can mantle—to disrobe herself, in the presence of the world, of all her nationality of character, there are others who would eagerly seize that mantle, and who would show themselves capable of wearing it with grace, dignity, and power. I need not say here, where those others are to be found. I am in the city in which Washington first took upon himself the administration of the government; I am near the spot on which all hearts and all hopes were concentrated in 1789. I bring the whole scene, with all its deep interests, before me. I see the crowds that fill and throng the streets, I see the ten thousand faces, anxious to look on him to whose wisdom, prudence and patriotism the destinies of the country are committed. I see the august form, I behold the serene face of Washington; I observe his reverent manner, when he rises in the presence of a countless multitude, and, looking up with religious awe to Heaven, solemnly swear before that multitudinous assembly, and before Him that sitteth on the circle of the heavens, that he will support the constitution of his country—so help him God!

And I hear the shouts and acclamations that fill the air; I see outpouring tears of joy and hope; I see men clasping each other's hands, and I hear them exclaim, "we have at last a country; we have a Union; and in that Union is strength. We have a government able to keep us together; and we have a chief magistrate, an object of confidence, attachment and love to us all."

Citizens of New York—men of this generation—is there anything which warms your heart more than these recollections? Or can you contemplate the unparalleled growth of your city in population and all human blessings, without feeling that the spot is hallowed, and the hour consecrated, where and when your career of prosperity and happiness began!

But, gentlemen, my heart would sink within me, and voice and speech would depart from me, if I were compelled to believe that your fidelity to the constitution of the country, signal and unquestioned as it is, could ever exceed that of the State whose soil was moistened by the blood of the first martyrs in the cause of liberty, and whose history has been characterized from the beginning by their zealous and uniform support of the principles of Washington.

This first Congress sat from the fifth day of September until the twenty sixth of October, and it then dissolved. Its whole proceedings are embraced in forty-nine pages; but these few pages contain the substance and the original form and pressure of our American liberty. Its principal papers are—an address to the people of Great Britain, written by John Jay; a memorial to the inhabitants of the British colonies, written by William Livingston; an address to the King, written by John Adams, corrected by John Dickenson, and an address to the inhabitants of Quebec, written by John Dickenson.*

There is one resolution of the old Congress, adopted on the fourteenth of March, 1776, which has never received so much attention as it deserves. It is in these words:—

IN CONGRESS, March 14, 1776.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Assemblies, conventions, councils, or committees of safety, immediately to cause all persons to be disarmed within their respective colonies, who are notoriously disaffected to the cause of America, or who have not associated and refuse to associate to defend by arms the united colonies against the hostile attempts of the British fleets and armies.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

Several of the Governors of the States, conventions, councils, or committees of safety, took immediate measures for carrying this resolution into effect. The proceedings, in consequence of it, have been preserved, however, only in a few States. The fullest returns which can be found, are believed to be from New Hampshire and New York. The form was a recital of the resolution of Congress, and then the promise, or pledge, in the following words:—

In consequence of the above resolution of the Continental Congress, and to show our determination in joining our American brethren in defending the lives liberties, and properties of the inhabitants of the united colonies, We, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will, to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the united American colonies.

In the mountainous State of New Hampshire, and among the highest of its mountains, then containing only a few scattered settlements, was the township of Salisbury. The Merrimac river, now so pleasant in scenery and with so much richness and industry on its banks, was then a roaring and foaming stream, seeking its way, amidst immense forests on either side, from the White Mountains to the sea. The settlers were collected and the promise or pledge, proposed by the Continental Congress, of life and fortune presented to them. "All," as the record says, "freely signed except two †"

In looking to this record, thus connected with the men of my own birth place, I confess I was gratified to find, who were the signers, and who were the descendants. Among the former was he from whem I am immediately descended, with all his brothers and his whole kith and kin. This is sufficient emblazonry for my arms—enough of heraldry for me!

In one of the townships of New York, we find a long list of those who are called true whigs, and then comes what is called the list of tories, and on that list there was one name.

Are there young men before me who wish to learn and to imitate the spirit of their ancestors, who wish to live and breathe in that spirit, who desire that every pulsation of their hearts, and every aspiration of their ambition shall be American and nothing but American? Let them master the contents of the immortal papers of the first Congress, and fully imbue themselves with their sentiments.

The great Lord Chatham spoke of this assembly in terms which have caused my heart to thrill, and my eyes to be moistened whenever I recollect them, from my first reading of them to this present hour:—

"When your lordships look at the papers transmitted us from America—when you consider their decency, firmness, and wisdom, you cannot but respect their cause, and wish to make it your own. For myself, I must declare and avow, that in all my reading and observation, and it has been my favorite study, I have read Thucydides, and have studied and admired the master-states of the world, that for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity, and wisdom of consultation, under such a complication of difficult circumstances, no nation or body of men, can stand in preference to the General Congress at Philadelphia. I trust it is obvious to your lordships, that all attempts to impose servitude upon such men, to establish despotism over such a mighty continental nation, must be vain, must be fatal. We shall be forced ultimately to retract; let us retract while we can, not when we must."

