Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1856.

Three Great Guns of Republicanism: Seward—Kansas—Garrison—The Sixth Guards Ordered Out—A Farce in the House—The New York Tax Bills.

This day of our Lord has been a glorious one for black republicanism. Three great guns fired in the State Capitol within the space of twenty-four hours, is an achievement that may well cause the heart of every lover of "collared passons" to throb with emotion, and send the blood coursing wildly through the veins of every dark skinned fusionist. Senator Seward—a Kansas firebrand—and Garrison! Garrison—a Kansas firebrand—and Senator Seward!

The Auburn agitator appeared in the Assembly chamber this morning, sleek and smooth, and was introduced by some of the Journal office attaches to the members generally. He paid particular attention to those representatives who, during the session, appear to have been dangling between Americanism or democracy and niggerism. Perhaps he made a little capital by his condescension, and perhaps not. There will be ample opportunity to judge when the bill making the Health Officer of New York a salaried office (introduced yesterday), the bill abolishing the railroad commission, (noticed to-day,) and the bill repealing the State paper act, (which has yet to be brought forward), shall be acted upon in the House. The appearance of Seward on the floor was gun No. 1.

Gun No. 2 was fired about 2 o'clock P. M. With solemn visage and sonorous voice, the Clerk announced a message from the Governor. The republicans had fixed everything for a most solemn and serious performance. They had the cue and were to look unusually grave as the hammer of the Speaker fell heavily upon his desk, to procure more than ordinary order. Prendergast, whom the republicans are endeavoring to put forward as leader, in the place of the impracticable and fussy Judge from Ontario, was to rise and offer a few remarks, with downcast eye and choking voice, as though overcome by the intensity of his emotion. "A message from the Governor of Kansas," cried the Clerk; and you might have heard a pin drop in the House. The document (which you have received by telegraph) was then read; but when the foot was reached, and the name of the so called "Governor" fell upon the expectant ears of members, there was heard very distinctly a whispered inquiry of "Who the devil's Robinson?" The sentence proceeded from the lips of a certain hard shell democrat, and was not, of course, intended to be spoken audibly; but so profound was the silence that the emphatic inquiry was plainly heard, and then arose a general titter, which evinced that the members saw through the hoax at once. This marred the effect of Mr. Prendergast's remarks and made the motion for a special committee appear very ridiculous. But the finishing stroke was put upon the funny affair by Mr. Mehan, of New York, who, while the black republicans were striving their utmost to stem the tide of ridicule and give to the farce a solemn appearance, by the appointment of a special committee, rose very gravely in his seat and closed some telling remarks by moving that the republican members of the House be armed and equipped as the law directs, and immediately despatched to Kansas, and that Brigadier General Thomas Machin be tendered the command of the same. Some members thought Mr. Mehan said "Brigadier General Joan Mitchell," and intended that the Irish patriot should lead the Black Guards to battle; but I believe he alluded to General Machin, a worthy supernumerated veteran who is a constant visiter at the Capitol. Roars of laugh ar followed Mr. Mehan's motion, and, as it would seem my have been carried had it been put, the House was abruptly adjourned, and in some confusion.

Gun No. 3—the Garrison Self-piece—goes off to-night in the Assembly chamber. It is singular that these three blessings should crowd upon the republicans in one day—Seward, Kansas and Garrison! Garrison, Kansas and Seward! Most remarkable instance of the prodigality with which Providence sometimes lavishes her blessings upon mortals!

Quite an interesting debate, and one of vast importance, too, to New Yorkers, was had to-day, when the New York tax bill was introduced by Mr. Buganne. Judge Foot, of Ontario, wished to have the bill referred to a committee of five—two New York delegates and three from other portions of the State. Mr. Anthon broke a gallant lance in defence of the city representatives. I send you both their speeches.

JUDGE FOOT'S REMARKS ON THE REFERENCE OF THE NEW YORK TAX BILL.

