The New York State Colonization Society.

Last evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, the New York Colonization Society met at Tripler Hall. The building was crowded in every part. Anson G. Phelps, Esq., presided. The stage was filled with clergymen and other gentlemen, among whom were ex-Mayor Woodhull, and Mr. Copway, the Indian chief.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Woods, of Andover.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. Moses Allen, was then read by himself. The document was permitted to be carried away out of the room before the reporters could see it. If gentlemen who had charge of these matters, would only have the documents printed beforehand, and slips of them ready for the reporters, they would be serving themselves more than they imagine.

The Secretary, Rev. Mr. Pinney, formerly governor of one of the colonies of the society, then read the annual report of the society, of which the following is an abstract:—

Four of the life members, and constant benefactors of this society, Messrs. James Johnston and Jubel Terbell, of this city, Miss Elizabeth Arden, of Morristown, New Jersey, and Rev. Seth Williston, D. D. of Durham, have been removed from us by death in the course of the year. By three of them, the New York State Colonization Society has received as a dying testimonial of approval small bequests. During the same period the Parent Society have been deprived of the counsels and prayers of some of its noblest supporters and most active friends. Of these, especial mention is made in its annual report of the Hon. John Keer, of Mississippi, John McDonough, of New Orleans, Jonathan Hyde, of Bath, Maine, and Rev. C. C. Cuyle, D. D., of Phil adelphia.

AGENCIES.

Greater success has attended the efforts to obtain valuable agents, than in the preceding years. The Rev. N. Sheiden has continued his labors as health permitted in the northern part of the State. Capt. George Barker has, with much success, given up his services in this city for three months. The Rev. J Morris Pease, engaged by us in July, was soon transferred to a larger field under the American Colonization Society, and has proved a valuable and acceptable laborer.

The Rev. P. C. Oakley, with the consent of the Presiding Bishop and Conference of the M. E. Church, assumed an agency for that denomination throughout the State, and has labored with great assiduity and great usefulness durig the whole year. Toward the close of the year commissions were given to Rev. Mr. Betts of the Reformed Dutch Church, and the Rev. Moses Chase, for the northern counties of the State, from whom reports have not yet been received.

PROGRESS.

As manifested in the treasury report just read, the income of the society, not aided as last year by legacies, shows a most gratifying increase, especially from donations and church collections. Last year, the income was $17,000; this year it is $26,000. The donations last year from this State, were $9,147 64. The donations this year from this State, are $14,380 08—being an increase of $5,548 44 in the donations alone. The number of applicants for aid to emigrate from the free States, and the State of New York especially, has decidedly increased.

EXPEDITIONS.

Emigrants have been aided by this society in four expeditions, viz:—

By the Liberia packet	in July		2
" " Bark Edgar	" October		32
" " Siberia packet	" December		5
" " Sea Mew	" March		14
Making a total of			53

In addition to which, over $6,000 were paid to the treasurer of the parent society.

EXPEDITIONS BY THE A. C. S.

Four expeditions, viz:—

Liberia packet, July 4th—Baltimore	56
December 2d—Baltimore	38
Brig Alida, February 13th—New Orleans	139
Bark Baltimore, April 10—Savannah	126
	359
	53
Total	412

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE GENERALLY.

The parent society, in their annual report, make a most encouraging exhibit of the year's operations. Their receipts were $64,600 or 25 per cent. more than the previous year, from legacies, and from emigrants, or the benefactors who emancipate them, there were reported $14,000 and $10,000, respectively. After meeting all expenses, their former debt was reduced from $1,2000 to $7,000. The parent society has also secured from Congress an appropriation in payment of a claim for the expenses of the recaptured slaves of the bark Pons, in 1840, of which the New York State Society furnished more than $6,000, not hitherto acknowledged among its expenditures, and for which remuneration is provided in the above appropriation. In Africa, affairs have progressed encouragingly. A final purchase has been made of the line of sea coast as far northwesterly as is desirable, and including the great slave factories at Gallinas. The government of Liberia has maintained its successful course, not only at peace, but as a successful peacemaker between the contending nations of the Vey, Goula, and Boosay tribes. Agriculture has received a noble impulse by the successful introduction of horses from the interior of Africa. The attempt of a company in England to extend cotton planting on the coast of Africa, while unsuccessful elsewhere, has succeeded well in Liberia. An exploring tour has been undertaken up the St. John's river to its source, from which we may anticipate interesting information. Various explorations are now in progress from different portions of Africa, north, south, and east, from which better acquaintance may be hoped respecting unknown regions. State legislative action has been invoked in many parts of the United States, with much promise of success. Having closed a year of unexampled prosperity, we commence another of even greater promise; and are called upon to remember with gratitude His mercy who giveth strength to the feeble, and leadeth his people in a way they know not.

The Secretary then read the following letter from the Hon. Mr. Everett:—

CAMBRIDGE, May 5, 1851.

