## Lecture by Thomas Francis Meagher.

THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF JOHN PHILLPOT CURRAN ILLUSTRATED—LARGE AUDIENCE IN THE TABERNACLE—IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM.

Mr. Meagher lectured, pursuant to advertisement, in the Broadway Tabernacle last evening, taking for his subject the "Life and Character of John Philipot Curran." Notwithstanding the peculiarly unfavorable aspect of the evening a large number of most respectable citizens were in attendance. Shortly after the doors were opened—seven o'clock—and at the hour named for the commencement of the discourse, eight o'clock, there could not have been less than fifteen hundred people congregated in the building. In this assemblage were merchants, lawyers, doctors, mechanics and laborers, with a large sprinkling of very elegant ladies, all drawn together by the attraction of wishing to hear the young orator of the old land speak of the patriotism and intellectual greatness of his departed countryman.

Mr. Meagher ascended the platform at eight o'clock, and was received with an enthusiastic cheer and repeated bursts of applause, which seemed to affect him sensibly. After it had subsided, he said: I thank you, my friends, for your kind feeling and support—a support which is to be valued the more on account of the unfavorable state of the weather this evening. Previous to opening my discourse I will mention that on next Monday week, I will lecture here, taking for my subject, the "Present Prospects of Ireland in connection with the National Cause." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Meagher then proceeded to deliver the following

LECTURE.

A deep tone of sadness vibrates all through this noble life. All the flowers which beautified it seem to have sprung from the earth where the dead were sleeping. The liveliest songs which made it musical seem to have come out from the sad foliage of such trees as the cypress and the yew. Yet over all and through all, there shone, more or less intensely as the seasons changed, the light of a divine genius; and whether, like one of the rivers of his native island, it was shadowed with rocks or clouds, or sparkled in the sunshine among the white lilies, or widened into a still expanse over the buried ruins of other days, or deepened and darkened under the walls and ships and tumult of the great city, the current of his soul was ever fresh, ever beautiful, ever strong. For that nature of his—so mournful, changeful, glorious—we find an explanation in the scenes and nursing of his childhood. There were bubbling brooks and deep rivers, moory uplands and large, lonely mountains, ruins of chapels and ruins of castles—so Davis tells us—all within sight and hearing of that house, in which, July 24th, 1750, he, the son of James Curran, the Seneschal of the town, was swathed in swaddling clothes. As he grew up, he went to the wakes, and the fairs, and the weddings of the neighborhood for miles around, and spoke there the language of the country, and learned to love her old music passionately; and from his mother, "who had a waste of old passions and traditions lying grand and gloomy in her soul," he learned many a song and legend, and wild story—many a wild story of outlaw, priest, and hero—of rogue, and rapparee, and fairy. No wonder, then, his nature was such as we have found it to be. No wonder that through the golden atmosphere of his genius there ever floated this pale mist, and that there were black clouds mingling with the crimson, when the sunset came. But that nature was ever and anon lit up with loving thoughts, as they had seen, and with mirth and drollery, as they had yet to see. The river will ripple, and laugh, and sparkle sometimes. Nay; where its depth was deepest, its brow was darkest, it would sometimes give a giddy twirl, toss up bubbles, and wildly play with trifles. That in his merriment he did not spare his own misfortunes, need not be told. He jokes about his poverty; jokes about his not having a shilling in his pocket; jokes about his seven ragged shirts, and writes home to his mother to say he wants only five more to make up the dozen; jokes about his dismal lodging in Hay Hill, Dublin, where, as he said himself, his wife and children were the only furniture in the apartment; jokes about having a family for whom he had no dinner, and a landlady for whom he had no rent; jokes about his not having this rent, and the probability of his never having it. "As for my rent," he whispers Arthur Wolfe, afterwards Lord Kilwarden, "it stands pretty much the same chance of liquidation as the national debt." Such jokes might sound to some ears strangely out of tune. Strangely out of tune, where the scene was a winter scene, and the wind passed through it like a wild lament. But they came from the chords of the Irish heart. That Irish heart! That poor old Irish heart! That rude instrument, as some gentle people called it! With notes so wild and yet so mournful; so sad and yet so soothing; so thrilling and yet so subduing; so irregular in its utterances, and yet so measured in many of its grandest intonations; which, with a magic flexibility of its own, could fling of a jig, in tone a dirge, give forth a march; could sooth the sorrowful, incite the vengeful, inspire with tender thoughts the loving, precipitate the gallant to the charge, swell the loud hurrah in victory, and through the dripping field of death itself diffuse the melodies of hope, and home, and joy; that rude instrument, could they who had been calmed in sorrow by it, who in the storms had been encouraged by its strains, who had heard its melting whispers in their dreams, and to a new life by its quick pulsations had been impelled,—could they fling aside that heart, and for it substitute something more discreet, more moderate, more subdued; something which would accentuate itself more precisely, and with a more studied unity modulate its tones? Had that heart been otherwise than God had made it there would not have been even a vestige of what they call an Irish nation on the earth this day. Here Mr. Meagher gave an amusing and graphic account of the famous Monks of the Screw, of which John Philpot Curran was the head. It was a convivial club, composed of the brightest wits and noblest men and orators of the day in Ireland. There was Dean Kirwan, the great preacher, of whom it was grandly said, that in feeding the lamp of charity he exhausted the lamp of life; that with him the preacher's desk became a throne of light; that he shook one world with the thunders of another—but the curse of Swift was on him—he was an Irishman and a man of genius, and used that genius for the benefit of his country. There was Charles Kendal Bushe—afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench—with his sweet smile, eye beaming with benevolence, noble features, and tongue of exquisite tone. There was John Hely Hutchinson, Provost of the University of Dublin, whom Charles Fox pronounced to be the most eminent jobber in Ireland, who had a daughter gazetted to a squadron of horse; who having obtained the Chief Secretaryship, the Prime Sergeantcy, and twenty other great places, insisted on a Major's half pay; and of whom Lord Townsend, the Lord Lieutenant, wearied out with his incessant importunities for office, used to exclaim:—"By heaven! if I gave Hutchinson England and Scotland for an estate, he'd solicit the Isle of Man for a potato garden!" But who presided? Who ruled that quaint world of fun? Who was the little dark man, with protruding chin, and short, flat nose, and brown cheek, and an eye like a live coal? The same they had seen in the town of Newmarket, where, as he said himself, he was a little ragged apprentice to every sort of idleness and mischief—the same they had seen on George's quay, Dublin, bidding good bye to Ireland with a heavy heart—the same they had seen on Hay Hill, Dublin, where he had a family for whom he had no dinner, and a landlady for whom he had no rent. Curran's wit was as widely known as his name. Every one, the world over, had a little specimen of it, and wore it in a locket, as it were, of Wicklow gold, set in Irish diamonds!—a charm against the heart-ache and the blue devils, though their name was legion. Every one knew what he said when some one told him that Lord Clonmel, his great enemy, was about to die. "I believe," said Curran, "he's scoundrel enough to live or die, just as it suits his own convenience." Every one knew what he said when told that a very slovenly and stingy barrister had started for the Continent with a shirt and a guinea. "He'll not change either till he comes back again," said Curran. Every one knew, or should know, what he said about Sergeant Hewit's speech. "The learned Sergeant's speech," said he, "reminded me of a familiar utensil in domestic use, commonly called a candle extinguisher. It began at a point, and on it went, widening and widening, until it put the question out altogether." But he was gifted with something more than wit; something more than genius; something more than a generous, genial, impressionable, loving nature. He was gifted with an unconquerable courage. A courage which nothing could intimidate—nothing could subdue. The Crown, with all its resources of fraud and force, he feared not. The Bench, on which the worst of men sat in judgment, and from which many a frown and menace was cast upon him, he feared not. The yeomanry, who used to crowd the court, and brandish their weapons in his face, he feared not. He had a spirit which could confront, grapple with, and defy them all. For the licentious noblemen who had wrecked the hopes, the honor, the happiness of the poor man's house; for the savage soldier who went prowling through the city, laying foul hands on youth, and beauty, and innocence, on all that was sacred, and all that should have been inviolable; for the spy who had wormed himself into the confidence of his victim, been welcomed to his fireside, and had played with the ringlets of the child whilst weaving and twisting the halter for the father; for the wealthiest, the boldest, the most desperate criminal of them all, he had a blow which made them reel, and the mark of which they bore through life, and carried with them to the grave. Lord Carleton hints to him he may lose his silk gown, which he wears as King's counsel, for appearing in defence of the rebels. "Well," replied Curran, "his Majesty may take the silk, but he shall have to leave the stuff behind." He does his work neither weakly nor treacherously. The clients for whom he pleads are more to him than clients. They are friends for whose salvation he would pour out his blood. They are brothers who have striven, by means he thought desperate, to free their country; and he comes, as Thomas Davis has with such solemn beauty said, inspired by love and justice and genius, and commissioned by Heaven to walk the waters with the patriots, and lend them a hand when they were sinking. Mr. Meagher here referred to some of the most memorable of the State Trials in which Curran was engaged, and cited some splendid passages from his speeches on those occasions. He dwelt at some length on this topic, and finely characterised the eloquence of his great countryman. Lord Byron had met Curran at Holland House, and said he beat everybody he ever saw. As an orator, he ranked him far above Erskine. The lines upon both, in "Don Juan," were worth quoting and remembering. They had all heard how the King's Bench shook from floor to rooftree when he uttered that famous passage on universal emancipation; and they had seen how the people, when the speech was at an end, insisted on lifting him up on their shoulders, and carrying him home in triumph. And this was the boy they used to call "Stuttering Jack Curran" at school. This the boy they called "Orator Mum" at the Debating Club in Temple Bar. This the poor little urchin who, on his first appearance in the Court of Chancery, being told to speak up, blushed, dropped his brief, and begged a friend to finish the motion for him. Ah! it was thus that genius made its way through the crowd, in defiance of the crowd, above the crowd! It was thus the proud ones of the earth—the lords of acres and stately mansions—the proprietors of [illegible] carriages, and plate, and railway scrip, and costly [illegible]; the dainty chevaliers of the saloon and boudoir; the notables and oracles of the fashionable club; the [illegible] or bullies of an empire, rich in silks and silliness, perfumes and pretentiousness, paintings which from [illegible] worth were puzzles to their owners, and sculpture which perpetually reminded them of their dull idolatry and want of heart; it was thus these potentates were taught that there was a power, which though born in a stable, though nursed in cold and indigence and hunger, though tried in the wilderness and tempted by the devil, would one day rise above and rule them. Beauty and wealth, and pride of birth, and the arrogance of prosperity would be humbled in the presence of this power, and even tyrants would grow mute with wonder, like the doctors of the law listening to the Beautiful Child teaching in the Temple. Ireland ever should love Curran. For Curran not only gave to her, out of the abundance of his genius, the wealth which perished not, and which no laws could confiscate, but whilst life was in him he clung to her with a passionate devotion. Mr. Meagher rapidly ran through Curran's political life, which in every incident illustrated this devotion. The last night of the Irish Parliament, a dark, dwarfish figure might have been seen clinging close to one of the great pillars of the portico. There was a dense crowd in all the streets and thoroughfares leading to the building. An English regiment was under arms within the portico. As the Peers and Commons were moving out, and the lights were being extinguished in the great hall where the abdication of the national sovereignty had taken place, that small dark figure looked out wildly and glaringly on the scene. One of the United Irishmen coming up, whispered, "Curran! what are you doing here to-night?" The figure sprang forward; the cloak in which it had been muffled fell off; a face luminous with a sublime agony appeared, and Curran—for it was Curran—put this question to the rebel, "Where are now your 300,000 armed men?" Let them hope that the echo of that voice had not yet died in Ireland. But were this ordained, there was that the memory and influence of which would not so quickly perish. The people he loved and served, and whose history he had ennobled, even in their tameness and servility, would not be unmindful of the goodness of his heart and the grandeur of his soul. But even were it otherwise to come to pass, the people of other lands—of this especially, the new one and supreme one—would redeem the ingratitude of his own. Wherever freedom had a worshipper, or eloquence could delight, or wit provoke the genial laugh, or public virtue received the civic crown, or stanch fidelity to misfortune was held sacred, or a nature fruitful in tenderness, generosity and love, was esteemed more precious than the vineyards of Sabæma or the gold of Ophir, his name would be as a song of gladness and an anthem of glory. In the halls of the republic, in her schools, at the social board, the wit, the orator, the patriot—John Philpot Curran—never would be forgotten.