The first Congress, for the ability which is manifested, the principles which it proclaimed, and the characters of those who composed it, makes an illustrious chapter in our American history. Its members should be regarded not only individually, but as in a group; they should be viewed as living pictures exhibiting young America, as it then was, and when the seeds of its public destiny were beginning to start into life, well described by our early motto as being full of energy, and prospered by heaven.

"Non sine Dis Animosus Infans."

Some of the members of this Congress have lived to my time, and I have had the honor of seeing and knowing them, and there are those in this assembly, doubtless, who have beheld the stately form of Washington, and looked upon the mild and intelligent face, and heard the voice of John Jay.

For myself, I love to travel back in imagination, to place myself in the midst of this assembly, this union of greatness and patriotism, and to contemplate, as if I had witnessed its profound deliberations and its masterly exhibitions, both of the rights and of the wrongs of the country.

I may not dwell longer on this animating and enchanting picture. Another grand picture succeeds it, and that is, the convention which framed the constitution, the spirited debates in the States, by the ablest men of those States, upon its adoption, and, finally, the organization of the first Congress, filled by the gray haired men of the revolution, and younger and vigorous patriots and lovers of liberty, and Washington himself in the principal chair of State, surrounded by his heads of department, selected from those who enjoyed the greatest portion of his own regard, and stood highest in the esteem of their country.

Neither Xenophon nor Thucydides, neither Sallust nor Livy presents any picture of an assembly of public men, or any scene of history, which, in its proper grandeur, or its large and lasting influence upon the happiness of mankind, equals this.

Its importance, indeed, did not, at the moment, strike the minds of ordinary men. But Burke saw it with an intuition clear as the light of heaven. Charles Fox saw it, and sagacious and deep thinking minds over all Europe beheld it.

England; England, how would thy destinies have been altered, if the advice of Chatham, Burke, and Fox had been followed?

Shall I say altered for the better? Certainly not. Not for the better for England herself; probably she is stronger and richer, at this moment, than if she had listened to the unheeded words of her great statesmen. Neither nations nor individuals always foresee that which their own interest and happiness require.

Our greatest blessings often arise from the disappointment of our most anxious hopes, and our most fervent wishes:—

"Let us know,
Our indiscretion sometimes serves us well,
When our deep plots do fail; and that should teach us,
There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them how we will."

Instead of subject colonies, England now beholds a mighty rival, rich, powerful, intelligent like herself. And may those countries be forever friendly rivals. May their power and greatness, sustaining themselves, be always directed to the promotion of the peace, the prosperity, the enlightenment, and the liberty of mankind; and if it be their united destiny, in the course of human events, that they shall be called upon, in the cause of humanity, and in the cause of freedom to stand against a world in arms, they are of a race, and of a blood, to meet that crisis without shrinking from danger, and without quailing in the presence of earthly power.

Gentlemen, I must bring these desultory remarks to a close. I terminate them where, perhaps, I ought to have begun—namely, with a few words on the present state and condition of our country, and the prospects which are before her.

Unborn ages and visions of glory crowd upon my soul. The realization of all these, however, is in the hands and good pleasure of Almighty God; but under his Divine blessing, it will be dependent on the character and the virtues of ourselves, and of our posterity.

If classical history has been found to be, is now, and shall continue to be, the concomitant of free institutions, and of popular eloquence, what a field is opening to us for another Thucydides, and another Livy; and let me say, gentlemen, that if we and our posterity shall be true to the Christian religion; if we and they shall live always in the fear of God, and shall respect his commandments; if we and they shall maintain just, moral sentiments, and such conscientious convictions of duty as shall control the heart and life, we may have the highest hopes of the future fortunes of our country; and if we maintain those institutions of government and that political union, exceeding all praise as much as it exceeds all former examples of political associations, we may be sure of one thing, that while our country furnishes materials for a thousand masters of the historic art, it will afford no topic for a Gibbon. It will have no decline and fall. It will go on prospering and to prosper. But if we and our posterity reject religious instruction and authority, violate the rules of eternal justice, trifle with the injunctions of morality, and recklessly destroy the political constitution which holds us together, no man can tell how suddenly a catastrophe may overwhelm us, that shall bury all our glory in profound obscurity. If that catastrophe shall happen, let it have no history! Let the horrible narrative never be written—let its fate be like the lost books of Livy, which no human eye shall ever read, or the missing Pleiad, of which no man can ever know more than that it is lost, and lost forever.