REV. JOHN B. PINNEY,
Secretary of the New York Colonization Society.

I much regret that it is not in my power to attend the anniversary of your Society. I have ever thought that its great object was second to no one of the philanthropic enterprises of the day. Such, I think, would have been the universal opinion, had not the project of colonizing the coast of Africa been considered (naturally enough in this country) almost exclusively in reference to the condition of the colored population of the United States, and for this reason been involved in the painful and alarming controversies connected with that subject.

I am quite aware that a prosperous colony of colored people, who have principally emigrated from the United States to the coast of Africa, must stand in very important relations toward this country. It affords a place to which Africans, captured by our cruisers on board slave ships, could be conveyed, with the best prospect of being soon restored to their original homes. Such a colony greatly favors emancipation in the South, as many of the States have passed laws which forbid the emancipation of slaves, unless provision is made for their removal. Finally, such a colony presents an opportunity to the free colored population of the Union greatly to improve their condition, by emigrating to a region where they will stand in the same position as the whites in this country. In this last point of view, the emigration of our black population to Africa appears to me as much entitled to the countenance and aid of their friends, as the emigration to this country of the oppressed and destitute inhabitants of Ireland or Germany. These are certainly very important points, in which the colonization of Africa bears upon the condition of the colored population of the United States. But when we look at its influence upon the African continent itself, far more important benefits disclose themselves.

Notwithstanding all that has been done for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, it is still largely carried on from the coast of Africa. I am not of those who believe that the squadrons of the maritime powers, which cruise upon the coasts of that unfated continent, have rendered no real service towards its suppression. On the contrary, I am persuaded that but for them it would have indefinitely increased. It is, however, notorious that the trade is still carried on extensively south of the equator, and that large numbers of slaves are annually smuggled into Brazil and Cuba. But wherever a colony has been established upon the coast, it has exterminated the trade within the limits of its jurisdiction. In this way the colonies of Sierra Leone and Liberia have caused it wholly to disappear along a line of coast fully equal in extent to that of the United States, from Portland to Charleston, S. C. I take it, the recent acquisition of Gallinas by the government of Liberia puts the last hand to this operation. It seems to me that any person, who will candidly consider this result, will admit the vast importance of colonizing the coast, and will conceive a more sanguine hope than he has ever done before, of the final extirpation of the foreign slave trade, and that within the life time of persons now in being.

But even this is but the commencement of an operation of still greater importance. The condition of Africa, among the greatest scandals of the civilized world. Its population is variously estimated at from sixty to ninety millions of whom nine-tenths are in a state of abject slavery. The foreign slave trade, which still exists on the Southwestern and Eastern coasts and on the Northeastern frontier, by the way of Egypt, is supplied with its victims by means of the domestic slave trade, which prevails, in its worst forms, through all the central portions of Africa. This traffic not only supersedes almost all other commerce, and thereby deprives Africa of the civilizing influences of a mutually beneficial intercourse between neighboring States and foreign nations, but, by rendering property and life insecure, it contributes in many other ways to keep the native races steeped in a ferocious and sanguinary barbarism. Naturally all the natives of Africa, with whom we are acquainted, are of an impressible and docile character. Although there are numerous varieties in this, as in every other great branch of the human family, I consider the opinion that the African races, in the aggregate, are inferior in intellect to the other races, as a gross error. But I see no possibility of effecting a salutary change in their present degraded condition, except through the influence of civilized colonies of colored men on the coast, gradually extending their influence to the tribes of the interior. The climate, thus far, has raised an insuperable barrier to the establishment of settlements of white men, who would, under any circumstances, be but suspected visitants. The same cause will, probably, prevent the extension of a legitimate commerce with the interior of Africa through the ordinary channels. In this state of things, I cannot but see the hand of a wise and gracious Being, (whose moral government of our race is characterized by nothing more than the constant effort to educe good from evil,) in training up, in foreign countries, a portion of the natives and descendants of Africa in the arts and improvements of life, and thus preparing them to be the missionaries of civilization and christianity to the benighted races of the interior. To accomplish this great object will not certainly be the work of a day or a generation. The great designs of Providence are not usually so accomplished. But there are circumstances of manifest congeniity between the great work and the instruments, and when this is the case, the history of civilized Europe and America shows that the most stupendous results are brought about with amazing rapidity.

When the operation of civilizing the African continent shall have made some progress, the most auspicious consequences may be anticipated in the condition of her children and descendants throughout the world. If it be true that the stream cannot rise higher than the fountain, it is not less true that its natural tendency is to rise as high. The abject condition of the descendants of Africa in foreign lands, had its origin and has been perpetuated by their abject condition at home. As long as the natives of Britain were held as slaves at home, they were carried and sold as slaves abroad. When the native tribes of Africa shall have been raised by civilization and Christianity to a level with the inhabitants generally of Christendom, I have no doubt that a final and happy solution will take place of the dreadful problem which is presented by their condition in foreign countries.