Mr. Speaker—I move that the tax bill of the city of New York, for the year 1856, be referred to a special committee, consisting of two members from the city of New York, and of three members from other parts of the State.

Having passed eighteen years of active life in the city of New York, my productive property being mainly there, and retaining still a place of business in her great thoroughfare, Broadway, where I pass a portion of my time, I have a right to be heard and a duty to perform on all measures affecting her welfare. Our commercial metropolis is identified with the character, interests and prosperity of the State. Its government has become a by-word and reproach throughout the State and country. Until within the last twelve or fifteen years executive and legislative offices in the city were deemed honors by all, and none but men of the highest character were considered worthy of them. Then the finances of the city were economically managed. With a population in 1845 of 371,000, the whole amount of tax raised was somewhat less than $2,600,000. This year, with a population of 630,000, the city government asks the Legislature to allow it to raise by tax over six and a half millions of dollars. The amount is enormous and startling. A request to the sovereign power of the State to force by law such a monstrous sum from the income and earnings of only one-sixth part of our population, is appalling, and when it is considered that of this immense sum all but $800,000—the city's proportion of the State tax—is asked to meet the expenses of the city government, the spirit sinks and the heart is faint. The patriot and advocate of self-government is filled with distrust, and alarmed at the prospect, and fears the result of the great experiment we are making in this country, on the ability of a people to govern themselves.

The estimated expenses of our State government for this year, including its noble charities of $222,000, is only $1,574,000—less than one-third asked for the expenses of the city government. Thus it is seen that the State governs well 3,470,000, and entirely 2,800,000 people, for less than one-third asked to govern wretchedly 630,000. If the city was now governed as economically as it was in 1844, and previously, in proportion to its population, the sum required this year would be $3,400,000, whereas the sum asked exceeds $6,500,000. Hence, more than $3,000,000 will be drawn by law from the taxable inhabitants of the city of New York for wasteful, if not corrupt purposes, if the Legislature do not interpose, and refuse its sanction to such wholesale plunder and oppression.

My sober judgment is, that if the Legislature does not interfere, and refuse to allow the municipal government of New York to draw such immense sums from the industry and enterprise of the people, the city will be ruined, capital will seek employment elsewhere, enterprise flag, and industry find occupation where its earnings will be more secure.

The city feels the evils of bad government, is chafed and restless. Seeing other cities and the rest of the country economically and well governed, the inhabitants naturally think the fault is in the structure of their government, and have within the last twelve years altered the charter several times, and now propose to alter it again. But alter it as often as they may, they will never have a better government while their officials are allowed to handle six millions of money a year.

I have looked over the list of items in this bill. While the city government should be allowed to have all they ask for educational purposes, and to meet their engagements, yet it seems to me they may and should be restricted in a great many of the expenditures they propose. For instance, they ask for $260,000 to clean the streets. Give them $500,000 for that object, and they would expend it all. Give them but $150,000 and the streets will be kept just as clean. They ask a million nearly for their almshouse. Give them $2,000,000, and there will be mouths to eat and officers to spend it all. Reduce it to $750,500 or $500,000 and the poor will be just as well taken care of. They ask $370,000 for salaries. Reduce it $75,000, and the salaries in proportion, and the city will be just as well served—and so on. At any rate, let us refer the subject to a suitable committee to inquire and report to us the result of their investigation.

As the question whether the Legislature shall take a more active supervision over the city government than it has done heretofore, is a grave one, and involved in the motion before the House, I desire it may lie on the table to enable gentlemen to express their views deliberately upon it.

MR. ANTHON'S REPLY.

When Judge Foot concluded, Mr. Anthon rose and said:—

Mr. Speaker—After the gentleman from Ontario has spoken at so great length upon his motion, it is scarcely generous or proper that he should ask that it lie over as giving rise to debate, and I trust that I may not be deemed out of order in expressing my sentiments upon it.

I have seen, with regret, the time of the House wasted in long debates upon the reference of bills, but the proposition before us is so extraordinary as to demand notice.