At the conclusion of the discourse, Mr. Meagher was loudly cheered and warmly congratulated by many of the audience, which separated evidently highly pleased and instructed at the review of the life of a man who was a true type of his country, its greatness and sadness.

## The Wheeler Slave Case.

THE DECISION OF JUDGE KANE IN THE PASSMORE WILLIAMSON CASE—THE PETITION OF JANE JOHNSON REFUSED.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Oct. 12.]

This morning, Judge Kane delivered his opinion in the case of the application of Jane Johnson, the slave woman whose departure from the custody of John H. Wheeler, at Walnut street wharf, some weeks since, caused so much excitement, and led to the imprisonment of Passmore Williamson:—

In the matter of a certain prayer purporting to be a suggestion, &c., from Jane Johnson. Before entering upon the question immediately before me at this time, it is proper that I should advert to the past action of this Court in the case of Passmore Williamson, and to the considerations that led to it. I do this the rather, because in some of the judicial reviews to which it has been submitted collaterally after an *ex parte* argument, it does not seem to me to have been fully apprehended. I begin with the writ which originated the proceeding.

The writ of habeas corpus is of immemorial antiquity. It is deduced by the standard writers on the English law from the great charter of King John. It is unquestionable, however, that it is substantially of much earlier date; and it may be referred without improbability to the period of Roman invasion. Like the trial by jury, it entered into the institutions of Rome before the Christian era, and had probably been familiar to the times of the republic. Through the long series of political struggles which gave form to the British constitution, it was claimed as the birth-right of every Englishman, and our ancestors brought it with them as such to this country.

At the common law, it issued whenever a citizen was denied the exercise of his personal liberty, or was deprived of his rightful control over any member of his household, his wife, his child, his ward, or his servant. It issued from the courts of the sovereign and in his name, and at the instance of any one who invoked it, either for himself or another. It commanded, almost in the words of the Roman edict, ("De libero homine exhibendo,") that the party under detention should be produced before the court, there to await its decree. It left no discretion with the party to whom it was addressed. He was not to constitute himself the judge of his own rights or of his own conduct; but to bring in the body, and to declare the cause wherefor he had detained it; and the judge was then to determine whether that cause was sufficient in law or not. Such in America, as well as England, was the well known, universally recognized writ of habeas corpus.

When the Federal Convention was engaged in framing a constitution for the United States, a proposition was submitted to it by one of the members, that "the privileges and benefits of the writ of habeas corpus shall be enjoyed in this government in the most expeditious and ample manner; and shall not be suspended by the Legislature except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions." The committee to whom this was referred for consideration, would seem to have regarded the privilege of this writ as too definitely implied in the idea of free government to need formal assertion or confirmation; for they struck out that part of the proposed article in which the privilege was affirmed, and retained only so much as excluded the question of its suspension from the ordinary range of Congressional legislation.

The convention itself must have concurred in their views; for in the constitution, as digested, and finally ratified, and as it stands now, there is neither enactment nor recognition of the privilege of this writ, except as it is implied in the provision that it shall not be suspended. It stands, then, under the constitution of the United States as it was under the common law of English America—an indefeasible privilege, above the sphere of ordinary legislation.

I do not think it necessary to argue from the words of this article, that the Congress was denied the power of limiting or restricting or qualifying the right, which they were thus forbidden to suspend. I do not indeed see that there can be a restriction or limitation of a privilege which may not be essentially a suspension of it, to some extent at least, or under some circumstances, or in reference to some of the parties who might otherwise have enjoyed it. And it has appeared to me, that if Congress had undertaken to deny altogether the exercise of this writ by the Federal Courts, or to limit its exercise to the few and rare cases that might peradventure find their way to some one particular court, or to declare that the writ should only issue in this or that class of cases, to the exclusion of others in which it might have issued at the common law, it would be difficult to escape the conclusion that the ancient and venerated privilege of the writ of habeas corpus had not been in some degree suspended, if not annulled.

But there has been no legislation or attempted legislation by Congress that could call for an expansion of this train of reasoning.

There was one other writ, which in the more recent contests between the people and the King had contributed signally to the maintenance of popular right. It was the writ of Scire Facias which had been employed to vindicate the rights of property by vacating the monopolies of the crown. Like the writ of habeas corpus, it founded itself on the concessions of Magna Charta, and the two were the proper and natural complements of each other.

The first Congress so regarded them. The protection of the citizen against arbitrary exaction and unlawful restraint, as it is the essential object of all rightful government, would present itself as the first great duty of the courts of justice, that were about to be constituted. And if, in defining the jurisdiction of the new tribunals, it were thought proper to signalize two writs out of the many known to the English law, as within their unqualified competency, it would seem natural that those two should be selected which boasted their origin from the charter of English liberties, and had been consecrated for ages in the affectionate memories of the people as their safeguard against oppression.

This consideration has interpreted for me the terms of the statute which define my jurisdiction on this subject. Very soon after I had been advanced to the bench, I was called upon to issue the writ of habeas corpus, at the instance of a negro who had been arrested as a fugitive from labor. It was upon the force of the argument to which I now advert that I then awarded the process; and from that day to this, often as it has been invoked and awarded in similar cases that have been before me, my authority to award it has never been questioned.

The language of the act of Congress reflects the history of the constitutional provision. It enacts (First Congress, Sess. 1, ch. 20, sec. 14) "that all the before mentioned Courts of the United States" (the Supreme, Circuit and District,) "shall have power to issue writs of scire facias, habeas corpus, and all other writs not specially provided for by statute, which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions, and agreeable to the principles and usages of law."

I am aware that it has sometimes been contended or assumed, without, as it seems to me, a just regard to the grammatical construction of these words, that the concluding limitation applies to all the process of the Courts, the two writs especially named among the rest, and that the federal Courts can only issue the writ of habeas corpus, when it has become necessary to the exercise of an otherwise delegated jurisdiction; in other words, that it is subsidiary to some original process or pending suit.