These are the views which, if I had been able to attend the meeting of the 8th instant, I should have endeavored to illustrate and enforce. Firmly believing in the practicability of the great results which I have briefly indicated, and not less firmly convinced of the immediate benefits accruing to our colored population from the establishment of colonies on the coast of Africa, I have ever regarded it as a work entitled to the countenance and aid of all good patriots and good men.

With the best wishes for the success of your anniversary meeting, I remain, dear sir, respectfully and faithfully yours, EDWARD EVERETT.

Rev. Dr. TYNG then addressed the meeting. He said it was thirty-two years since he first attended a meeting of a colonization society, and for thirty-two years he had, through evil report and good report, stood by one of the grandest and noblest associations the world ever saw. And though thirty years experience of it had not brought him to a period of life when the blood might well grow chill, still he was this evening as warmly attached as ever to the principles of the association. From every quarter they had received encouragement, and, above all, from Africa itself. In this society there were no disorganizers, to shatter the fair vessel of public order, and dash to pieces the crystal vase of domestic peace. (Cheers.) They had no foreign hired agents who came from lands whose institutions were degrading to humanity. He saw the time when the cause swept the dust; but, thank God, it stood in a different position now. The association had sent 10,000 emigrants to Liberia, and these were spreading a majestic influence of Christianity and civilization among a population of 150,000 more. It is true, they had to fight every inch of the ground; but it was a noble contest, and many of the good and great of the land were enlisted on the side of the association—the side of law and order. They had heard read the letter of a man who was an honor to his country and his kind. He taught him Latin in his youth, and he never heard him utter any other sentiment than that of order and obedience to the laws. (Cheers.) He held in his hand some of the leaves of the Upas tree. [Holding up the speeches of George Thompson and others.] He was one of those men who were denounced for their adherence to the law and the constitution. There was a great enlightener somewhere on this continent, who took the title of "Member of the British Parliament"—a man who came from among men elevated in character, and claiming to rank with them.—He would now read for them extracts from some of the speeches of that gentleman. [Here Dr. Tyng read extracts from the speeches of Thompson, denouncing the pulpit and the press of the United States in the grossest language. The speeches have already appeared in the *Herald*.] The reverend gentleman then proceeded to defend the character of the clergy, and asked if the 30,000 ministers of the United States, whom George Thompson described as bread and butter parsons and lickspittal priests, were not as likely to form a correct and dispassionate judgment upon the question now agitating the country, as any other men in this country or in any other country! And when the wretched man hurled his reproach at such men as the venerable friend (Rev. Dr. Woods) now before them, whose head was a crown of glory, did it not fall like a feeble and a broken weapon! There was another man whose education and whose associations in life ought to have taught him better—born as he was in the noble Bay State, and brought up on the banks of the Merrimac. He (Dr. Tyng) was born in the same glorious State of Massachusetts, and he was sorry to find a man from such a State ascribing the conduct pursued by the clergy and other conscientious men to the "magnetic influence of bales of cotton." There was a time when bales of cotton did help to secure the liberty of this country. (Cheers.) The gentleman no doubt held the maxim that had descended from Horace Walpole, and seemed to be cherished by many in the present day, that "every man has his price." He would like to know how much cotton would purchase his venerable friends, Dr. Cox and Dr. Spring, who had been mentioned by name by the slanderers. There was not enough in all the upland of Georgia, to purchase the souls of these men, or induce them to say what they did not believe. But he held in his hand another paper, in which Dr. Tyng was described as "a man whose pro-slavery sentiments were a disgrace to his ancestors." His father, he was proud to say, was an ornament to his country, and one of the first things he taught him, was to obey the constitution, and to respect the federal government of the country. He taught him also a higher law—a law to which all human laws ought to conform; but there was nothing more explicitly enjoined, by that higher law, than submission to the laws of our country. (Cheers.) If this was to disgrace his New England parentage, by pro-slavery sentiments, he would continue to disgrace it till the silver cord was loosened, and he went to his long home. Was popularity his object? What was to prevent his going to the Tabernacle, and there receiving crowns of laurels that he never could win in the despised Colonization Society. That was the popular course, and why did he not take it in conjunction with Jay and Tappan? Because in his conscience he did not agree with it, and he thought the continuation of the slavery of the black man was better than such liberation as they proposed to accomplish for him. (Cheers.) He verily believed that had those men kept off their hands, 100,000 of the victims of slavery would now be free, where they could enjoy their freedom. The Colonization Society was the only possible solution to the question. There were 50,000 blacks in the free States, and this was the great obstacle in their way. The emancipation of more than 1,000 slaves could be procured this day, but nothing could be done till the obstacle of the free negroes residing in the free States was removed. It did not confer the least benefit on a black man to purchase his liberty, and then hunt him down in the free States. He (Dr. Tyng) had been instrumental in procuring the emancipation of many slaves; but he would never do so again, unless the manumission was connected with their transmission to the land of their fathers. With regard to the Fugitive Slave law, he regarded it as indispensable to the existence of slavery. He hated the law, in all the circumstances of its provisions, yet he was bound to obey it, while it was on the statute book, and he had no other alternative than to inculcate obedience to it, as a law binding on the individual conscience and on the nation. Neither Mr. Van Buren's nor Mr. Seward's recent letters had convinced him that he should take the attitude of an anarchist, and say, Let society be overturned, and let the heavens fall, if my ideas of justice are not carried out. The reverend gentleman concluded, by an allusion to the Secretary of State, of whom he said this country has never been more honestly served than by the reproached and insulted Daniel Webster. (Great cheering.)