A matter relating solely to the city of New York is to be referred to a committee of which the hon. gentleman from Ontario is to be chairman, and of which a minority is to consist of members from the city of New York.

The propriety of such a reference, I confess, I cannot understand. I cannot comprehend whence the gentleman from Ontario and the remote counties of the State derive the intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the city which should enable them to act in this matter.

Why, sir, to every county in the State having two members upon this floor is granted the privilege of having its local matters referred to its delegates here, and I claim it as a right that if this matter be not referred to a standing committee, it be given in charge to the delegation from the city of New York.

I do not believe that the inhabitants of that city are so incapable of self government as the gentleman from Ontario seems to suppose. I do not believe that in its sixteen representatives here there is any lack of ability to discuss and decide matters relating to it alone, nor do I believe that the interests of the city of New York will be one iota less safely confided to her own citizens and her own representatives here, than to a committee of members from the rural counties, with the gentleman from Ontario at its head. I trust, sir, that this motion will not prevail.

The subject was then laid on the table.

Supreme Court—General Term.

Before Hon. Judges Roosevelt, Clerke and Peabody.

FEB. 11. *In the matter of the New Reservoir.*—The matter of the confirmation of the commissioners' report for the new reservoir, between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets, and between Fifth and Seventh avenues, was, on motion of Mr. Dillon, postponed until Monday next. There were forty-seven objectors to the project, some of whom have either withdrawn or their claims have been adjusted. Two of the commissioners, Messrs. Graham Turnure and Daniel Dodge, have signed the report. Mr. C. C. West refuses to authenticate it.

News from Turks Islands.

PUBLIC REVENUE ACCOUNT—TRADE WITH HAYTI SUSPENDED.

Our files from Turks Islands are dated to the 29th of January, but contain little news.

No quotations of the prices of salt are given.

The *Gazette* of 19th of January has the following financial statement:—

We publish to-day the Receiver General's comparative schedule of receipts and expenditures of the public revenue and the account current for the year 1855. The effect of so material a deficiency in our salt crop of last year is very palpable on viewing these accounts. The import duties for the year amount to £4,161 17s. 5d.; showing a falling off, when compared with 1854, of £235 10s. The export amounting only £407 18s.—arising from an export duty of ¼ per bushel on 391,584 bushels of salt—on a similar comparison, discloses a deficiency of £656 11s. 7d., or 630,316 bushels of salt. Thus, the deficiency of means, resulting from a short crop of salt, has restricted the imports. The light duties, amounting £213 11s. 9d., are less than those of 1854 by £341 3s. 9d., which deficiency is attributable to the same cause as that of the export duties.

With regard to the expenditure, it will be seen, for the first time in the history of this new colony, that it has exceeded the receipts; and that in the sum of £426 8s. 4½d. But, on further examination, we find the sum of £270 18s. 8½d. set down to sanitary expenses—the effect of the visitation of cholera in 1854-55—which is not, very fortunately, an ordinary expenditure. The excess of expenditure was of course derived from the previous year's balance, but of which there appears to be still left the sum of £1 107 1s. 11d., available for the service of 1856. On the whole we think the colony might congratulate itself that it has got through the difficulties of the year 1855 so well.

The same paper has the following notice of the effects of the Haytien and Dominican war. It say:—

The following despatch addressed to his Honor the President administering the government of these islands, by her Britanic Majesty's Consul at St. Domingo, is for general information hereby given publicity to, by order of his Honor the Administrator.

ALEX. C. LOWE, Private Secretary.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Grand Turk, Turk and Caicos Islands, Dec. 31, 1855.

BRITISH CONSULATE, SANTO DOMINGO, Dec. 17, 1855.

SIR—I beg leave to inform you that, by a proclamation of the Dominican government, which was published on the 14th of this month, the Dominican republic is declared in a state of siege, and the ports of Samana, Azua and Romana are closed to commercial intercourse.