But, gentlemen, I will not take my leave of you in any tone of despondency. We must trust to Heaven, and we will not be forsaken if we do not forsake ourselves. We have, then, to "gird up our loins," and strengthen ourselves with new resolutions to perform our duty, whatever may appear to be the consequences of that duty. Have we of this generation so little of the blood of the Revolution left in us that we cannot preserve what our ancestors established by their resolution? The world will cry out shame upon us if we show ourselves to be such unworthy descendants of our illustrous great men. Now, gentlemen, exigencies arise in the history of nations at times when competitions, rivalries, and disputes, and controversies spring up, in which exigencies all men who have the great general good of all at heart, are called upon to reconsider their opinions and readjust their position, and to bring themselves together, if they can, in the spirit of harmony. In my judgment, such a state of things has arisen with us. We live under the fairest and freest model of a government that the world has ever known. We have grown under its protection with a rapidity for which the world has no parallel. It is founded on three principles, adjusted to the forms of representation—all free, all elected, and yet all safe and secure for the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property. (Applause.) In the course of its career, discussions and controversies have arisen, and attained to a height which threatened the stability of our State; but, after all, the wise and sober good men of the State have the same end in view, and mean to uphold and preserve the liberties of the land, and that constitution and government which protect and preserve them. And, therefore, I say that the general object of all good men being the preservation of the constitution, the only efficient means of securing that end is the union of all good men to promote it. (Cheers and enthusiasm.)

We cannot disguise the fact that the constitution is embroiled in factious disputes, which are illegal in character and purpose. Its opponents are all dissatisfied with the government and constitution. Some of those enthusiasts are full of self-satisfaction; they think they can order things much better than they are ordered, as Phaeton thought he could find a better pathway for the sun across the heavens than he had been accustomed to take, and Phaeton stepped on his father's car, and seized the reins—

"Far from his course, impelled the glowing sun
To make his laws to wild disorder run."

Other enemies of the constitution, of deeper purpose and with more calculation—they formerly spoke of a forcible resistance to the law; now they speak of secession. Let me say, gentlemen, that secession from us is accession elsewhere. (Applause.) And he who flies from the protection of the stars and stripes, shelters himself under another flag—be assured of that. There is a strong cooperation of what is called antagonistic opinions, as extremes meet; there are in the country some who profess even to hates—in their own words—the constitution, because it tolerates those establishments of the South which they do not like; and there are some who profess to hate it, and do hate it, because it does not better sustain those institutions and these opposite classes meet and shake hands together and say, "Let us see what we can do to accomplish the ends of both. Now, the friends of the constitution must rally and unite all its friends—they must forget the things which are behind, and must set like a band of brothers, with modification and conciliation, with forgiveness of the past, looking only to the great object set before them—the consolidation of that constitution which our ancestors, who have gone before us, founded. It is a duty which we owe to these our ancestors, and to the posterity that is to succeed us. The good men of this land must, therefore, "gird up their loins" and do their duty. Gentlemen, I give my confidence, my heart and hand, and entire co-operation, to all good men who keep in view that great object, the preservation of the constitution. (Great applause.) I will not quarrel about the past. I will reproach no man, but only say, that we stand together here in an interesting period of our history, with this same general love of country, the same veneration for ancestry, and the same regard for posterity; and let us act in the spirit of that union which will enable us to accomplish all our desires. But I would not carry my toleration so far as to desert or to qualify in any degree, our attachment to that great and essentially absolute point, the preservation of the Union; and I think every man should make his sentiments known on this subject—is he for the Union or against it or is he for conditions and hypotheses and ifs and ands, and buts? I think what Cicero said on another occasion, is applicable to this—"let every man bear on his forehead whether he is for or against." There are persons weak enough, foolish enough, to think and say that if this constitution, which holds the States together, should be broken, there would be found some other—some new chain of connection for them. I no more believe it possible, when I look on these thirty-two States, with their various institutions, spread over so vast a country, running into so many climates, and divided by so many mountains—I say, I no more believe it potable that this Union, if once dissolved from the connection in which it is now held, could ever again be reformed, and all of the States re-associated, than I believe it possible that, if by the fiat of Almighty Power, the law of gravitation should be abolished, and the order of the heavens fly out into infinite space, that another form of cohesion and union could bring them together. Gentlemen, I hardly know whether the manner of our political death should be an aggravation or an alleviation of our fate. We should die no lingering death—we should fall victims to neither war, pestilence nor famine. An earthquake would shake the foundations of the globe, pull down the pillars of heaven, and bury us at once in everlasting political night and death. I hope that I may not live to see that time. I hope I may not live to hear the speech pale and crying through the heavens, "*Εφυσε, Εφυσε. Ἀπόλλυται ἡ κεφαλὴ καὶ Ἑρμοῦς ἀπολέλυται.* *Ἀπόλλυται καὶ φθάνει πρὸς τὴν ἀκτὴν ἀπολλύμενος.*" Gentlemen, we have this day a great office to perform. This is the anniversary of the birth of Washington—throughout the whole land that birth-day is celebrated—the whole atmosphere is redolent of his name; hills and forests and rocks and rivers shout his praise; all the good, whether learned or unlearned, high or low, rich or poor, feel this day that there is one pleasure common to them all, and that is to honor the name of the "great father of his country." To all here in the land, and to all whose love of liberty brought them from foreign shores, the name of Washington is this day an exhilaration. It must be, and it is, true, that this day is everywhere, all over the earth, more an object of regard than any other day in the calendar. Gentlemen, on Washington's principles, and under the guidance of his example, we and our children should and will, uphold the constitution of the country. Under his military leadership our fathers conquered; on his political principles we will conquer. (Much applause.) We will resort to that stand, and will adhere to it "through good report and through evil report." We will meet danger, we will meet death if it come, and we will struggle on in daylight and in darkness, aye, and in the thickest darkness if it come upon us until the dangers and struggles of the night are over, and the star of peace return. Mr. Webster bowed to the assembly, and sat down amid much enthusiastic demonstration.