Rev. Dr. Cox next addressed the audience. He said he asked himself why he was there. He had not the foolish vanity to think that the operations of his mind should be published in the whispering galleries of the world. His mind had undergone some change in sixteen years, though there were some who were so infallible that they could not be changed one iota in a thousand years. (Laughter.) The subject of slavery is important. We cannot be aseetics. We cannot, like St. Anthony, live in a desert. We cannot get rid of slavery. The question is, what is best to be done? There are only two things that can't be done. The one is agitation, anti-national, disorganizing, overbearing carried on by men who seem to believe that the wrath of men worketh the righteousness of God, and that God is only to be found in the whirlwind of human passion. There were some monomaniacs who accused him of being on all sides. Those accusations did not trouble him much, for he was disposed to say with Witherspoon, "If it be a lie let it run, you cannot overtake it, but let it run, and it will kill itself." But when he was charged with being on all sides, that was more than could be said of his accuser, who never saw but one side of a subject in his life. He had read of a many-sided obelisk, and every side of it was of a different color. Travellers, in their accounts of it, all brought home different stories;—one said it was black—one white—one said it was green—another said it was purple, and each, according to the side he had seen, related that it was of that particular color. Thus they were all right, and they were all wrong. In the same way there were many sides Northern, and many sides Southern, to the great constitutional question of slavery, and the man who had looked only at one side, was not competent to pass a judgment on the whole. He had in some respect changed his opinion in the course of sixteen years; but there were three things in which he remained unchanged. First, he did not change in his love of country, and would not till the resurrection trumpet. Secondly, he was not changed in his appreciation of the black man as part of the species. Thirdly, he did not cease to think he was an accountable being. One gentleman said to him with a very grave face, what do you think posterity will say of you. He did not know how the gentleman got into the secrets of posterity, but his (Dr. Cox's) anxiety was not to please posterity, but God. The spirit of agitation which George Thompson was stimulating as an awkward exotic—an anti-American piece of philosophism, which had no philosophy in it. Europeans, and especially Englishmen, were in the habit of looking at the constitution of society as like a pyramid—an idea which an American could not realize. The pyramid in England had for its gilded apex a little Queen, with ten children all around her, and Prince Albert doing the honors. (Roars of laughter.) Then a little lower down were dukes, marquises, earls, barons, baronets, knights, and esquires, down to penniless men who get themselves elected to Parliament. (Laughter and cheers.) Then there was the starving people at the base. The way to move the top of a column is to keep up a noise at the base, and especially by the use of ointment, with flies in it as large and as sweet as dead humming birds. If that kind of piety is good for England, it is better to keep it at home. The Rev. gentleman then related an anecdote about his addressing a meeting in Birmingham, at the request of the celebrated John Angel James, to tell them how in America missions were supported without royal patronage. He was glad of the opportunity of telling John Calf of the glories of America, and of letting them know that he was a man, and a peer of the United States. (Cheers.) A gentleman got up and asked him, "Why don't you release your slaves, instead of talking about missions?" This was in pious and civilized England. But in that country, with all its piety, there was a great deal of knight-errantry; and those who talked most flippantly of this country, did not know the difference between Washington and Albany. Lord Byron once boasted that his works were read in Albany, the capital of the United States. (Laughter.) The reverend gentleman then read an extract from an English paper, published in Bristol, which he had received that evening—for good natured friends always sent him a paper when he was attacked, by way of keeping his humility all right. The article stated that Mr. Garrison had done more to protect the religion of the United States than three-fourths of the clergy. So, then, our religion is "Garrisoned," and, therefore, it cannot be taken by storm. They say that if the clergy from this country go to the World's Fair, they must be questioned, and submit to an anti-slavery test, before they are permitted to occupy the pulpits in their churches. For himself, he would see them at Guinea or Liberia, and back, before he would submit to their auricular confession.—(Great laughter.)—The original sin of capturing slaves in Africa, and bringing them here, belongs to England; and remonstrances were sent to her in vain from these States, when they were colonies, from the time of Saucy Bess to the impudence of the Stuarts, and the dull conformity of the Georges.—(Laughter.)—The course pursued by the English and their itinerant lecturers, came under the scripture denunciation against being busy bodies in other men's matters. That was placed in the Bible in the same category with the malefactor and the thief. It was like a man attempting to correct the faults of his neighbor's child by chastisement. In the New Testament there was a passage which enjoined slaves under the yoke to be obedient to their own masters; God has never in the New Testament ordered the slaveholders to give up their slaves. When christianity commenced, the world was remarkable for two things—one was idolatry, and the other was slavery. Why was there a difference made? Idolatry was strictly prohibited, slavery was not. The reverend gentleman then went on to state that the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches were split into North and South by the rabid slavery agitation. The men who caused this schism were guilty of a similar sin to that of Jeroboam, who created a division in the twelve tribes of Israel which has never been healed to this day, and ten of the tribes have been lost, so that Dr. Robinson himself cannot find them. The history of the past is the light of the present, and the prognosis of the future. Jeroboam was immortalized in the Bible as the man who made Israel to sin. When England took care of this country, every one of the thirteen States were slaveholding. Now, when this country is taking care of herself, more than half the States are free, and more would be free now but for the interference of agitators. In conclusion, the reverend gentleman said he believed, notwithstanding the doctrine of the learned Agassiz, that the negro race had a common origin with the white man. But if any thing was wrong, let it be reformed by law. If the law was not despotic, there could be no freedom, and no security for person or property.