As I am aware that there exists some trade between the Turks Islands and Samana, I request your Honor to bring this extreme measure of the Dominican government to the knowledge of the inhabitants of your Presidency, in order to prevent thereby disappointments and losses. The only ports open at present to foreign trade are Santo Domingo and Ponto Plata.

ROBERT H. SCHOMBURGK, Consul.

To his Honor the President administering the government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, Grand Turk.

Another Irish Meeting in Toronto.

OPPOSITION TO THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

[From the Toronto Colonist, Feb. 9.]

The Irish meeting in the St. Lawrence Hall last night, was the largest and most successful that has ever been held in the city. From two to three thousand persons were crowded into the hall, and the greatest unanimity prevailed. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting at some length, and the following resolutions were carried with raptures of applause:—

Whereas, it has been represented that a convention is being held in the city of Buffalo, in the United States, composed of delegates from the several cities of Canada, with a view of facilitating the wholesale transmission into the Province of the Roman Catholic population claiming Irish birth, at present resident in and citizens of the United States republic; and whereas, as such Roman Catholics are primarily those who were the disturbers of their native country, and not satisfied with the mildness and liberty of the British constitution, forfeited their right to the designation of British subjects by emigrating to a foreign State, and whereas, their turbulency and intermeddling, their active subserviency and blind obedience to their priesthood, have rendered them obnoxious to their fellow republicans; therefore, it is

Resolved, That this meeting deprecates such a movement as an interference with the neutrality which should be observed between foreign states at peace with each other, and moreover, disapproves, in the strongest manner, of the contemplated wholesale transmission of such Roman Catholic Irish from the United States to this country, because it is firmly believed, and has been often and fully proved, that people who blindly submit to the dictates of a foreign hierarchy cannot be expected to be good citizens, or to appreciate the advantages of a free and constitutional government; and therefore a wholesale transmission of the Roman Catholic Irish from the United States to Canada would be dangerous to the advantageous working of our happy institutions, and should be resisted by every constitutional means.

Resolved, That the meeting held in the Temperance Hall in this city on Friday last, for the purpose of taking measures to transmit the Roman Catholic Irish from the United States to Canada, was a one sided affair, and by no means expressed the views and feelings of the Irishmen of Toronto, and therefore we, the Irish of this city, hereby enter our solemn protest against the proceedings of that meeting, and the sending of delegates therefrom to a convention of Romish Irish to be held in the city of Buffalo, and, in the name of the Irishmen of Toronto, we pronounce the action of the said meeting to be an impudent and untruthful assumption on the part of the few Irish Romanists present at that meeting.

Resolved, That we view the proposed exodus of Romish Irish from the United States to Canada, if it be successfully carried out, as a great calamity, dangerous to our civil and religious liberty, a calamity which every true patriot, Protestant as well as Roman Catholic, should endeavor, by all means in his power, to avert.

Police Intelligence.

SACRILEGE.

A woman named Mary Anne Conly was taken into custody yesterday by officer Smith, of the Seventeenth ward police, on a charge of stealing a silver candlestick from the altar of the church of the Nativity, in Second avenue. The accused was discovered leaving the church with the property in her possession, by Catharine Lochlin, of No. 472 Fourth street, who gave such information to the officer as led to the arrest of the prisoner. Justice Brennan, before whom the accused was conveyed, committed her to prison for examination.

SUCCESSFUL BURGLARY AND ROBBERY.

On Sunday evening, between the hours of five and six o'clock, some expert burglars managed to enter the premises of Mrs. James Smith, at No. 980 Washington street, during the absence of the occupants, and stealing therefrom $450 in bank bills, a watch and half a dozen silver spoons, and managed to take their departure without being discovered. The money stolen consisted of four one hundred dollar bills on the Manhattan Bank, and fifty dollars in small bills and change. The money stolen was the result of years' savings, and the owner is now inconsolable at the loss of all her earnings.