Chief Justice Jones in a short, but almost inaudible speech, returned thanks to the distinguished gentleman, on behalf of the New York Historical Society, for his high and important services to the society in delivering the address which they had just listened to with so much pleasure, and concluded by proposing the following resolution:—

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Hon. Daniel Webster for the able address delivered by him this evening, and that a copy thereof be requested for the use of the society."

Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR formally seconded the resolution, and rat down; but calls for him to speak arose from every part of the house in response to which the learned gentleman spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen—I trust you will excuse any observations on my part this evening. My whole duty is performed in appearing on the part of the Society, and in following up the motion of Chief Justice Jones, and in seconding the resolution offered by him. I can add nothing to what has been so ably said by him, except to testify my individual respect for the distinguished citizen who has said so much this evening, to do honor to our native city, and to reflect honor and glory on the community of which he is the most distinguished citizen. (Great applause.) The motion is that the address which he has delivered to you this evening, embracing so much of instruction and contributing so much to our delight, be placed on the archives of the New York Historical Society, and go down to posterity there preserved as a record of the present times, and as a specimen of the character of that mind which has done so much to illustrate the brightest traits and best points of American character in this the primitive age of the great American republic. (Great approbation.) Gentlemen, he has truly said, in the course of his remarks, that the name of Washington at this time is a subject of interest, and engages the attention of every civilized society on the earth. Why is it so? Because the nation which was founded by the military achievements of Washington and his cotemporaries, occupies the most interesting point among the nations of the earth at this period. Other nations have had their day and have passed, and are passing away, but America is in her vigorous youth; she is in possession of her unchanged, and, I trust, unchangeable, constitution and institutions, and is marching forward in a career of greatness and prosperity that is, I trust, destined to present, at no distant day, and at a very distant day, the greatest empire, in point of prosperity, rectitude and liberty, which the world has ever seen. (Great applause and cheers.) I advocate the adoption of this resolution, to the end not merely that we may testify to all the people of the civilized world the same sentiment of respect which we well know they all entertain for our most distinguished citizen, but that, at future periods, and in future ages, when the historian and orator would present to the imitation of Americans of that day the most eminent and distinguished American of this day, they might have this authentic specimen of the greatness of his mind, the depth of his research, and the vastness of that intellect which, in addition to devoting itself to accumulating the store of learning necessary for the labors of his professional life—necessary for sustaining his character as an eminent politician—necessary for discharging the duties of the greatest statesmen of his time—could devote itself also to the preparation, for our instruction and delight, of a paper so fraught with learning, research, and labor (applause); and there is to be left in the power of history, to present, at all future times, as a specimen of what Americans were, under the first influences of their glorious constitution, this picture of the power and greatness of Daniel Webster. (Enthusiastic applause.)

The resolution was then put, and carried by acclamation; and benediction having been said by Rev. Dr. WAINWRIGHT, the immense meeting separated.

* The authorship of these papers is given on the authority of a printed Journal of the Proceedings of the First Congress, which belonged to Caesar Rodney a member of the body, and with interlineations, probably in his handwriting. The volume is in the possession of Col. Force of Washington, whose library of American History is probably not surpassed in value or extent by any other collection of books and manuscripts on this subject, and whose industry and research in collecting the materials for an American history, to which he has devoted his life, are worthy of great consideration.