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That act excepted from the operation of its provisions the domestic slaves of delegates in Congress, of foreign Ministers, of persons passing through, or sojourning in the State, and not becoming residents therein, provided such slaves were not detained in the State longer than six months. The act of 1847 repealed so much of the act of 1780 as authorized masters and owners of slaves to bring and retain their slaves within the commonwealth for the period of six months, or for any period of time whatever. But it did not affect to vary or rescind the rights of slave owners passing through our territory. It applied to persons resident and persons sojourning, who brought and sought to retain their slaves here, for over such persons and their rights of property the State had lawful dominion; but it left the right of transit for property and person, over which it had no jurisdiction, just as it was before, and as it stood under the constitution of the United States and the law of nations.

This brings me to the second part of the position affirmed in the Court's opinion, namely, the right of a citizen of one State to pass freely with his slaves through the territory of another State, in which the institution of slavery is not recognized.

I need not say, that before the compact of union was formed between the States, each of them was an absolutely sovereign and independent community; and that, except so far as their relations to each other and to foreign nations have been qualified by the federal constitution, each of them remains so. As such, it is bound by that great moral code, which, because of its universal obligation, is called the Law of Nations. What it could not do if freed from federative restrictions, it cannot do now; every restraint upon its policy, which duty to other States would in that case involve, binds it still, just as if the Union had been dissolved or had never been formed.

All the statists unite in regarding the right of transit for person and property through the territory of a friendly State as among those which cannot, under ordinary circumstances, be denied. (Vattel, B. 2, ch. 10, sects. 132, 3, 4; Puffendorf, B. 3, ch. 3, sects. 5, 67; Rutherf. Inst. B. 2, ch. 9; 1 Kent Com. 33, 35.) It is true that the right is not an unqualified one. The State may impose reasonable conditions upon its exercise, and exact guaranties against its abuse. But, subject to these limitations, it is the right of every citizen of a friendly State.

The right is the same, and admits just the same qualifications, as to person and to property. The same argument that denies the right of peacefully transmitting one's property through the territories of a State, refuses the right of passage to its owner; and the question what is to be deemed property in such a case, refers itself necessarily to the law of the State from which the citizen brings it; a different test would sanction the confiscation of property at the will of the sovereign through whose territory it seeks to pass. If one State may decree that there shall be no property, no right of ownership in human beings, another, in a spirit of practical philanthropy, only a little more energetic, may deny the protection of law to the products of slave labor; and a third may denounce a similar outlawry against all intoxicating liquids. And if the laws of a State can control the rights of property of strangers passing through its territory, then the sugar of New Orleans, the cotton of Carolina, the wines of Ohio, and the rum of New England may have their markets bounded by the States in which they are produced; and without any change of reasoning New Jersey may refuse to citizens of Pennsylvania the right of passing along her railroads to New York. The doctrine is one that was exploded in Europe more than four hundred and fifty years ago, and finds now, or found very lately, its parting illustration in the politics of Japan.

It was because, and only because this right was acknowledged by all civilized nations, and had never been doubted among the American colonies—because each colony had at all times tendered its hospitalities freely to the rest, cherishing that liberal commerce which makes a brotherhood of interest even among alien States; it was because of this that no man in the convention or country thought of making the right of transit a subject of constitutional guaranty. Everything in and about the constitution implies it. It is found in the object "to establish a more perfect union," in the denial to the States of the power to lay duties on imports, and in the reservation to Congress of the exclusive right to regulate commerce among the States.

This last power of the general government, according to the repeated and well considered decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, from Gibbons vs. Ogden, (9 Reps.) to the passenger cases, (7 Howard,) applies to intercourse as well as navigation—to the transportation of men as well as goods—of men who pass from State to State involuntarily, as men who pass voluntarily, and it excludes the right of any State to pass laws regulating, controlling, or, *a fortiori*, prohibiting such intercourse or transportation. I do not quote the words of the eminent Judges who have affirmed this exposition of the constitution; but it is impossible to read their elaborate opinions, as they are found in the Reports, without recognizing this as the fixed law of the United States.

It needs no reference to disputable annals to show that when the constitution was formed in 1787, slaves were recognized as property throughout the United States. The constitution made them a distinct element in the distribution of the representative power and in the assessment of direct taxes. They were known and returned by the census three years afterwards in sixteen out of the seventeen States then embraced in the Union; and as late as the year 1830, they were found in every State of the original thirteen. How is it possible, then, while we assert the binding force of the constitution by claiming rights under it, to regard slave property as less effectively secured by the provisions of that instrument than any other property which is recognized as such by the law of the owner's domicil? How can it be, that a State may single out this one sort of property from among all the rest, and deny to it the right of passing over its soil—passing with its owner, parcel of his travelling equipment, as much so as the horse he rides on, his great coat, or his carpet bag?

We revolt in Pennsylvania, and honestly, no doubt, at this association of men with things as the subjects of property; for we have accustomed ourselves for some years, now nearly fifteen, to regard men as men, and things as things; *sub modo*, however; for we distinguish against the negro much as our forefathers did; and not, perhaps, with quite as much reason. They denied him civil rights, as a slave; we exclude him from political rights, though a freeman.

Yet no stranger may complain of this. Our constitutions and statutes are for ourselves, not for others. They reflect our sympathies, and define our rights. But as to all the rest of the world—those portions of it especially towards whom we are bound by the "supreme law" of the Federal constitution—they are independent of our legislation, however wise or virtuous it may be, for they were not represented in our conventions and assemblies, and we do not permit them to legislate for us.

Whether any redress is provided by the existing laws of Pennsylvania for the citizen of another State whose slaves have escaped from him while he was passing through our territory, it is not my province to inquire. It is quite probable that he may be denied recourse to the courts, as much so as the husband, or father, or guardian, whose wife, or child, or ward has run away. He may find himself referred back to those rights which annex themselves inseparably to the relation he occupies—the rights of manucaption and detainer. These I apprehend that he may assert and exercise anywhere, and with such reasonable force as circumstances render necessary. And I do not suppose that the employment of such reasonable force could be regarded as a breach of the peace, or the right to employ it as less directly incident to his character of master than it might be to the corresponding character in either of the analogous relations. In a word, I adopt fully on this point the views so well enforced by Judge Baldwin in the case of Johnson vs. Tomkins, Baldw., 578, 9.

"The right of the master to arrest his fugitive slave is not a solitary case in the law. It may be exercised towards a fugitive apprentice or redemptioner to the same extent, and is done daily without producing any excitement. An apprentice is a servant, a slave is no more; though his servitude is for life, the nature of it is the same as apprenticeship or by redemption, which, though terminated by time, is during its continuance as severe a servitude as that for life. Of the same nature is the right of a parent to the services of his minor children, which gives the custody of their persons. So, where a man enters bail for the appearance of a defendant in a civil action, he may seize his person at his pleasure, and commit him to prison; or if the principal escapes, the bail may pursue him to another State, arrest, and bring him back, by the use of all necessary force and means of preventing an escape. The lawful exercise of this authority in such cases is calculated to excite no sympathy; the law takes its course in peace, and unnoticed. Yet it is the same power, and used in the same manner, as by a master over his slave. The right in such case is from the same source, the law of the land. If the enforcement of the right excites more feeling in one case than the other, it is not from the manner in which it is done, but the nature of the right which is enforced—property in a human being for life. If this is unjust and oppressive, the sin is on the makers of laws which tolerate slavery; to visit it on those who have honestly acquired and lawfully hold property under the guarantee and protection of the laws, is the worst of all oppression, and the rankest injustice towards our fellow men. It is the indulgence of a spirit of persecution against our neighbors for no offence against society or its laws, but simply for the assertion of their own in a lawful manner.

"If this spirit pervades the country," he goes on to say, "if public opinion is suffered to prostrate the laws which protect one species of property, those who lead the crusade against slavery may, at no distant day, find a new one directed against their lands, their stores and their debts. If a master cannot retain the custody of his slave, apprentice or redemptioner, a parent must give up the guardianship of his children, bail have no hold upon their principal, the creditor cannot arrest his debtor by lawful means, and he who keeps the rightful owner of lands or chattels out of possession will be protected in his trespasses.

"When the law ceases to be the test of right and remedy—when individuals undertake to be its administrators by rules of their own adoption, the bands of society are broken as effectually by the severance of one link from the chain of justice which binds man to the laws, as if the whole was dissolved. The more specious and seductive the pretexts are under which the law is violated, the greater ought to be the vigilance of courts and juries in their detection. Public opinion is a security against acts of open and avowed infringements of acknowledged rights; from such combinations there is no danger; they will fall by their own violence, as the blast expends its force by its own fury. The only permanent danger is in the indulgence of the humane and benevolent feelings of our nature, at what we feel to be acts of oppression towards human beings, endowed with the same qualities and attributes as ourselves, and brought into being by the same power which created us all; without reflecting, that in suffering these feelings to come into action against rights secured by the laws, we forget the first duty of citizens of a government of laws—obedience to its ordinances."

There was one other legal proposition affirmed in that opinion of this Court, but it cannot need argument. It was that the question, whether the negroes were, or were not freed by their arrival in Pennsylvania, was irrelevant to the issue; inasmuch as whether they were freed or not, they were equally under the protection of the law, and the same obligation rested on Mr. Williamson to make a true and full return to the writ of habeas corpus. Simple and obvious as this proposition is, it covers all the judicial action in the case. The writ required him to produce the negroes, that the Court might pass upon his legal right to carry them off or detain them. What questions might arise afterwards, or how they might be determined, was not for him to consider. His duty, then as now, was and is, to bring in the bodies; or, if they had passed beyond his control, to declare under oath or affirmation so far as he knew what had become of them. And from this duty, or from the constraint that seeks to enforce it, there can be no escape.