ARREST ON CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

Three men named Patrick McDonald, Richard Callahan and Thomas Doran, were arrested on charge of having burglariously entered the dwelling house of Daniel O'Donohoe, at 186 East Thirty sixth street, and stealing from the premises two demijohns of brandy and other property, valued at $20. The accused were committed for examination by Justice Flandreau.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

Catharine Ferguson, a native of Hoboken, N. J., was taken into custody on Friday night, by the Sixth ward police, charged with grand larceny, on the complaint of George Fox, an employé of the Carlton House. The complainant alleges that he was induced to enter Catharine's abode on the night in question, and while here she stole $50 in gold from his pantaloons. The complainant, discovering the trick that the prisoner was about to play upon him, put his head out of the window, and raised an alarm, when the police rushing in, the female was captured and taken to the station house. Yesterday morning, the accused was taken before Justice Connolly, at the Lower Police Court, where she was committed for trial on the above charge.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.

Denny R. Thomason, a clergyman residing at No. 29 Third avenue, was taken into custody on Saturday by Sergeant Jourdan, of the Lower Police Court, on a charge of perjury. The accused, it is alleged, swore falsely in a matter pending before Justice Osborne, at the Mayor's office, wherein Mortimer D. Mott, of No. 239 Broadway, was a party. The accused is an agent for the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, while Mr. Mott, the complainant, is the Recording Secretary of the same association. The prisoner was brought before Justice Welsh, at the Lower Police Court, where he was held to bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer the charge preferred against him.

Coroners' Inquests.

SEDUCTION AND SUICIDE.—Coroner Perry was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of a young woman named Margaret Owens, who committed suicide by taking a dose of arsenic. The deceased, it appeared, while engaged as a domestic in the employ of Mrs. Mary A. Swan, of 499 Eighth avenue, became acquainted with some man whose name at present is unknown, and during the many interviews that took place, deceased suffered herself to depart from the paths of virtue, thereby becoming the mistress of her lover. Of late, the male acquaintance's visit have been decreasing in number. He had not seen her for a week previous to her death, and, as she supposed, had deserted her forever. On Sunday afternoon, deceased told Mrs. Swan that she had taken a dose of arsenic, for the purpose of committing suicide, and would soon be no more. A doctor was sent for immediately, but the antidotes came too late, as the unfortunate creature expired in great agony soon after his arrival. The deceased had been in the employment of Mrs. Swan for the last two years and six months, and was *enceinte* for some months previous to her determination to commit suicide. When attended by the doctor, she expressed no desire to be restored to life, but rather prayed for death to come and thus end all her miseries. The victim of seduction and poison was 22 years of age, and was a native of Ireland. Verdict death by suicide.

FATAL FALLS.—Coroner Perry also held an inquest, at No. 142 Baxter street, upon the body of a woman named Bridget Bogue, who died from concussion of the brain, produced by falling down stairs on Sunday night, while in an intoxicated condition. Verdict, "Accidental death." Deceased was 60 years of age and was a native of Ireland.

An inquest was also held by the same Coroner upon the body of a man named Terrence Murphy, who died at the City hospital from the effects of a fractured leg, received by falling upon the ice about a week ago. Verdict, "Accidental death." Deceased was a native of Ireland and was 54 years of age.

The Weather and its Effects.

THE HARBOR OF NEW LONDON—THE BRITISH BRIGOUE BARK RESOLUTE—VESSELS IN THE ICE.

The *New London Chronicle*, of the 7th inst., says:—The harbor remains closed to a long distance below Fort Trumbull, though the open water is nearer to us than it was on Tuesday. The ice in the upper harbor has not yet given away in the least, and the communication between us and Groton is on the ice. No loaded teams have passed over as low down as the ferry wharf, though we presume they might do so without peril. The harbor is filled with pedestrians, and the skaters are in full feather. Scores of ladies and gentlemen have walked out to the *Resolute* and been hospitably entertained on board. The crowds visiting that vessel look, from our windows, like so many tribes of Esquimaux, but they are all "pale faces," and some of them very fair ones too. They are, however, nearer purple than pale by the time they reach the shore on their return. The steam ferryboat is doing but a very indifferent business, being fast locked in the ice at her wharf on the Groton side, looking very much like Sterne's starling that cried so plaintively, "I can't get out."

