ralls and Lulwarks, and stove the main hatch house and broke the stoves. The gale also sprung her main mast, and did other damage. Seve-ral of her men were badly bruised, and Capt L. had his collar house broken short off, which prevented his attenda-ing to the duties of the ship for nearly three weeks.

LAUNCH.—The clipper ship Tornado, built for Captain O R. Mumford, will be launched at Green Point, Williams burg, from the yard of Meesrs, John Williams & Co., to-morrow, at about 12 o'cicek.

morrow, at about 12 o'cicek.

10 THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

EIRS-I beg leave, through your columns, to call the attention of commercial men to an improved rudder and fixtures applied to the new propeiler South Carelina, just completed under my superintendence for a Charleston company. The whole arrangement, I believe, is original with me; and its successful operation upon our trial trip to day, warrants me in placing it before the public. I do this not to gain notoriety; but I trust I may have the credit of wishing to add my mite to general information upon ocean navigation in connection with propellers. propellers.

I claim that it is the lightest rudder ever applied to s

propeller—the strongest, cheapest, most effective, and easiest worked—and it is, moreover, perfectly secure from being carried away by a sea, or the ship striking

It may be seen in miniature, applied to a model of the ship on board, pier foot of North Moore street, North river. Those who feel any curiosisy or interest in such matters are invited to inspect it. The South Carelina leaves for Charleston on Wednesday, the 14th I have not patented it, and it is offered to the public; as also any information desired upon the subject Respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. H. TUCKER, Jr., Charleston, S. C., New York, Jan. 8th, 1862.

Supreme Court-Special Term.

Refore Judge Edwards.

Jan. 10.—Decissors—Jasesh T Morthland vs. Johnson
La Farge, 4c.—Motion for injunction granted.

Joseph Aimeld vs. John Bowns—Motion to atrike out
unswer as sham, denied, without costs.

Jonathan Witt and others vs. Joseph Bidleman and others.

Motion to strike out parts of the answer as irrevalent

- granted, with \$10 costs.

Samuel Ford vs. Warren Beman. - \$10 costs of the motion sliewed to the piatntiff. tion allowed to the piaintiff.

John Pichering is Wm. Richmiller.—Ordered that the plaintiff a damages be assessed by a jury.

Andrew M. Curtis vs. Relecca L. Curtis.—Motion for all mony and counsel fee dented

Samuel Onking is George F. Mills and another.—Motion denied, with liberty to renew the same on notice to the Sterits.

the Sherill.

The Rebuilding of Washington Market.—In the case of Bertin very late 1 the ught in the better plan to remain Q — Do you know shy Mr Willis did not send for you!
A — I only know from what he has those told me.
Mr O Court—1 hat won't do We must have that from himself.

Witness continued.—No carriage came for me; Mr.
Bichard While, Mrs Forrest, Mrs. Vcorhies and myself