(See the argument of Sergeant Glynn, and the remarks of Mr. Justice Gould, in the case of Mr. Wilkes, 2 Wils. 154.)

The application immediately before me hardly calls for these expanded remarks, though rightly considered they bear upon most of the points that were elaborated in the argument upon the question of its reception. It purports to be a suggestion and petition from a person now in Massachusetts, who informs the Court that she is one of the negroes who escaped from Mr. Wheeler; that she did so by Mr. Williamson's counsel, and with the sanction of his presence and approval; but that he never detained her, nor has any one since, and that she has never authorized an application for the writ of habeas corpus in her behalf. Thereupon she presents to me certain reasons, founded, as she supposes, in law, wherefore I ought to quash the writ heretofore issued at the relation of Mr. Wheeler.

When application was made to me for leave to file this paper, I invited the learned counsel to advise me upon the question whether I could lawfully admit the intervention of their client. My thanks are due to them for the ability and courteous bearing with which they have discussed it. But I remain unconvinced.

The very name of the person who authenticates the paper is a stranger to any proceeding that is or has been before me. She asks no judicial action for herself, and does not profess to have any right to solicit action in behalf of another; on the contrary, her counsel here assure me expressly that Mr. Williamson has not sanctioned her application. She has, therefore, no *status* whatever in this court.

Were she here as a party, to abide its action, she would have a right to be heard according to the forms of law; were she here as a witness, called by a party, her identity ascertained, she might be examined as to all facts supposed to be within her knowledge. But our records cannot be opened to every stranger who volunteers to us a suggestion, as to what may have been our errors, and how we may repair them.

I know that the writ of habeas corpus can only be invoked by the party who is restrained of liberty, or by some one in his behalf. I know, too, that it has been the reproach of the English courts that they have too willingly exacted proof that the application was authorized by the aggrieved party, before permitting the writ to issue. But as yet the courts of the United States have, I think, avoided this error. The writ issues here whenever it is shown by affidavit that its beneficent agency is needed. It would lose its best efficiency if it could not issue without a petition from the party himself, or some one whom he had delegated to represent him. His very presence in court to demand the writ, would, in some sort, negative the restraint which his petition must allege. In the most urgent cases, those in which delay would be disastrous, forcible abduction, secret imprisonment, and the like, the very grievance under which he is suffering precludes the possibility of his applying in person or constituting a representative. The American books are full of cases—they are within the experience of every practitioner at the bar—in which the writ has issued at the instance of third persons, who had no other interest or right in the matter than what every man concedes to sympathy with the oppressed. I need only to refer to the case I have quoted from in 3 Mason, and the case of Stacy in 10 Johnson, for illustrations of this practice.

Of course, if it appears to the Court at any time, that the writ was asked for by an intermeddling stranger—one who had no authority to intervene, and whose intervention is repudiated—the writ will be quashed. But it is for the defendant, to whom the writ is addressed, to allege a want of authority in the relator. The motion to quash cannot be the act of a volunteer. Still less can it come to us by written suggestion, from without our jurisdiction, in the name of the party who is alleged to be under constraint, and whose very denial that she is so may be only a proof that the constraint is effectual.

I may add that I have examined all the authorities which were brought before me by the learned counsel; with most of them I was familiar before. But there is not one among them which, in my judgment, conflicts with the views I have expressed.

The application to enter this paper among the records of the Court must therefore be refused.

On the conclusion of the delivery of this opinion, John Cadwallader, (a member of the bar, but not engaged in this case,) in order to remove a false impression from the public mind, said, from his recollection of the circumstances attending the commitment of Passmore Williamson, a proposition was made to amend the return to the writ, when Judge Kane replied: "I will not receive an amendment now, but will be prepared to receive it when the record has been completed." No such motion was subsequently made, and the public impression that permission to amend was refused, is not warranted by facts.

Judge Kane replied that his (Mr. Cadwallader's) impression was correct. He had been prepared to receive a supplementary return from Mr. Williamson's counsel, but none had been offered.

Mr. Cadwallader suggested that an addition be made to the opinion of the Court, embracing the remarks of a member of the bar not engaged in the case, and the reply of the Judge. He was induced to make the suggestion by the best feeling towards a worthy but mistaken man; hoping it might lead to the adoption of such a course as would end in his liberation.

Mr. Cadwallader is to embody the remarks he made, when the Judge will follow with his answer, so as to complete the record.

John M. Read, counsel for the petitioner, said he had listened with attention to the opinion, but it had failed to convince him that the petitioner and her children were not free the moment they touched the soil of Pennsylvania.

## Brooklyn City Politics.

KINGS COUNTY WHIG NOMINATIONS.

The whig county convention met at Flatbush yesterday afternoon, and concluded their labors late in the evening, with the following result:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Senator | Cyrus P. Smith. |
| Sheriff | George H. Simonson. |
| Register | Walter Barre. |
| County Judge | John Dikeman. |
| County Clerk | Jared L. Sparks. |
| Superintendent of Poor | John A. Vanderveer. |
| Justice of Sessions | Martin Schoonmaker. |
| Coroner | George J. Lott. |

Mr. Simonson is also the K. N. nominee.

The whig Assembly convention for the First district met at Flatbush yesterday and nominated Elijah D. Taft, for the Assembly. Mr. D. is also the Know Nothing nominee.

SOFT JUDICIAL NOMINATION.

The soft seceders from the democratic judicial convention held in the City Hall on Thursday, convened another meeting and nominated Gilbert Dean, of Poughkeepsie, for Justice of the Supreme Court of the Second judicial district. Mr. Dean is the present incumbent.

DEMOCRATIC CHARTER NOMINATION.

The democratic ward meetings were held last evening with the following results, as far as ascertained:—

| Wards. | Aldermen. | Supervisors. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | George Sweeney, | Wm. Hinman, |
| 1 | Patrick O'Neil, | Roswell C. Brainard, |
| 5 | John Dougherty, | Philip Grogan, |
| 6 | Aaron B. Clark, | Thomas Mulligan, |
| 9 | Wm. H. Mills, | John S. Bogart, |
| 11 | Joseph Simmons, | James Miller, |
| 12 | Timothy Bannon, | John F. Helpenbuttle. |

In the Third and Tenth wards committees were elected to nominate ward officers.

## Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner Hilton held an inquest yesterday at the New York Hospital, upon the body of a woman named Bridget Godfrey, who died at this institution from the effects of severe burns received on Thursday afternoon, at her residence, in Whitehall street, by her clothes catching fire from the stove. Verdict, "Accidental Death." Deceased was a native of Ireland, and was 76 years of age.

FATAL HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest at No. 92 Fulton street, upon the body of a boy named Frederick A. Stienike, aged 11 years, who died from internal hemorrhage, produced by falling down the hatchway at No. 91 Fulton street, on Thursday night. Verdict, "Accidental Death." Deceased was a native of New York.

## News by the Mails.

The Rochester *Advertiser* learns that in the part of Livingston county embracing Conesus and Springwater an alarming species of sickness prevails. It nearly resembles cholera, and proves fatal in a short time. Numbers have died from it within a few days, in spite of the efforts of the medical faculty to arrest its progress.

The Troy *Times* says Mrs. Robinson is behaving badly at Sing Sing. She conducted herself properly for some time, but latterly she has become as frantic and as ungovernable as ever, so that the matron has been obliged to confine her in a cell.

At a meeting of colored citizens in New Bedford, on the 8th inst., Solomon Peneton presided, and Henry Johnson was chosen Secretary. William Jackson and Henry O. Remington were elected delegates to the National Convention of Colored People, to be held at Philadelphia on the 16th inst.

On the 6th inst., in the Pennsylvania District Court, at Philadelphia, a rule was granted, removing in the U. S. Circuit Court the cases of Charles Dixey and Charles W. Oldenburgh against the Camden and Amboy railroad, for injuries sustained at Burlington. It is therefore probable that the suits brought by the Pennsylvanians will be heard in the United States courts.

The Buffalo *Courier* states that the Common Council of that city have appropriated $200 for the purpose of building a house on the beach for the government life boats.

The proposed American Convention of Virginia, will be held at Lynchburg on the 19th inst.

The procession of horses, single and double teams, saddle horses and led stallions, together with yokes of working cattle, at the opening of the Connecticut State Fair, on the 9th inst., was a mile and a quarter long.

The Alabama State Agricultural Fair, which was to be held on the 23d October, has been postponed until the 20th of November, on account of the yellow fever at Montgomery.

A store has been opened in Boston, with a capital of $150,000, as an agency for the sale of flour, at Western prices, with the mere addition of the cost of transportation and incidental expenses.

## Political Intelligence.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS IN ORANGE COUNTY.

MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., October 2, 1855.

The American Convention of this county met here to-day, and nominated the following county ticket. Every town in the county was represented, and great enthusiasm prevailed:—

For County Judge—Samuel J. Wilkin, of Goshen.
For County Clerk—Geo. W. Millspaugh, of Montgomery.
For County Sheriff—John Blizzard, of Newburg.
For County Surrogate—John C. McConnell, of Goshen.
Justice of Sessions—Wm. Avery, of Cornwall.
Special Surrogate—George Cox, of Walkill.
Coroners—Laurence Lowe, of Crawford; Geo. C. Blanchard, of Walkill.