The harbor, however, is not without its navigation, for several ice boats have been fitted out and cruise over the frozen surface like so many gazelles. One of them met with a disaster on Tuesday afternoon, which ought, we suppose, to go into the "marine list," though this casual record of it, perhaps, will answer. She was standing on the wind with a taut bowline (we are fearful that we don't get our nautical phraseology quite ship-shape) when a squall struck her and carried away some of her spars. But she was soon repaired and lay to till the squall was over, coming safely to anchor before dark. Another craft of the same character made her appearance yesterday afternoon, and excited considerable attention among the landlubbers, but she proved a dull sailer, being too "full in the bows," or badly commanded, we don't know which. At any rate, it will never do to crack upon her as "a splendid specimen of naval architecture." After all, the most magnificent feature of the scene amidst which we are living just at this moment, and which is likely enough to supersede the "coasting business," is found in the evolutionary movements of the skating interest.

WINTER ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

The season has been very severe at the copper mines of Lake Superior. A letter from Eagle River to the Cleveland *Herald* says that in the woods the snow lies from four to five feet deep, so that without snow shoes the labor of getting through it prostrates the unfortunate traveller. Several cases have occurred of sober and stout men having become bewildered within sight of houses, and barely escaped a horrible death. A large quantity of provisions for Ontonagon having been left at Copper Harbor by the steamboats, eighty miles from its destination, the people of Ontonagon attempted to reach it; but after four days and nights of hard work the party had to give up the effort without having made any sensible progress. The people of Ontonagon have also lost a fine schooner, purchased by them to be sent for their supplies after the steamers had stopped running. She ran upon a rock in a snow squall. The present winter is the severest ever known in that region.

MORAL INFLUENCE OF THE COLD.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 6th inst. says:—The cold weather has certainly a great moral influence. We heard at the jail last night that not a solitary arrest had been made since Friday night.

THE ICE CROP AT FRESH POND, BOSTON.

They are now taking out ice at Fresh Pond full seventeen inches thick, and so clear that you can almost see to read a newspaper through it.

SUSPENSION ON THE BUFFALO AND DUNKIRK RAILROAD.

A large number of passengers have congregated at Dunkirk, on their way to Buffalo, and not less than six hundred are now making day and night hideous by their imprecations bestowed upon the officers of the Buffalo Railroad. Since the last inst. no trains have passed over the road, and the whole motive power, consisting of ten locomotives, is blocked by the snow drifts and frozen up pipes, pumps and pistons, on the track between Dunkirk and Buffalo. Great exertions have been made by the superintendent; but the weather, unprecedented in severity, prevents the speedy clearing out of the enormous drifts, and the announcement was made that the company had at last thrown itself upon Providence and the chances of a February thaw.

EFFECTS OF THE SNOW AND COLD—AWFUL ACCOUNT.

We copy the following very lucid paragraph, detailing the awful effects of the cold weather on whom the account designates as "they," from the Buffalo *Republic*:—We hear of a horrible case of freezing to death, which our informant states occurred on the Niagara Falls Railroad, three or four miles above Tonawanda. They had been sent out to shovel off the track. The snow drifted up the track almost as fast as it was shovelled away. Becoming very cold, they attempted to return, and became chilled to the core, and when an engine, which had been sent out came to the vicinity, they were found frozen stark and still. We obtained the above information from good authority.

THE RIVER AT ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer* of the 4th says:—Yesterday was the coldest day of the season, and Saturday night the coldest night that we have yet had. We do not deem it necessary to state that there is not the least likelihood for an opening of the river for some time to come, for should the weather continue as cold as it now is, it will take weeks of warm weather to remove the ice with which it is filled and covered.