† The signers in Salisbury, New Hampshire, were the following:—

Ebenezer Johnson,	Nathaniel Marston,
Samuel Scribner,	Robert Smith,
John Collins,	Andrew Pettingill,
Reuben Greele,	William Calef,
William Nutton,	Leonard Judkins,
Benjamin Bean,	Jonathan Fifield,
Job Heath,	Edward Eastman,
Phineas Bean,	Shubael Greele,
John Jameson,	Benjamin Huntoon,
John Sanborn,	Jonathan Gram,
Jacob True,	David Pettingill,
John Gale,	Joseph Bartlett,
Moses Elkins,	John Rowe,
Rev. Jonathan Searle,	William Webster,
Ebenezer Webster,	Jacob Garland,
John Fifield,	William Eastman,
William Searle,	Joseph Marston,
Abel Tandat,	Moses Sawyer,
Jeremiah Webto,	John Challis,
Edward Fifield,	Benjamin Greele,
Moses Garland,	John Fellows,
Edward Heath,	Ephraim Colby,
Isra Tucker,	John Webster, Jr.,
Eben Tucker,	Andrew Robinson, Jr.,
Nathaniel Meloon,	Ananiah Bohonan,
Hezekiah Foster,	Andrew Bohonan,
Nat. Meloon, Jr.,	Daniel Huntoon,
Ido Scribner,	Moses Selly,
John Bean,	Gideon Dow,
Obadiah P. Fifield,	Jacob Goodman,
Benjamin Scribner,	Nathan Colby,
Edward Scribner,	Joseph French,
John Scribner,	Stephen Gell,
Jacob Bohonan,	Mathew Pettingill,
John Brown,	Ebenezer Gifford,
Benjamin Sanborn,	Reuben Hoit,
Joseph Basford,	Joseph Fifield,
Daniel Sewel,	Abel Elkins,
John Webster,	Abraham Fifield,
Israel Webster,	Richard Piermont,
Robert Barber,	Daniel Warren,
Cutting Stevens.	

This may certify to the General Assembly or Committee of Safety of the Colony of New Hampshire that we, the subscribers have offered the within declaration to the inhabitants of the town of Salisbury, and they sign freely, Mr. Sinkler Bean, and Joseph Bean, Esq., excepted.

EBENEZER WEBSTER, } Selectmen
JONATHAN FIFIELD, } of Salisbury.

Salisbury, September 18th, 1776.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of the Ocean Steamers.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	DATE.	FOR.
City of Glasgow	Liverpool	Feb 4	Philadelphia.
Glasgow	Glasgow	Feb 7	New York.
Atlantic	Liverpool	Feb 11	New York.
Africa	Liverpool	Feb 11	New York.
Franklin	Havre	Feb 15	New York.
Georgia	New York	Feb 22	Havana, &c.
Brother Jonathan	New York	Feb 25	Chagres.
Canada	New York	Feb 25	Liverpool.
Hermann	New York	Feb 28	Bremen.
Cambria	Boston	Mar 8	Liverpool.
Pioneer	New York	Mar 8	Chagres.
Atlantic	New York	Mar 6	Liverpool.
City of New York	New York	Mch 6	S Juan & Chag'a.
Merlin	New York	Mar 8	Berm & Them's
United States	New York	Mch 26	S Juan & Chag'a.

ALMANAC—FEBRUARY 24

SUN RISES	6 45	MOON SETS	eve 10 10
SUN SETS	5 43	HIGH WATER	eve 11 23

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEB 23, 1852

Cleared.

Ship Ariel, Brewster, Shanghai, N L & G Griswold.
Ship Gaston, Blanks, Bremen, Grinnell, Minturn & Dakhaven.
Ship Erie, Curtis, Matanzas, R P Buck & Co.
Ship Isaac Allerton, Sears, New Orleans, W Nelson & Son.
Ship Comero, Saunder, New Orleans, Isaac Church.
Bark Mohundro, Robinson, Havana, Foster & Nickerson.
Bark Cornelia, Ward, Havana, Moses, Taylor & Co.
Brig Melanie, Nicholas, Cienfuegos, Nesmith & Co.
Brig Rio, Sargent, Cardenas, H D Bronsman.
Brig C A Cox, Pubbard, St Marks and Newport, Pa, Cox, Anderson & Co.
Brig Cosmopolite, Witham, Jacksonville, R P Buck & Co.
Brig Georgiana, Gilchrist, Jacksonville, J Grice.
Brig Mosey, Wicks, Charleston, C Bellamy.
Schr Mary H Knapp, Wilson, Cape Haytien, S W Lewis.
Schr Cataract, Rice, Savannah, N L McCready & Co.
Schr Helena, Gehing, Charleston, N L McCready & Co.
Schr Arctic, Wilson, Alexandria, Va, Sturges, Cleaveland & Co.

Sailed.

Schr N York, Nelson, Richmond, C H Pierson.
Schr Splendid, Fennell, Philadelphia, S W Lewis.
Schr Mary A Rowland, Rayner, Philadelphia, J W McKee.
Schr Timothy Pharo, Lino, Philadelphia, J Hand.
Schr Edwin A Stevens, Crowell, Philadelphia, J W McKee.
Schr Abby Lawrence, Allen, Boston, Bryson & Sprague.