MR. LATROBE, of Baltimore, next addressed the meeting. He said, in 1816 he saw light in a little church in Washington, and on entering found a meeting—a small meeting, with a few candles dimly burning. What a change! Here we are, in an illuminated hall of beauty, only equalled by the living beauty with which it is filled. A colony has grown up in Africa—a star of hope. The prospect is bright and cheering, but there is one thing we must never lose sight of, and that is, that we must spare no exertion to make Africa more and more desirable as a land for our civilized negroes to live in. I need not tell you what induces the Irishman and the German to come to this country. Let the same inducements be held out in Liberia, and in a short time the desired object will be attained.

This speaker having concluded, and it being now a quarter past 10 o'clock, the proceedings of the meeting were wound up by a benediction.

Approaching Meetings.

FRIDAY, MAY 9.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

American and Foreign Bible Society—Oliver street Baptist Church, 10 A. M.

New York Association for the Suppression of Gambling—Tabernacle, 7 P. M. Speakers, John Pierpont, of Boston; John Chambers, of Philadelphia, and others.

New York Mercantile Society—Lecture Room of Mercer st. Church—7½ o'clock, P. M.

The Female Missionary Society of New York, auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church in Greene st—M. E. Church.

SABBATH, MAY 11.

Sermon by Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., before the American and Foreign Sabbath Union, in the Mercer street Church.

It is rumored that Dr. Eckert, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, vice Dr. Patterson, removed.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of the Ocean Steamers.

NAME.	LEAVES.	DAY.	FOR.
Hermann	Bremen	Apl 18	New York.
Arctic	Liverpool	Apl 30	New York.
Franklin	Havre	May 7	New York.
Southerner	Charleston	May 8	New York.
Union	New York	May 15	New Orleans.
Pacific	New York	May 10	Liverpool.
Florida	New York	May 10	Savannah.
North America	New York	May 12	Chagres.
Brother Jonathan	New York	May 15	Chagres.
Empire City	New York	May 15	Chagres.
Hermann	New York	May 17	Bremen.

Port of New York, May 9.

SUN RISES.....4 51 | MOON SETS.....morn. 1 46
SUN SETS.....7 02 | HIGH WATER.....morn 1 49

Cleared.

Steamers—Merlin (Br), Sampson, Bermuda, E Cunard, Jr; Anthracite, Morley, Philadelphia.

Ships—Constantine (pkt), Bunting, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co; Clara (Br), Hutchinson, Quebec, Maitland, Phelps & Co; Infanta (Br), Hyland, do, F I Nevius & Son; Wm Hitchcock, Comary, Apalachicola; Venice, Salter, Charleston.

Barks—Sir Wm Molesworth (Br), Henderson, Glasgow, A Woodhull; British Queen (Br), Bell, St John, NB, S Nelson; Gibraltar, Jordan, New Orleans, Porter & Nickerson; Favorite (Ner), Nielson, Norfolk and Jamaica.

Brigs—Souvenir (Br), Jenkins, Tralee, O'Connor & Purcell; Alegro (Port), Gavinto, Oporto, J & R Osborn; Reveille, Sleeper, Trinidad de Cuba, R W Trundy & Co; Lyna (Ner), Gedmerding, Kingston, Js. Schmidt & Baldwin; Doctor Knief (Ham), ——, St Andrews; Enterprise (Br), Thorborn, Halifax, J Hunter & Co; Harriet, Nowall, Warren; Wilhelm (Meck), Bradbering, New Bedford.