BOATS LAID UP AT NEW ORLEANS.

There are thirty-six steamboats belonging to the trade of the Mississippi and its tributaries, laid up at New Orleans on account of the ice which blocks the river.

POTATOES FREEZING IN TEXAS.

A house in Boston, which lately shipped a lot of potatoes to Galveston, Texas, has received advices that there are no warehouses at that place to protect from freezing! The San Antonio *Texan*, of the 24th ult., says:—Our cold weather still continues, and it has lasted thirty-two days, during which time the thermometer has been as low as the freezing point each day, and as low as 14 deg. below the freezing point.

DEATH FROM FREEZING.

A missionary of the American Sunday School Union, in Iowa, writes, that during the intensely cold season many persons have lost their lives in attempts to cross the prairies. Recently a family in Mitchell county, consisting of father, mother, four sons and a daughter, met this tragic fate. They lost their way; the cold was extreme, and, after wandering about awhile, they sank down in the sleep of death.

THAWING OUT COWS.

Some one in the neighborhood of Cleveland tells the *Herald* an almost incredible story in relation to the cold weather of the 9th inst. He says "it was so cold that the cows had to be driven into the house to thaw their legs before milking."

THE CINCINNATI IRISH FILIBUSTERS.—The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of the 8th instant, says:—The Irish citizens of this city turned out last night and filled Greenwood Hall, to congratulate the members of the Irish Aid Society, who have recently been tried as filibusters, on their honorable acquittal. Dr. Bonner was called to the chair, and J. Sparks McCormick acted as Secretary. Mr O'Neill and J. W. Platt, Esq., were the principal orators. In case of a war between England and the United States, one hundred thousand Irish American bayonets were promised for the conquest of Ireland. The following resolution was offered by Mr. O'Neil:—

Resolved, That all citizens have a right to meet in every form, guaranteed by the constitution and laws of this republic, to express their opinion upon all principles connected with human freedom and the individual sovereignty of man.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Names.	Leaves	Date.	For
Belgique	Plymouth	Jan. 11	New York
Pacific	Liverpool	Jan. 23	New York
Canada	Liverpool	Feb. 2	Boston
Atlantic	Liverpool	Feb. 6	New York
Asia	Liverpool	Feb. 9	New York
Arago	Havre	Feb. 13	New York
Hermann	Bremen, &c	Feb. 27	New York

FOR EUROPE.

Arabia	Boston	Feb. 13	Liverpool
Pacific	New York	Feb. 16	Liverpool
Persia	New York	Feb. 20	Liverpool
Washington	New York	Feb. 23	Bremen

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 56	MOON SETS	morn 12 06
SUN SETS	5 32	HIGH WATER	morn 12 55

Port of New York, February 11, 1856.

CLEARED.

Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, Havana—Livingston, Crocheron & Co.
Bark H L Rutgers, Delano, Mobile—Eagle & Hazard
Bark C W Poulney, Conant, Philadelphia—J W McKee.
Brig Chief, Lowry, St Thomas—J S Merrill.
Brig Telos, Burns, St Marys, Ga—Wenberg & Weeks
Schr J M Hallock, Hallock, St Jago, Cuba—J W Elwell & Co.
Schr S Bruen, Pierson, Georgetown—Bolner & Potter.
Schr N W Smith, Wyatt, Charleston—McCready, Mott & Co.
Schr Wm Smith, Smith, Charleston—Scranton & Tal man.
Schr Julia Frances, Robinson, Beaufort—Davis & Holmes.
Schr B L Perry, Canady, Beaufort—Davis & Holmes.
Schr Mary Jane, Hipson, Norfolk—Burges & Clearman.
Schr H Price, Johnson, City Point—Master.
Schr R Mercer, Cullen, Philadelphia—Johnson & Slaght.
Schr Plymouth Rock, Ryder, Boston—Dayton & Sprague.
Schr S McDonald, Hall, Boston—S W Lewis.
Schr Monte Christo, Bagnallan, Boston—Chase & Small.
Schr Wonder, French, Providence—Master.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Nashville Berry, Charleston, 49 hours, with mdse and passengers, to Spofford, Tileston & Co. sld in company with brig Clinton, for New York. Passed off the bar, bound in, steamship Marion, from New York. On Sunday, at 2 PM, signalized steamship Knoxville, hence for Savannah.