The above is a very strong ticket. The utmost harmony prevailed, and the Binghamton platform was adopted.

The Know Nothings of Cattaraugus county held an immense mass meeting during the last week at Olean. Hon. F. S. Martin presided. The meeting was addressed by Stephen B. Cushing, the Know Nothing candidate for Attorney, Mr. Crane, of Indiana, and several other persons. The proceedings were very enthusiastic.

The hard shells of the First Senatorial district (comprising the counties of Suffolk, Queens and Richmond) nominated William H. Furman, of Queens, yesterday, at a convention held at Jamaica.

The Straight whigs nominated Wessel S. Smith, of Queens, for Senator; and the softs nominated Samuel B. Gardiner, of Suffolk.

## Personal Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At the Howard Hotel—D. C. Gordon, U. S. N., Boston; J. B. French, Esq., Lowell; S. C. Bemis, Springfield; W. C. Allen, Alabama; Judge Backus, Saratoga Springs; Hon. Abel Brown, Grand Isle; F. Smith, Esq., London, C. W.; Hon. J. W. Paddock, Nebraska; C. P. Drury, Esq., Highgate, Vt.

From Havre, in ship Germania—L Chelain Van Coeulberghe, lady, two children and nurse; E E Bindly, Benj H Tokery, of Connecticut; John Goldschmidt.

From Greenock, in ship Glance—P McComlie and family, H Norwell, W F Ferguson, J Johnston & lady, J Russell, John Smith and lady, Hugh Fraser, J Bryden & Lady, E Murray—24 in the steerage.

From London, in ship Maid of Orleans—R L Cassatt and lady, Misses Lydia and Mary Cassatt, Master Joseph Cassatt, J Hodson, lady and child, Mrs Susan Warren, Fred Grant, Thos Grant, James Bancroft, Samuel Bennett—180 in the steerage.

## MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 6 08 | MOON SETS | eve 6 35 |
| SUN SETS | 5 25 | HIGH WATER | eve 10 25 |

### Port of New York, October 12, 1855.

CLEARED.

Steamship North Star, Wamack, Havre—D Torrance.
Ship Humming Bird, Chisholm, St John, NB—J Pickard & Co.
Ship Genoa, Ward, New Orleans—Robson & Folger.
Ship Louisiana, Sullivan, New Orleans—Stanton & Thompson.
Ship Chase, White, Charleston—Geo Bulkley.
Bark Lycurgus (Sic), Costa, Marseilles—Boyd & Hincken.
Bark Kate Lincoln, Wells, Demarara—Dunham, Smith & Co.
Bark Mariel, Heill, Bermuda—Hyland, Cumings & Wells.
Bark Wm Hyde (Br), Barnes, St John, NB—Master.
Bark W H Brodie, Crary, Mobile—Sturges & Clearman.
Bark H Burden, Dougherty, Philadelphia—J & N Briggs.
Brig Gaudeloite, Vidal, Cadiz—Orio & Francia.
Brig L P Snow, Pierce, St Thomas—H D Brookman & Co.
Brig Laurel (Br), Spencer, Richibucto—J S Whitney & Co.
Schr Sarah Stage, Bunnell, Matagorda—D C Murray.
Schr W A Ellis, Nichol, Charleston—Dolner & Potter.
Schr Rebecca, Foster, Tappahannock—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr Isis, Chase, Philadelphia—Jas Hand.
Schr Lucy White, Williams, Salem—S Duncan.
Schr Oak, Colman, Providence—Master.
Sloop F Brown, Gardner, Providence—Master.
Steamer Tacony, Hand, Philadelphia—W H Thompson.

ARRIVED.

Ship Maid of Orleans, Dennis, London, Sept 8, and Portsmouth 10th, with mdse and 180 steerage passengers, to E E Morgan. Sept 12, lat 49 08, lon 6, was boarded by French brig Napoleon, 60 days from Guadaloupe, short of provisions, supplied them; 23d, lat 48 05, lon 30 10, spoke French brig Capricieuse from Newfoundland for Bordeaux; 29th, lat 49 06, lon 42 30, exchanged signals with Br ship Middleton, bound E; Oct 1, lat 46 28, lon 47 33 passed a very large iceberg; 7th, lat 42 49, lon 63 36, spoke ship Atalanta, bound E; same time schr Susan Hall, from the Grand Banks, with 40,000 fish. The M of O took a pilot from the Ellwood Walter, 270 miles from Sandy Hook, who has been on board for five days. Two infants died on the passage.

Ship Antoinette, McCormack, Rotterdam 35 days, with mdse and 36 passengers, to S Schiffer & Bros. Took a pilot on the 7th inst off Nantucket Shoals.

Ship Germania, Wood, Havre, Sept 7, with mdse and 305 passengers, to W Whitlock, Jr.

Bark Undine (of Bath), Merrill, Newcastle, E, 39 days, with coal and mdse, to Barclay & Livingston. Has had heavy westerly weather during the passage; lost sails. Has had a pilot on board six days.

Brig Rover (Br), Elkin, St John, NB, 15 days, with lumber, to Ruel & Orr.

Brig Judge Whitman, Clark, Calais, with lumber, to master.

Schr Annie Hinks (of Provincetown), Eldridge, Bristol, E, via Long Island Sound, 35 days, with hemp, &c, to order.

Schr Emerald (Br), Knowles, Halifax, 12 days, with fish, to order.

Schr F P Ladd (Br), Johnson, Windsor, NS, 8 days, with plaster, to D R De Wolff.

Schr Alice, Powell, Baltimore, 5 days.
Schr Benjamin, Casey, Eastport.
Schr Caroline C. Lunt, Eastport.
Schr Haze (new), Britton, Black Rock.
Schr Rainbow, Havens, Bangor.
Schr Eliza Jane, Fisher, Portland, Me.
Schr Southerner, Huckins, Lubec.
Schr Commodore Kearney, ——, Boston, 3 days.
Schr Corrilla, Eldridge, Boston.
Schr Charm, Sleeper, Boston.
Schr Bay State, Card, Boston.
Schr Gazelle, Baker, Boston.
Schr Wolcott, Bearse, Boston.
Schr Nicanor, Peech, Boston.
Schr Antelope, Wilbur, Fall River.
Schr Amazon, Price, Sandwich.
Schr Martha Maria, Small, Salem.
Schr E Franklin, Tinkham, Wareham.
Schr Angler, Bessey, Wareham.
Schr Keren Happuch, Gilley, Gloucester.
Schr Republic, Soule, New Bedford for Albany.
Schr Thos Ellis, Ellis, Harwich.
Schr Osceola, Rodgers, Harwich.
Schr Stranger, Smith, Cohasset.
Schr Ganges, Ferris, Providence.
Schr L K Snow, Snow, Providence.
Schr E Hickey, Chase, Providence.
Schr Katrina Van Cortlandt, Smith, Providence.
Schr C Carroll, Fisher, New Haven.
Schr Lucy Robinson, Eldridge, New Haven.
Schr Maria Louisa, Brown, Stonington.
Schr Phoebe Elizabeth, Johnson, Portland, Ct.
Schr S D Bellows, Clarke, Portland, Ct.
Schr Peter Anderson, Coe, Portland, Ct.
Sloop James, Gardiner, Fall River.
Sloop America, Burton, Providence.
Sloop Sam C Hall, Coe, Portland, Ct.
Sloop Henry, Coe, Portland, Ct.
Sloop H J Combs, Hall, Portland, Ct.

The ship Glance, arr yesterday from Greenock, is consigned to Tapscott & Co. Capt Gillespie reports having experienced heavy weather, sprung mainmast and main yard.

The steam brig Arctic, of the Arctic Expedition, arrived yesterday, reports, no date, on the Grand Banks, in lon 64 45, spoke fishing schr E C Smith, of Provincetown, 4 months out; had suffered much in sails and rigging.

Wind during the day N by W, with rain.

The Ship List reports the sales of ship S H Talbot, 9 months old, built at East Machias, 593 tons, for $30,000; brig Arabella, 291 tons, 1 year old, built at Frankfort, Me, for $13,000, cash.

LAUNCHED—At Sippican 10th, by Jno Delano, a three masted schooner of about 350 tons, built for a New York house, and to be commanded by Capt Hiram Look, of Sippican.

At Rockport, Me, 26th ult, by Messrs Eells, Crockett & Merriam, a superior brig of about 300 tons, called the Belle, owned by the builders.

To be launched on Thursday, by Mr J T Foster, Medford, a freighting ship of about 630 tons, called the Pleiades, owned by P L Allen, Esq, of Boston, and others, and to be commanded by Capt A C Childs.

### Telegraphic Marine Report.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct 10—Arr ships Wilbur, Franconi, Fisk, Santa Claus, and Carrack, all from Boston; Creole, Shelter, Joseph Jones; barks C B Truitt, Mary J Kimball, and Rose Standish, all from New York.

### Herald Marine Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 12—Arr steamer, M Sanford, Hand, NYork; schrs Sarah, Perry, NBedford; Woodruff Sims, Mason, Boston; John W Bell, Dayton, Troy; Martha Wrightington, Wrightington, Fall River; J W Pharo, Brindley, Providence, Delaware, Harding, do.

Cld brig Abby Ellen, Gilbert, Portland; schr New Republic, Walters, Mobile.

### Disasters, &c.

STEAMSHIP NASHVILLE, at Charleston 9th inst, reports—Hatteras light bearing WSW, passed a ship's spar standing up about 20 feet out of water.