☞ Messrs Mayhew, Talbot & Co did the brig J B Brown, on Saturday, for Sagua.

Arrived.

Steamship Philadelphia, Gowan, New Orleans Feb 10, and Havana 17th, with gold dust and passengers, to M O Roberts. The P came to this port for repairs. Feb 23, 20 miles E of Barnegat, saw US revenue cutter Taney, bound N.

Steamship Florida, Lyon, Savannah, 62 hours, with mdse and passengers, to S L Mitchill.

Steamship South Carolina, Tucker, Charleston, 66 hours, with mdse, to R Caldwell & Co.

Ship Germania (ph), Wood, Havre, Dec 30, with mdse and 115 passengers, to W Whitlock, Jr. Had one birth and one death. Experienced very heavy weather. 15th inst, off George's Bank, was struck with a whirlwind which carried away head of main topmast, topgallant yard, main topgallant mast and yard, mizen topgallant mast, and sails attached lost; split sails three times during the passage.

Ship Mayflower, Crabtree, Antwerp, 56 days, with mdse and 217 passengers, E D Harbut & Co. Feb 8, lat 37, lon 57 40, spoke Br ship Meridan, from Amsterdam for Baltimore, 39 days out; no date, signalled ship Jenny Lind, bound W (see Below); no date, lat 39, lon 62, passed part of a ship's deck house, planks, &c.

Ship Pharsalia (of Boston), Ryer, Leghorn, 61 days, with marble, &c, to W Pascalli.

Ship W H Wharton, Grace, Galveston, 12 days, with cotton, &c, to A Brower & Co. Off Hatteras, 2 PM, lat 35 54, lon 75 35, passed steamship United States, bound for Chagres.

Bark Lawrence (Brig), Hetves, Antwerp, 53 days, with mdse and 163 passengers, to Funck & Heinche.

Bark Jasper, Hasty, Charleston, 7 days, with cotton, &c, to Dunham & Dimes.

Brig Baleyon (of Boston), Eldridge, San Juan de los Remedios, 12 days, with sugar and molasses, to Sturges & Co. 15th inst, off Hatteras, in a severe gale, lost main staysail, split foresail, &c.

Brig Augusta, Stone, Savannah, 9 days, with cotton and rice, to Sturges, Cleaveland & Co.

Brig Olive, McDonald, Eastport, 10 days, with laths, to master.

Schr Sarah Maria, Forzes, Portau Prince, 13 days, with logwood, &c, to M M Freeman & Co.

Schr John Clement (Br, three masted), Martin, Antigua, 19 days, with molasses, &c, to A Eldridge. Feb 8, lat 31 30, lon 27, spoke schr "Eliza Jane," for St Domingo.

Schr Coleraine (Br), Moore, Cornwallis, NS, 20 days, to—Wallace. Was detained off Lockeown 6 days by ice.

Schr Agawam, Bussey, Wareham, 3 days.

Schr Byron, Fountain, Lubec, 20 days.

Schr St Stephen, Knight, Calais, 8 days.

Schr E F Lewis, Berry, Portland, 4 days.

Schr Gazelle, Witcher, Rockland, 10 days.

Schr Avenger, Cobb, Rockland 10 days.

Schr Lucy White, Torrey, Rockland, 10 days.

Schr Excelsior (lighter), Cheek, from the wreck of ship Constantine, ashore on Fire Island.

Sloops Paragon, Hawkins, and A L Whitman, Whitman (lighters), also from wreck of ship Constantine.

Below.

Ship Jenny Lind, Jewell, from Liverpool, Nov 25, with mdse and passengers.

Also three ships.

Sailed.

Ships New World, Knolph, Liverpool; Lady Franklin, Yeaton, do; Victoria, Champion, London; Indiana, Bennett, N Orleans; Fannin, Morris, Galveston; Isaac Allerton, Sears, N Orleans; Charles Cleveland, Brewster, Canton; Ariel, Brewster, Shanghai; barks Jas Smith, ——; Pilgrim, Sawyer, Mobile; Franklin (Ham), Knudsen, Hamburg; Adeline (Russ), ——.

Wind at sunrise, W; at meridian, WNW; at sunset, SW.

Telegraphic Marine Reports.

BOSTON, Feb 23

Arrived—Barks James Cook, N Orleans; Chase, Apalachicola; Avola, Charleston; Sutlej, Baltimore; brigs Barbados, Smyrna; Ona, Malaga; Netherby, Cardenas; California, Matanzas; J Nickerson, Baltimore; A Lawrence, Philadelphia; schr Cornelia, N York.

Also arr barks Jupiter, Charleston.

Cleared—Ship Anna Kimball, N Orleans; schr Albert, Baltimore.