Schrs—Alexandria, Smith, Trinidad, Crafts, NYork; Sons of Gill, Beckwith, Abaco; Narcissa, Jones, Barnoon, Meacham & Stone; Adventurer, ——, Harbor Island; Columbine (Br), Cropley, St John, NB, J S Whitney & Co; Debonnaire (Br), Lockhart, Halifax, NS, do; J Holt, Hopkins, Wilmington, NC; Jane Rose, Reeves, Fredericksburg; Edwin Forrest, Steele, Philadelphia; Isabella, Arbecam, Boston; Cabot, Nickerson; do; Granite State, Hallett, do; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New Haven; I R Smith, Bertram, do; Le Prelet, Gray, Newark.

Sloops—Willard, Dayton; Pointer, Fowler, Providence.

Arrived.

R M steamship Europa, Lott, Liverpool, April 25, 4 PM, with mdse and passengers, to K Cunard, jr. On the 24 inst, lat 47 42, lon 39 47, saw ship Marquis of Bute; 4th, lat 44 55, lon 51 07, saw steamship America, from Boston for Liverpool; 5th, lat 43 51, lon 58 45, saw schrs Oronimbo and Newcastel; 7th, lat 40 27, lon 70 08, saw Dutch ship Malvina, from Newcastle, 31 days out.

Steamship Union, Rudd, New Orleans, May 1, 8 AM, with specie and passengers, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Columbus (Brem), Sanders, Glasgow, 52 days, with ices and 159 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co.

Ship Chase, White, Charleston, 4 days, with cotton and rice, to T Wardle.

Ship Golden Era (of Thomaston), Thorndike, New Orleans, 15 days, with cotton, to Jos W Trendy & Co. No date, lat 25 51, lon 80, spoke ship Sabattis, Hall, for Cuba.

Brig Lucigi (Aus), Gergosetto, Trieste, 71 days, with mdse, to W Follitz & Co.

Bark Hopewell (Br), Dixson, Limerick, 42 days, in ballast, with 128 passengers, to W Wendall.

Bark Lucy Ellen (of Boston), Kinsman, Rio Janeiro, 75 days, with coffee, to J J Phipps.

Bark Cleone (Brem), Baxter, Cardenas, 17 days, with sugar, to Renauld & Francois.

Bark Lucinda Maria, Rich, St Jago de Cuba, April 18, with sugar, to Crosby, Crocker & Co.

Bark Edward, Knudson, Apalachicola, 13 days, with cotton, tobacco, &c, to R Post.

Bark Eda, Bibbins, Mobile, 12 days, with cotton, to Rivers & Baldwin.

Brig Hawthorn (Br), Burnell, Sunderland, March 3, and 26 days from Torbay, with coal, to Barclay & Livingston.

F Brig Cobden (of Plymouth), Cornish, Palermo, March 2, passed Gibraltar 29th, with lemons and oranges, to order.

Feb 3, Wm Gray, steward, of Boston, died in the hospital at Marseilles.

Brig Susannah (Br), Barro, Porto Cabello, 36 days, with coffee, to B McEvers.

Brig Marcellus, Mayhew, Maracaibo, 21 days, with coffee, to Simpson & Mayhew.

Brig Cygnet (Br), Lermond, Cape Haytien, with coffee, to A C Rossire & Co.

Brig Brothers (of Norfolk), Hathaway, Ponce, PR, 18 days, with sugar, to the master.

Briz L'Empereur (Br), Tyrrell, Salcaus, PR, 23 days, with molasses, to Moller, Sani & Riera.

Brig Warren Brown (of Wells), Bartlett, St Croix, 20 days, with sugar, rum, &c, to master. 23d ult, lat 23, lon 66, passed schr Prospect, of Bucksport, steering SW.

Briz J B Brown, Brown, Trinidad, 15 days, with pitch, to E Lozal. March 12, on the outward passage, in lat 31 30, lon 56 50, spoke ship Cambridge, of Baltimore, from Philadelphia for California; April 25, lat 21 30, lon 65; spoke brig Round Pond, from Boston for Gonaives; 1st inst, lat 28 50, lon 68 20, spoke schr John A Paine, Harding, from Boston for Aux Cayes.

Brig Delta (of Charleston), Mehan, Sagua la Grande, April 26, with sugar and molasses, to F Harmony's Nephews & Co.

Brig Silas Marean (of Baltimore), Long, Sagua, 12 days, with sugar and molasses, to Young & Hawkins.

Brig Norman (of North Yarmouth), Leach, Cienfuegos, 22 days, with molasses, to Chastelain & Ponvert.

Brig John Dutton (of Boston), Burkett, Cienfuegos, with sugar, to J W Elwell.

Brig Zoara, Handy (of Goldsboro), Neuvitas, 14 days, with sugar, &c, to Simpson, Mayhew & Co.

Brig Reuben Carver (of Vinal Harbor), Carver, Cardenas, 12 days, with molasses, to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sailed in co with bark Chieftain, Drinkwater, with bark Chieftain, Drinkwater, for New York, and schr Orlando, Nichols, for Philadelphia.