BARK BROOSA, Pierce, from Caribbean Sea via Key West for Baltimore, put into Charleston 10th inst, leaky.

BARK SEBOOIS, from Boston for Savannah, in going to sea 11th inst, got ashore on the N side of Lovell's Island, and remained at sunset. She had made no signal for assistance.

SCHR MARY E HOOVER, Monroe, from New York for Georgetown, SC, struck on Georgetown Bar 8th inst. The cargo, consisting of salt, dry goods, hardware, &c, was being landed, and carried up to the town; vessel would be a wreck. The M E H was 260 tons register, built at Washington, NC, in 1854, owned by B Blossom & Son, of this city, valued at $10,000, and insured for their amount in Wall street, where there is also an insurance to the amount of $5,000 on the cargo.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 20—The Am ship Invincible, bound for Australia, was taken by the strong ebb tide against the steamer Trafalgar, and sustained considerable damage in her bulwarks. The steamer lost head and cutwater.

### Notices to Mariners.

LEWES, Del, Oct 11, 6 AM—Mr John Marshall, pilot, from a cruise, landed last night, and reports the Bell Float, off Fenwick Island Buoy, much injured, with one clapper attached, the rest having been broken off by the severity of the late storm.

### Whalemen.

Sld from NBedford 11th ships Gen Scott, and Champion, Pacific Ocean; Elizabeth, do.

SPOKEN—June 5, off Howe's Island, Sea Gull, Nichols, NB, 600 sp.

### Spoken, &c.

Steamship Africa, from Boston for Liverpool, was passed Oct 3, lat 50 38, lon 26 53.

Ship Africa, from Liverpool for New Orleans, Sept 23, Holyhead W 20 miles.

Ship Geo A Phelps, from Marseilles for Bombay, Sept 11, off Gibraltar.

Ship Currituck, Foster, from Trapani for Norfolk, Sept 8, off Malaga.

Bark Lamartine, 16 days from New York for Cadiz, Sept 3, lat 41 04, lon 28 48.

Bark Greyhound, of Kingston, from Madeira for Brazil, Aug 14, lat 10 N, lon 34 W.

### Foreign Ports.

AMSTERDAM, Sep 26—In port brig Benguelen, Keus, for Boston soon.

ARDROSSAN, Sept 25—Sld Mary Leonard, Lovitt, Boston.

At do 27th ult bark Helen Mar (Br), Low, for NYork, ldg; brig Hannah (Br), for Boston, do.

ALICANT, Sept 14—Sld Iconium, Turner, Cadiz.

BORDEAUX, Sept 20—Sld J W Andrews, French, NYork; 25th, Sheet Anchor, Chesley, do.

Adv, Oroondates, Cherokee, Radius, Oceana, Hansa, and Lemuel Dyer, for NOrleans; Mary Dunham, L D Carver, and Northwood, for NYork.

BREMEN, Sept 24—Arr Hermann (s), Higgins, NYork.

BREMERHAVEN, Sept 23—Sld Julie, NYork.

BRISTOL, Sept 21—Arr Margaret, Merriman, Miramichi. Cld 26th Sierra Nevada, Foster, Cardiff.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept 17—In port barks Sea Bird, Weston, from Boston, arr 12th; Austin, Gardiner, from Cardiff, arr prev to 13th; Volunteer, Mayo, for Smyrna soon, to finish ldg for Boston. Sld 15th, bark Z D, Baxter, Smyrna. Ship W S Lindsey, Weston, from London arr prev to 13th, and proceeded for Balaklava.

CHERBOURG, Sept 18—Sld Windsor Castle, Austin, Mobile, where she would load for Brest.

CADIZ, Sept 14—Arr Otomoco, Poor, NOrleans via Vigo; Eliza Mallory, Welton, Valencia.

CARDIFF, Sept 25—Arr Wm M Rogers, Thompson, Portsmouth; 27th, E Schulz, Carr, London. Sld 20th Helen A Miller, Gelt, Newport; 21st, Daniel, Wheldon, Messina; 24th, Mary Chipman, Hill, St Marks; Kalafat, Eldridge, Florida.

CIENFUEGOS, Sept 22—Sld brig Sea Lark, NYork; 24th, bark R G W Dodge, Havelin, do.

DEAL, Sept 21—Arr Manila, Given, London for Cardiff (and proceeded 23d); 22d, Medora, Kempton, do for Marseilles (and proceeded); 26th; Saone, Karsten, do for Rio Janeiro (and proceeded); 28th, Asia, Duncan, do for NOrleans (and anchored, wind SW, fresh); Nicholas Curwen, Mountfort, Jamaica for London (and proceeded).

Passed by 20th Yankee Blade, Gray, from Pillan for Cardiff.

DOVER, Sept 23—Passed by Arab, Crosby, from Iquique, via Queenstown for Hamburg.

DARTMOUTH, Sept 22—Off Admiral, of and for Bremen from Baltimore.

DUNDEE, Sept 22—Arr Eckford Webb, Graffam, Memel.

ELSINEUR, Sept 18—Arr Ann Perkins, Wells, Dantzic for Nantes; 24th, St Andrew, Rickmers, NYork for Stockholm.

FOOCHOWFOO, July 24—In port ships Spitfire, Arey; Don Quixote, Nott, and Frigate Bird, Cope, for London, ldg; Vision, do do. Sld 12th, ships Eureka, Whipple, and Wild Pigeon, Hanson, London.

CALCUTTA, Aug 9—Cld ship Superior, Soule, Boston.

[The above advices from India are by telegraph.]

FALMOUTH, Sept 22—Sld Old Dominion, Sampson (from Matanzas), London.

GENOA, Sept 22—In port ships Saratoga, Trask, and Premier, Ross, expected to go for sale; Troy, Miller, disg; Champion, (of Bath) Wilson, for sale; bark Tally Ho, Lee, for Palermo, to load for Boston. Sld between 15th and 22d, bark Louisa Kilham, White, NYork.

GIBRALTAR, Sept 12—Arr Maid of Aukland, Clark, from Leghorn for NYork; 14th, Topeka, Church, do for Boston; 16th, Emily, Lofland, NYork; 17th, Athens, Robertson, Leghorn for NYork; 19th, Marmion, Jackson, Ancona for NYork. Cld 14th, Gildersleeve, Brown, NYork. Off do 11th, Geo A Phelps, Sherman, from Marseilles for NYork.

At do 22d ult, ship Cowper, Paine, from Trapani for Boston, had discharged 800 tons salt, and Capt P judged that after taking out 200 more it would be safe to proceed to Boston; bark Juniata, Lovell, repg; brig Dolphin, Hatch, from Malaga in ballast, for NYork, with salt purchased from the Cowper; schr Daniel Webster, do do co; and others. Wind W 22d, and had been so since 18th.

GOTTENBURG, Oct 2—In port ship Dublin, Nyalds, for Boston, cargo all discharged, for repairs; was not expected to be reloaded before the end of October.

GLOUCESTER, Sept 22—Arr Mary Elizabeth, Hichborn, Shediac; 24th, Ann Johnson, Lothrop, Quebec.

GRAVESEND, Sept 27—Arr Lucia, Crijenslo, Boston; Quickstep, Weeks, NYork.

GLASGOW, Sept 25—Sld Cerra Linn, Dunham, NYork.

In port 26th Rialto, Wilson, for NYork ldg.

GREENOCK, Sept 26—In port Lorenzo, Merrow, from Glasgow, completing her cargo for Melbourne and Geelong.

HAMBURG, Sept 24—Arr William & Jane, Jacobb, Havana.

HELVOET, Sept 26—Sld Mercury, Pedrick, Akyab.

HULL, Sept 23—Arr Charter Oak, Pendleton, Quebec. Sld 22d Vermont, Marsden, Newcastle.

HAVANA, Sept 29—Arr brigs S P Brown, Freeman, Newport; John R Dow, Coggeshall, Bristol. Cld 28th bark Medora, Robinson, Boston.

Sld 28th brig Ka'ooliah, Jenkins, Boston; 29th, barks St Jago, Cheney, do; Edw Cohen, Holmes, Swansea (since spoken); brig Adams Gray, Henry, Matanzas.

In port 29th ships Canton, McLean, for NYork, ldg; Omar Pacha, Fort, for Boston, do; barks Express, Sunbury, for New York Oct 4; J M Morales, Brown, for do 10th; New York, Edwards, for do, ldg; Leo, West, for do do; Juniata, Newton, disg; brigs W Clark, Crowelle, and Picucia (Sp), Goya, for New Orleans next week; W D Miller, Schneider, disg; Annawan, Green, unc.

HALIFAX, Sept 29—Arr brig Ocean Bride, Gowan, NYork via Chester; 1st inst, schs C H Dyer, Card, NYork; Julia, Hall, Baltimore; 2d, brig Vivid, Crowell, do; 6th, brig Velocity, Mann, NYork; shrs John Benson, Flint, Baltimore; 7th, bark James Scott, Cutt, Hong Kong 175 days; brigs Clyde, Hecter, NYork; 8th, Humming Bird, Cahoon, Baltimore; Uncle Tom, Griffin, Richmond; Celeste, Davidson, NYork. Cld 1st, schrs Emerald, Knowles, NYork; 4th, May Ann, Balcom, Baltimore; 6th, Florence, Perry, NYork; Blue Nose, McKay, ——, U S.