Herald Marine Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 23—4 PM

Arrived—Barks St James, Little, Rio de Janeiro; Adelia, Rogers, White, Boston; Cammero, Seeley, Glasgow; brig Zenobia, Carleton, Palmas; schrs Honesty, Appleton, N York; Commodore Stockton, Staley, do; Thos C Jones, French, Great Egg Harbor; J B Dickerson, Cornor, do; Isabell, Thompson, N Rochelle; Almira S Gandy, N York; B Burr, Nickerson, Boston; Lady Suffolk, Crowell, do.

Below—Barks William, Bayley, Cardenas; Lovett, Hewitt, do; Thomas Dallett, Dill, Puerto Cabello; Warren, Hasbell, N Orleans; brigs Colombia (Br), Smith, St John, NB; J Ormsted, ——.

Cleared—Steamship Wm Penn, Marks, NYork; ship Clinton, Delano, N Orleans; brigs F Fabens, Fontaine, St Jago de Cuba; Toledo, Hemingway, Charleston; Sarah Nash, Gilchrist, Mayaguez; schrs Thos E French, French, NYork; Almira, T Gandy, do; Isabell, Williams, do; J B Dickerson, Cornor, do; Banker, Hinds, Saugan, Rockland; Sarah G Engle, Eaton, Charleston; Virginia, Wright, do; Fall River, H W Benedict, Ellis, Bridgeport; Diamond, Carter, Boston.

Miscellaneous.

SHIP SANGEMY, Wilson, from Manila for Boston, put into Mauritius, Nov 2, with loss of bowsprit, mainmast, sails, &c, having experienced a severe hurricane.

SHIP ROCLOO, Hopkins, from Marseilles for Gibraltar and Boston, got ashore about a mile to the Westward of Denia, Jan 26, and was assisted off apparently without damage, and was to proceed to Gibraltar on 31st.

BARK LIBITZ, Pendleton, from Liverpool Dec 25 for Boston, put into Gibraltar Jan 31, with the vessel badly damaged, the master sick, and two men washed overboard.

BARK ARION, wrecked at Squan Beach, had $1600 on her cargo insured at the Merchants' Ins, Providence.

BARK HUALCO, of Belfast, which went ashore near Vera Cruz 5th ult, is expected to prove a total loss. There is $1200 insurance at an office in New Jersey, and probably more elsewhere.

BRIG FRANCOIS ELIZABETH is stated in the Tamaico papers to have sunk with her crew near the Catoosa, on the 14th ult.

BARK "BLOOMER," hence, is reported in a despatch to Lloyd's, as ashore at Sagua.

SCHR LUCRETIA (of Warren, Me), ashore at Block Island, was from Maryland, bound to Boston, with a cargo of ship timber. Her rudder is broke, and she will have to discharge cargo. Should the weather prove favorable she will be got afloat, as she leaks but little.

SCHR FORTUNE, of Rockland, with corn and flour for Rockland, came out of Holmes's Hole Nov 21, was seen Nov 24, off Chatham, since which nothing definite has been heard of her. It is feared that she was lost in a snow storm of that evening.

SCHR FRANKLIN, Taylor, bound from Accomac to Alexandria, loaded with grain, &c, was totally lost on Ragged Point on the night of the 4th inst. Crew saved.

THE BR SCHR, reported ashore at Cuttyhunk, was the Sa Avant, at Holmes's Hole.

CAPT MILLIKEN, of schr Joseph Turner, at Providence, states that the leak in his vessel was of a trifling nature, caused by the load in one of the scuppers getting removed.

WRECK—We learn by a letter from Ocean Port to the Monmouth Inquirer, that the brig A Field, of Searsport, Me, with 315 hhds of molasses from the West Indies, was stranded one mile south of the Long Branch boarding houses on the morning of the 11th. The sea being very high, broke over her and washed one man overboard, and the six others clung to the mast at the round top and remained there from six o'clock till noon, when they were rescued by our Long Branch surfmen, with the apparatus provided by our government along our shores. Communication was first established by firing a mortar, the ball of which carried a line over the brig. The men only saved what they had on, and the cargo is a total loss.—Newark Advertiser.

Whalemen.

Off Payta Jan 6, President, Sam, clean.

SPOKEN—Lest of Duo, off St Anthony, Cape Verd Islands, Sun Queen, Marshall, Westport, clean.

Jan 6 lat 28 38 N, lon 114 18 W (probably 113 15), Helen Augusta, of Newport, 2 mo from Honolulu, 230 sp (reported at Honolulu Oct 1, 100 sp 600 wh).

Notice to Mariners.

OFFICE OF THE CARYSFORT REEF LIGHTHOUSE, KEY WEST, Feb 14, 1852.