Brig Wetumpka, Fowler, Mobile, April 19, with mdse, to Sturges, Clearman & Co. April 25, at night, and on the morning of the 26th, in the Straits of Florida, experienced one of those tremendous storms that sweep everything before it. While going with a fair wind, it suddenly changed to an opposite direction, with so much force as to take every sail on the vessel, consisting of main topsail, fore topsail, fore sail, fore topgallant sail; it also blew the stern boat from the stern. The brig lay on her beam ends, but the fore sail splitting at the time, righted her again; 2d inst, experienced another heavy gale when N of Hatteras, which lasted 12 hours; 5th, off Egg Harbor, had a heavy gale from NE, saw a brig ashore about six miles S of Barnegat.

Brig Gen Wilson, Beckwith, Apalachicola, April 26, with cotton, &c, to Eagle & Hazard.

Brig Herald, Gray, Apalachicola, 13 days, with cotton, to A Ladd.

Brig Wacissa, Powell, St Marks, 14 days, with cotton, to Coe, Anderson & Co.

Brig R & S Lamson (of Boston), Moore, St Johns, EF, 8 days, with lumber, to J Grice.

Brig Suwannee, Perry, Cedar Keys, April 21, with cotton, to Coe, Anderson & Co.

Brig Judge Whitman, Thatcher, Darien, Ga, 10 days, with yellow pine.

Brig Orinoco, Haskill, Brunswick, Ga, 10 days, with naval stores, to master.

Brig Clinton, Andrews, Charleston, 7 days, with cotton and rice, to G Bulkley.

Brig Augusta, Hall, Savannah, 6 days, with cotton, to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr H S Townsend, Turner, West Coast Africa.

Schr Yucatan (of Boston), Baker, Kingston, 20 days, and St Ann's Bay, 18, with pimento, &c, to master.

Schr Hy Marshall (of Bristol), West, Cardenas, 7 days, with sugar, &c, to M Taylor & Co.

Schr Talbot, Johnson, Sagua la Grande, 12 days, with molasses, to Howland & Aspinwall, vessel to Simpson, Mayhews & Co. April 25, got ashore on Salt Key, where we lay 36 hours, and was obliged to throw over deck load of 60 hads of molasses to get her off.

Schr S D Norton, Sagua la Grande, April 28, with sugar, &c, to Goodhue & Co. April 30, lat 29, lon 79 40, spoke ship Brown, from Mobile for Liverpool.

Schr Increase, Thomas, Baracoa, 11 days, with fruit, to T Gilmartin.

Schr W H Cleare (Br, of Nassau, NP), Sawyer, Matanzas, 10 days, with pine apples, to C Ackerly. 3d inst, lat 36, lon 430, saw brig Abeona, Carey, from New York for Matanzas.

Schr Emerald, Bacon, Mayaguez, PR, April 18, with sugar, &c, to master.

Schr London (Br), Crane, Porto Cabello, April 14, with coffee, &c, to master.

Schr E J Munsell, Baldwin, Nassau, NP, April 27, with sponge, tin, &c, to the master. Has encountered head winds and heavy weather during the whole passage.

Schr Atlantic (Br), Roberts, Nassau, NP, via Abaco, 11 days, with mdse, to C Ackerly.

Schr Edward (Br), Balcom, Halifax, 8 days, with mackerel, to B M Evers.

Schr George & Emily (of Boston), Nichols, Galveston, Texas, 23 days, with cotton, to McDaniel, Mills & Co.

Schr Abdel Kader, Pierce, St Johns, EF, 9 days, with cedar, to Peck & Lyman.

Schr Cherokee, [Dandy, Palatka] River, EF, 5 days with cedar, to J Grice.

Schr Gov Arnold (of New Orelans), Smith, Apalachicola, 18 days, with cotton, no master. Has had three severe gales, and on the 18th, was struck by lightning, which shattered the fore topmast, fore topgallant mast, and split head of the fore mast.

Schr Attakapas, Seybourn, Attakapas, 19 days, with sugar, &c, to Peck & Lyman.

Schr Alvarado, Metcalf, Attakapas, 46 days, with sugar, &c, to Hopkins & Bailey.

Schr Golden Rule, Parker, Darien, 5 days.

Schr Lepreletta, Bray, Richmond, 4 days.

Shcr Mott Bedell, Bedell, Georgetown, DC, 5 days.

Schr Commander-in-Chief, Wogham, Baltimore, 6 days.

Schr Eclipse, Harding, Philadelphia, 2 days.

Schr Express, Farnum, Philadelphia, 2 days.

Schr Lavinia Jane, Ketchum, Jane, Philadelphia.

Schr Judge Harrington, Newell, Dover, Del, 2 days.

Schr Wm M Godwin, Sibble, Milford, Del, 2 days.