KING ROAD, Sept 25—Passed by James Gray, Plummer, from Gloucester for Newport.

LEGHORN, Sept 22—In port barks Geo Allen, Frost, for Boston, ldg, and others. Sld 19th, ship Adelaide, Metcalf, Hanson, NYork.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 25—Arr Tanaro, Arey, St John, NB; 26th, Yemassee, Child, City Point, Va; Cambria, Perry, St John, NB; 28th, Old Colony, Hedge, and Washington, White, do. Sld 23d, Anglesey, Leech, Castine; 24th, Holyhead, Lowell, Calcutta.

Adv, Africa (s), for Boston 13th inst; Chariot of Fame, Knowles, do 5th; Danl Webster, Putnam, do 15th; Seaflower, Woodbury, do with despatch; Atlantic (s), for NYork 6th; Jeremiah Thompson, Blake; Albion, Williams; City of Mobile, Marshall, and Arctic, Zerega, do 30th ult; Edw O'Brien, Creighton, do 1st inst; Isaac Webb, Bryer, do 3d; John Currier, Bulman, and Benj Adams, Drummond, do 6th; Constellation, Allen, do 6th; Orient, Hill, do 10th; Driver, Helberton, do 12th; Columbia, Bryant, do 15th; Sandusky, Rice, and E Z, Sherman, do with despatch; Clara Brookman, Higgins, for Philadelphia 1st; Tonawanda, Julius, do 12th; Fanny McHenry, Smith, do with despatch; Mackinaw, Robinson, for Baltimore 30th ult; Kate Hunter, Bush, do 20th inst; Queen of the Lakes, Patching, and Caroline Nesmith, Kinney, for Charleston; Pam Flush, Maguire, for Apalachicola; Lady Franklin, Jordan, and Saml Dunning, Skolfield, for Mobile; John Wakefield, Crockett; Weymouth, Elliot, and Rappahannock, Cushing, for NOrleans 30th ult; Enoch Train, Rich, and Geo Green, Fairbanks, do 5th inst; Otseonthe, Young; Martin Luther, Nichols, and Coronet, Cousins, do soon; John & Lucy, McKay, for Melbourne and Geelong soon.

Entd for ldg 21st ult, Caroline Nesmith, for Charleston; Driver, and E Z, for NYork; Seaflower, Woodbury, for Boston.

LONDON, Sept 26—Cld Cotton Planter, Spinney, NOrleans.

In port 28th Nabob, Dewhurst, for Boston Oct 10; Thomas & Joseph, Crisp, and Ocean Ranger, Friend, for do ldg; Yorktown, Meyer, for NYork abt ready; Ocean Queen, Spencer, for do 4th inst; Patrick Henry, Hurlbut, do 11th; American Eagle, Moore, do 18th; London, Hubbard, do 25th; Parana, Bettes, for Rio Janeiro ldg; Ehelbert, Bracey, for San Francisco, do; Tamerlane, Daniel (changed from Coldwell), for do do; Celestial Empire, Whiting, for Coquimbo, ldg; Manitou, Honeywell, for Aden few days; Virginia, Purdy, for Rangoon with immediate despatch; Berlin, Stoddard, for Akyab ldg; Staghound, Behm, for Hong Kong and Canton 10th inst.

LEITH, Sept 21—Sld Star, Crockett, Newcastle.

MALTA, Sept 19—In port ships Golden Eagle, Davis; Sarah G Hyde, Snow; Sciota, Sawyer; Russell, Robbins; Walter Scott, Smith; Western Chief, Dyer; J N Cooper, Nichols; Knickerbocker, Peabody, and Edward Flye, Hagar, unc; Gauntlett Borland, from Marseilles; North Carolina, Foster, from Cardiff; barks Burlington Rendell, and Azof, Simmons, from do; Vesta, Percival, from Boston; Powhatan, Ingham, unc; E Wright, Jr, McLean, from Constantinople, disg. Sld 19th, ship Mary Murphy, NOrleans.

MALAGA, Sept 19—In port barks Emily, Lofland from NYork arr 9th; Turk, Small; Young Turk, Berry; Nautilus, Lincoln; Mary H Vose, Crowell; Cambridge, Harding; Tremont, Baker, and Mary, Whelden, for Boston, unc; brigs Chatham, Hardy; Martha Worthington, Freeman, and Adelphi, Gorham, do do; Saml Killam (Br), Lovitt, do do, and others. Cld 13th, Br schr Bessie, M'Donald, Boston. Sld prev to 19th, bark Commodore (Br), NYork, (takes 5,000 boxes raisins); brigs E T Martin, French, St Thomas, in ballast; Globe, Roberts, Marseilles, do; Grace Spear, Bruce, NYork; G C Ackerly, Baldwin, do (takes no raisins); Flying Eagle, Glover, do (has 1,600 boxes); schrs Eclipse (Br), do (takes 1,600 boxes); E S Penny, Davis, do (takes 2,000 boxes); J M Hallock, Hallock, Denia, in ballast; Mountain Eagle, Ames, Tarragona, do; Emily Keith, Penny, Cadiz, do.

No vessel had sld for Boston, unless the above Br schr reported cld for B. Fruit was scarce and high, owing to the large fleet of Am vessels in port.

MESSINA, Sept 22—In port bark Geo W Horton, Ulmer, for NYork, 6 or 7 days; brig Chas A Coe, Hubbard, do do.

MARSEILLES, Sept 23—Arr Allegheneane, Stetson, Constantinople, 25th, Gauntlett, Borland, do. Sld 23d, Astoria, Holmes, do; 25th, Nereus, Maaury, Palermo.

Adv, Agamemnon, and Geo F Patten, for NOrleans; George H Townsend, Messenger, and Kepler, for NYork.

At do 25th, bark Starlight, Ryder, for Boston, ldg; Fernandita, Wright, for Palermo and Boston 5 or 6 days; brig G H Townsend, Hutchinson, for NYork abt 6th ult.

MADEIRA, Sept 17—Arr Carniola, Hopkins, Demarara.

MATANZAS, Sept 28—Sld bark Diligence, Young, Boston.

NEWPORT, Sept 22—Arr Vancluse, Hill, Amsterdam. Sld 20th John Murray, Smalley, Buenos Ayres.

NEWCASTLE, prev to Sept 21—Cld Sea Breeze, Mayo, Genoa.

NEWRY, Sept 21—Arr Tahiti, Buckham, St Stephen.

PALERMO, Sept 17—In port barks Commodore, Williams, for NYork, ldg; Warren, Conary, for Philadelphia, do. Sld 15th, brig Lion, Merritt, Boston.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept 26—Arr Catharine, Edmonds, Calcutta for London.

Off do 26th Susanne, from NYork, of and for Hamburg.

PILLAU, Sept 19—Sld Sarah Purington, Whitney, Baltic.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept 21—Arr Ernestine Giddings, Rose, Shediac.

ROTTERDAM, Sept 26—In port ships Mary Merrill, Kinsman, for Boston ldg; R C Winthrop, Norville, for NOrleans, do; H Dennison, Williams, and S Carolina, Stewart, for NYork do; Dutch brig Jan Van Braket, Delcliaur, do do; Dutch schr Johanna Louise, Popken, for Boston do.

RAMSGATE, Sept 26—Off Milan, Badger, 43 days from NOrleans for Bremen, and proceeded same day.

SMYRNA, Sept 15—In port barks Rapid, Pike, unc; Sultana, Watson, for Boston 5 or 6 days; Isabella, Watson, do 10 or 15; Abby, Nickerson, from Boston, arr 9th; Bounding Billow, Smith, do do, to sail for do about 20th; brig Melita, Foster, from Genoa arr 9th, to load for Boston; Sld eve of 8th, bark Nautilus, Paine, Boston; 13th, brig News Boy, Leckie, do; 14th, barks Fruiter, Dawes, and Mimosa, King, do.

SHIELDS, Sept 25—Arr Matilda, Lee, Hull; 26th, Martha Allen, Ingersoll, Hamburg. Sld 27th James Caskie, Brandt, Genoa.

ST ALBAN'S, Sept 26—Off Rudolf, from NYork, of and for Hamburg.

SCILLY, Sept 19 & 20—Off Suffolk, Edwards, from NOrleans for Havre.

ST DOMINGO CITY, Sept 17—In port brig Geo Foster, Studley, for Boston, disg.

ST UBES, Sept 9—Arr J F Henness, Horton, Lisbon.

ST JOHNS, N F, Sept 20—Arr brigs Molunkus, Bailey, Baltimore, and cld 24th for Pictou; 21st, Gitana, Axtell, NYork; 23d, schr Alma, Waycott, do; 24th, brig Young America, Rogers, Boston, and cld 29th for Teneriffe; 25th, bark Daniel Webster, Atkins, Hamburg. Cld 24th, schrs Thos Bradley, Robbins, NYork; 3d inst, Alma, Waycott, do.

In port Oct 5 barks Daniel Webster, Atkins, for Boston, ldg; Gay Head, Green, from Constantinople for do soon; brigs Bloomer, Thorburn, for do about ready; W H Parks, seeking freight for Boston; schr Alma, for NYork ldg.

TRIESTE, Sept 19—Arr Linwood, Mathews, Baltimore; Esther, Frances, Crocker, Gibraltar.