Notice is hereby given, that on and after the 10th of March, proximo, a fixed light of 18-21 inch reflectors will be exhibited on the structure recently erected on the Carysfort Reef, Gulf of Florida. The light is elevated 106 feet above the water, and will be visible, in clear weather, from a deck twelve feet high, at the distance of eighteen statute miles. The structure can be approached, from the eastward, within a quarter of a mile, being erected on the most seaward bank or reef, distant about four miles from the Light Ship, as laid down in the charts, and bearing from it E. by E (magnetic).

(Signed) GEO G. MEADE,
Lieutenant Topographical Engineers.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT.—THE ALLEGHANIans respectfully apprize their friends that they will give their Farewell Concerts in Metropolitan Hall, on Monday and Wednesday evenings, March 1 and 3, being positively the last and only opportunities they will have of singing in New York previous to embarking for California. Several new and original songs for the occasion. Tickets twenty-five cents. Reserved seats fifty cents. Particulars hereafter.

OPENING NIGHT—NEW PLACE OF AMUSEMENT—Temple of the Muses (late Washington Hall, three doors above Nitlo's) will open this evening, February 24, 1852, and continue during the week, for the purpose of classical illustrations of ancient statuary by the French and English Troupes of Living Models, with Ethiopian Minstrels, and other entertainments. Doors open at 7 o'clock, P. M. Performance to commence at 8 precisely. Parquette seat, 50 cents, Saloon do, 25 cents.

A CARD—PROF. WILLIAMS WOULD HEREBY notify the public that on account of the pre-engagement of Metropolitan hall this evening his Lectures and Experiments for this week will be delivered at the above-named place on Thursday and Saturday evenings, instead of on Tuesday and Saturday as heretofore.

DRAMATICAL—TO MANAGERS OF THEATRES.—The advertiser desires to dispose of a new Manuscript Comedy, in three acts. The subject of it is local and original, and is supposed to be amusing. Any manager wishing to look at it will please address A. A., Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GENTLEMAN AS FIRST Violinist, to travel with a company of negro minstrels. For particulars apply to R. Sharp, 315 Broome street, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. to-morrow.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—SPRING TROTTING, Pacing and Running—$4 000 offered as Purses—The following are the stakes and stakes are now open for trotting, pacing, and running horses, to come off over the Union Course, the latter part of April and May next:—

No. 1—Purse $50, with an inside stake of $25, half forfeit, free for all three year olds, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

2—Purse $50, with an inside stake of $25, half forfeit, free for all four year olds, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

3—Purse $50, with an inside stake of $50 half forfeit, for all horses that never trotted for money, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

4—The same as No 3, under the saddle.

5—Purse $50, with an inside stake of $50, half forfeit, for all horses that never won a purse, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

6—The same as No. 5, under the saddle.

7—Purse $50, with an inside stake of $50, half forfeit, for all horses that never won a purse over $30, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

8—The same as No. 7, in harness.

9—Purse $50, with an inside stake of $50, half forfeit, for all horses that never won a purse over $50, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

10—The same as No. 9, in harness.

11—Purse $100, with an inside stake of $100, half forfeit, for all horses that never won a purse over $100, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

12—The same as No. 11, in harness.

13—The same as No. 11, under the saddle.

14—Purse $100, with an inside stake of $50, half forfeit, for all pacers except Pet, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

15—The same as No. 14, two mile heats, in harness.

16—Purse $150, with an inside stake of $50, half forfeit, for all pacers except Pet, three mile heats, in harness.

17—Purse $300, with an inside stake of $50, half forfeit, for all double teams, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to 250-lb. wagons.

18—Purse $300, with an inside stake of $50, half forfeit, for all double teams, two mile heats, to 250-lb. wagons.

19—Purse $200, with an inside stake of $100, half forfeit, for all horses that never won a purse over $200, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness—not excepting Black Harry, Boston Girl, and Honest John.

20—The same as No. 19, two mile heats, in harness.

21—The same as No. 19, three mile heats, in harness.

22—Purse $300, with an inside stake of $100, half forfeit, for all horses, two mile heats, to wagons, (wagon and driver weighing 250 lbs.)

23—Purse $300, for all horses, mile heats, best 3 in 5, under the saddle.

24—Purse $300, $50 to go to the second best horse, free for all, mile heats best 3 in 5, to wagons.

25—The same as 24, in harness.

26—Purse $400, $100 to go to the second best, for all horses, two mile heats, in harness.

27—Purse $300, $100 to go to the second best, for all horses, three mile heats, in harness.

28—Purse of $50, with an inside stake of $50, half forfeit, for all horses that never won a purse, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons, (wagon and driver to weigh 250 lbs.)

RUNNING PURSES AND STAKES.

29—Purse $40, with an inside stake of $45, half forfeit, for all horses, carrying catch weights, mile heats.

30—Purse $400, with an inside stake of $25, half forfeit, for all horses, carrying catch weights, mile heats, best 3 in 5.

In all the above purses and