Schr Aurelia, Baker, Delaware, 2 days.

Schr Twilight, West, Del, 2 days.

Schr Sophronia, Merchant, Del, 2 days.

Sloop Oregon, Sturgess, Providence.

Sloop Sea Witch, Wells, Providence.

Sloop Thos B Hawkins, Providence.

Sloop Thos Hull, Hull, Providence.

Below.

One Bark and one brig, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamship Merlin, Samson, Bermuda; ships Constantine, Bunting, Liverpool; Devonshire, Howey, London; and others.

MAY 8—Wind during the day from S and W.

[PER STEAMSHIP EUROPA.]

ANTWERP, April 21—Arr Louvre, Drinkwater, Apalachicola.

AMSTERDAM, April 18—Sld Levon Neyestein, Borchers, N York.

ALMEIRA, April 7—Sld Britannia, Simpson, NYork.

BORDEAUX, April 19—Sld British Oak, Gray, NYork; 17th, Lettitia, Back, Nantes, to load for NYork.

Sld from Royan 17th, Ontario, Holmes, NOrleans; 11th, Salamander, Wassel s, do.

BREMEN, April 22—Sld Carl & Edward, Bosse, NYork; Mathilde, Wyborg, do; Hermann (s), Crabtree, do.

BEAUMARIS, April 23—Sld Holyoke, Paine, Boston; 22d, Ann Grant, Williams, (from Bangor) Boston.

BREMERHAVEN, April 22—Arr Rebecca, Beenker, Savannah; 21st, Morley, Mytill, London, to load for NYork. Sld 21st, Hermine, Massmann, NYork; 20th, Columbia, Goerken, do; Ocean, Jansen, Baltimore; Ernestine, Frerichs, NOrleans; Johann Smidt, Wark, do; 19th, Edmund, Wehman, do; Leontine, Wehmann, Baltimore; Agnes, Schilling, New York; Gazelle, Bunje, do; (the latter four anchored at Imsum, and sld 20th).

BREMEN, April 22—Cld Elizabeth, Hancock, NYork. Sld from the Pill 24th, Elizabeth, Hancock, do.

BRAKEY HEAD, April 19—Arr off, Frederick & Louise, Bradhering, from NYork for St Petersburg.

CARDIFF, March 22—Sld Monarch, Fielden, NYork.

CADIZ, April 12—Arr Leo, Burley, NYork.

CUXHAVEN, April 17—Sld Nord Amerika, Peters, NYork; Herschel, Wienholt, do; Prebislau, Niemann, NOrleans.

CAPE TOWN, March 4—Arr Franklin, Star, Desolation Island.

COPELAND ISLAND, April 17—Arr David Cannon, Liverpool for NYork.

DEAL, April 24—Arr Independence, Fletcher, London, and sld for NYork; Falcon, Fathen, do; 19th, John Murray, Lail, do, and sld for Boston. Passed by 24th, Prebislau, Niemann, from Hamburg for NOrleans.

DUBLIN, April 19—Sld Jas Fagan, Davis, NYork.

ELSINORE, April 14—Cld Kremlin, Crosstadt, (from N York.)

FALMOUTH, Feb 25—Arr Io, Brown, Boston; March 7, Harbinger, Silva, do.

FELIXSTOWE ROADS, April 20—Sld Clara Thomasen, Thorsen, NYork (see Deal—below); Edwina, Parmelee, do (ape Portsmouth).

GIBRALTAR, April 6—Arr Waterlilly, Fortunato, Malaga; 7th, Louisa, Pertuse, do; 8th, Britannia, Simpson, Almeria; 10th, Jane, Sands, Adra; 14th, Stentor, Lickles, Carthagena (and all cld for NYork). Cld 4th, Colonia, Bloch, NYork; Venus, Nerio, do; 10th, Emporium, Newman, Cadiz; 15th, Stentor, Lickles, NYork.

GLASGOW, April 21—Arr Harriet, Berry, NOrleans (the H cld at N O for Havre), Sld 18th, Alexander, Albrecht, Boston; 23d, Marchioness of Clydesdale, Ferguson, NYork.

GRANTON, April 23—Sld Ann Grant, Williams, NYork; 21st, Julian, Chisholm, Savannah. Sld 15th, Alexander, Albrecht, Boston.

GALWAY, April 23—Sld Keepsake, Graham, Boston; Malvina, Gales, NYork.

GRAVESEND, April 24—Sld Bombay, Moore, SFrancisco.

HELVOET, April 23—Arr Rhein, Meyer, NYork.

HAMBURG, April 21—Arr Gutenberg, Peters, NYork.

Sld 21st, Metta, Mencke, Valparaiso and San Francisco; Harmonier, Ulander, NYork and Batavia.

HAVRE, April 25—Arr Bavaria, Anthony, NYork; 22d, Zampa, Venler, Charleston; Kate Hunter, Pearson, Mobile; Astracan, Smith, NOrleans