THE WIGHT, Sept 26—Off Albert Gallatin (of Portsmouth, NH), Davis, from London for Bombay.

TRINIDAD DE CUBA, Sept 23—Arr brig Manhattan, Gorham, Remedios. Sld 22d brigs Andrew Peters, McFarland, and Edward Lind, Green, NYork.

VENICE, Sept 20—In port Star of the West, Woodward, for Liverpool; Germanicus, Fates, for Malta; Delfishaven, Lovett, for Constantinople.

VIGO, Sept 8—Cld Gem of the Sea, Miller, Alicant; 13th, Chas Kean, Chatlin, Cadiz.

### Home Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct 10—Sld schrs J Sparks, Boston; L Waterbury, NYork; Young America, do.

ALBANY, Oct 11—Cld schrs Josephine, Baltimore; Davidson, Richmond, Va.

BOSTON, Oct 11—Arr Brsteamship Canada, Judkins, Liverpool 29th ult, via Halifax 9th inst, 9½ PM; ship Granite State, (new) Weeks, of and from Portsmouth; barks Leland, Eldridge, Charleston; Emma Cushing, (new) Tibbetts, of and from Wiscasset; Vesta Ellen, Perry, St Domingo City; Vesta, Fratus, Galveston; James Crosby, Clifford, Deep Creek, Va; schrs Everglade, Wood, Deep Creek, Va; Speed, Fisk, Philadelphia; Turk, Harvey, Newark, NJ; Pinta, Perine, Albany. Signal for two brigs. Cld, ships Sancho Panza, (new clipper, of Boston, 876 tons); Hildreth, San Francisco; Zephyr, King, NOrleans; Cynthia (of NYork, late of Mobile); Sweeney, NYork; barks Merlin, Wheeler, Caribbean Sea; Lizzie Boggs, Dixey, Mobile; Radiant, Flinn, Savannah; Amy, Nickerson, Philadelphia; brigs Laurilla, Smith, Cape Haytien; Susan Coffin, Crowley, Georgetown, SC; Chas Miller, Brewer, Philadelphia; schrs Hamor, Gordon, Jacksonville; James H Stroup, Corson, Wilmington, Del. Nothing of consequence sailed from the city, wind E to SE, good breeze. Barks Firefly and Bertha went to sea from the Roads. Ship Jane E Walsh remains in the Roads. Barks Sebools, for Savannah, went ashore. See Disasters.

BALTIMORE, Oct 11—Arr steamship Mount Savage, Watson, NYork; brig ——, Ellis, from Valparaiso, with guano, part of the cargo of ship Cambridge, before reported condemned; schrs C L Baylis, Tooker, Brookhaven; Labrador (Br), Taylor, Halifax, NS; Montezuma, Lawrence; Wm Bacon, Hulse; Eliza Amenda, Williams; Henry James, Aldrich; Wm Capes, VanName; West Wind, Burnett, and Marcena Munson, Brewster, NYork. Cld, bark Phantom, Walter, Rio de Janeiro and a market; brig Caspian, Hodgdon, Boston; schrs Joseph Crandall, Chase, Salem; C T Smyth, Hawkins; and John Roe, Hammond, NYork; Delegate (Br), Smith, Halifax, NS; C L Smyth, Hawkins, NYork.

BATH, Oct 9—Sld ship Ann E Hooper (new), Raines, Baltimore.

BANGOR, Oct 9—Arr schr Meteora, NYork.

CHARLESTON, Oct 9—Arr steamship Nashville, Berry, NYork; schrs Emily Ward, Ward, do; Ann & Susan, Myers, do. In the Roads, ship Lyra, Cheever, from Newburyport, Mass. Cld, ships Samoset, Greenough, and Noemie, Johnson, Liverpool; Crusader, Eaton, a port in the Gulf of Mexico; brigs Souther, Nelson, Boston; Emily, Davis, NYork; Geo L Abbott, Tooker, NOrleans; Sld, bark Julia Dean, Gage, NOrleans.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct 10, PM—Arr brig Sam Small, Tredwell, Philadelphia for Salem. Sld brigs Reuben Carver, Dr Rogers, and Judge Whitman; schrs Monterey, Albatross, H K Dunton, Anna Somers, Jane N Baker, Chas Hill, Masonic, Clarinda, and N Baker.

11th—Arr bark Wyandotte, Bryant, Wilmington, NC, for Boston; brigs Chicopee, Howes, and Sabao, Brown, Philadelphia for do; schrs John McAdam, Pearson, and J B Barnard, Farnsworth, Philadelphia for do; Orator, Day, Jersey City for do; Chauncey St John, Wright, Boston for NYork.

Returned brigs Leghorn, and Trindelen; schrs Pennsylvania, and Edw King. Sld brig Chicopee; schrs Mary Nau, C St John.

In port at 12 M, bark Wyandotte; brigs Sam Small, Sabao, Leghorn, and Trindelen; schrs R G Porter, repg; J McAdam, St George, D B Barnard, Orator, Edw King, Pennsylvania; sloop Casket.

HYANNIS, Oct 11—Arr schrs Com Kearney, Lovell, and Renown, Crowell, Boston for NYork; Kossuth, Churchill, NYork for Newburyport; Howard, Lovell, do for Boston; Wm Gibbs, Snow, do for Quincy. Sld schrs Gem, Com Kearny, and Kossuth.

MOBILE, Oct 3—Arr ship Lorena, Urquhart, NYork. Cld ship Ohio, Hutchings, Liverpool.

MACHIAS, Oct 6—Sld brigs Crawford, Small, Martinique; 7th, N C Harris, Sawyer, NYork; schrs Mary Ann, Reed; A J Dyer, Rogers, and Mary Alice, Hall, do.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct 4—Arr ship Trenton, Green, Bordeaux. Below, coming up, ship Abby Brown, Brown, from Boston; schr Imogine, Ruggles, from NYork. Cld steamships Crescent City, McGowan, New York via Havana; Nautilus, Thompson, Brazos Santiago. Towed to sea 30th ult ship J Montgomery.

NEW BEDFORD, Oct 10—Arr schr Eliza Lawton, Robbins, Nansemond, Va.

11th—Arr schr Challenge, Packer, Albany. Sld schrs Charles Parker, Compton, Philadelphia, having repd; Geo G Gibbs, Gibbs, Attakapas.

NANTUCKET, Oct 12—Arr schr E W Perry, Sampson, Philadelphia. Sld schr Faulkner, Tirrell, Philadelphia.

NEW LONDON, Oct 10—Arr schrs Palladium, Avery, Albany; Henry Learned, Ludlum, Dighton for NYork; Harriet Louisa, Brown, Stonington for Philadelphia; Superb, Bennett, Albany for Norwich; Roger Parmelee, Bishop, Saghbrook for Cold Spring; Green Co Tanner, Hyde, Kingston; Thos Davidson, Story, Wilmington for Wilmington; sloops Victory, Austin, Providence for NYork; Eleanor, Chapman, Rondout; propeller Quinnebaug, Hallam, NYork for Norwich.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 11—Arr Schr S L Crocker, Phillips, Taunton. Cld, schrs E Merrimac, Litchfield, Portland; Wm Tyson, Nickerson, Cambridgeport; M Smith, Dill, Providence; Empire, Baker, do; H M Wright, Fisher, Bridgeport; Eliza S Jones, NLondon; sloop J J Morrow, Sprague, Staten Island.

PORTLAND, Oct 10—Arr bark Emma Cushing (new), Tibbets, Wiscasset (and sld for Boston); brig Russian, Parnham, Darien, Ga; schrs Cambridge, Philadelphia; Lion, Albany. Cld bark E A Kinsman, Penfield, Havana; brig Yankee, Fuland, Savannah. Sld ships Osipee, Ben Bolt; brigs Mechanic, Harriet, and a fleet of coasters.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct 10—Arr schr Rebecca, Knowles, Philadelphia. Cld ship Granite State, Weeks, Boston, to load for Calcutta.

9th—Arr in Lower Harbor schr Red Rover, Albany for Portland.

RICHMOND, Oct 10—Cld ship Forsyth, Steen, Venice. Sld schrs M Vassur, Roberts, NYork; J R Morace, Hudson, NYork.

ROCKPORT, Oct 6—Arr brig Tallulah, Amsbury, Savannah; schr Sheet Anchor, Orcutt, do. Sld 5th schr Chas William, Torrey, City Point.

SAVANNAH, Oct 8—Arr bark T E Baxter, Scull, Philadelphia; brigs Tiberias, Bramhall, Charleston; Mystil, Tallman, NYork; schr Elvira, Allen, Boston. Cld schrs Mory, Walker, NYork; I Aylight, Mitchell, Boston.

SALEM, Oct 9—Arr schrs Alert, Kelley, Alexandria; Brothers, Suffolk, and C G Waterbury, Philadelphia; Queen of the Cape, Snow, NYork. Sld brig David Duffill, Belcher, Alexandria (but returned at night leaky); 10th, M R Carlisle, Philadelphia.

SOUTH DENNIS, Oct 11—Sld brig Mary Perkins, Alexandria; schrs Martha, Baxter, do; J & Mather, Nickerson, and Harriet, Smith, Philadelphia; Wecavver, Rogers, Richmond; D L Sturgis, Norris, Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, NC, Oct 9—Arr schr John, Burton, NYork. Cld 10th, schrs W C Springs, Milford, Boston; J H Chadbourne, Wainwright, Boston.