Ship Metropolitan, Smith, Shanghae, Oct 29, with teas, silks &c. to F Leland. Has been 22 days North of Bermuda. Nov 9, off Java Head, signalized ship Ocean State, bound in the Straits of Sunda; 30th, spoke ship Duncan, from Manila for Cowes, 64 days out; lat 6 N, lon 31 W, saw brig Thomas Witter, of Philadelphia; 28th, lat 27 50, lon 63 40 passed the wreck of a vessel of about 200 tons, bottom up; it being near night and blowing fresh at the time, made no further observation. Jan 17th, lat 28 54, lon 53, Lewis Chevalier a native of France, fell from the skysail yard on deck, and was instantly killed. On the 27th of August, at Shanghae, John Barrow, of Boston, Mass, aged 31 years, fell overboard and was lost. Died Sept 15th, at Shanghae, Wm Wallace, of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 30 years. Died at sea Feb 1st, John Roberts, a native of Wales.

Ship Napoleon (of Boston), Barnes, Calcutta, 165 days, with saltpetre, linseed, &c. to master. Has had very heavy weather, and has been 40 days on this coast. Jan 17, off Hatteras, saw brig Forman, bound S; 18th, lat 40 40, lon 68, saw a propeller, ship rigged, bound East; 6th inst, lat 40 20, lon 67 42, fell in with schr Ann Susan, from Mobile for Boston, 35 days out, and short of provisions.

Ship Empire Zereres, Liverpool, 43 days, with mdse and 33 passengers, to Zerega & Co. Jan 25th, lat 39 15, lon 66 33, passed a vessel bottom up, of about 200 tons, painted cream color, the sea making a clean breach over her; 24th, lat 35 14, lon 58 04, passed ship Ladoga, of Boston, bound S; same day, lowered a boat and picked up a bundle of shingles, marked S C, belonging to a schr waterlogged, both masts carried away, stern washed out, the sea washing over her; painted black out side and green under. The ship has been 26 days N of the Gulf Stream, had carried off the passage.

Ship Wanderer, Ryder, Liverpool, Jan 1, with mdse, to Howes & Co.

Ship A Z, Chandler, Liverpool, 74 days, with mdse and 17 passengers, to Zerega & Co. Jan 17, lat 37, lon 62 spoke ship Wizard King, from New Orleans for Liverpool, 17 days out.

Ship Deutschland (Hamb), Poppe, Hamburg, and Cuxhaven, Dec 7.

Ship Reinhard (Bren), Hosks, Bremen, 48 days, with mdse and 80 passengers, to Meyer & Sander. 7th inst, off Nantucket, passed an Am steamship bound E; same time saw Sr bark Tomatin of and from Aberdeen bound W; 24 inst, lat 41 30, lon 66 30, saw Br ship Centaur, bound W; Jan 25th, off Sable Island, saw an Am steamship bound S. The R has experienced heavy westerly gales, lost a big boat, split sails, &c.

Ship Knickerbocker, Peabody, New Orleans 15 days, with cotton and sugar to Stanton and Thompson. Jan 31st, off Carysfort, spoke ship J C Boynton, from New Orleans for Liverpool.

Ship Vicksburg, Coffin, New Orleans, 20 days, with mdse, to Wm Nelson & son.

Bark F S Casanova, Webber, Maracaibo, 27 days, with coffee, to master. Jan 16, off Cape Antonio, saw ship Gilad Tidings, Nelson, hence for New Orleans.

Brig Pilgrim, ——, Savannah, to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr Indicator, Hathaway, Rio Janeiro, "Jan 5," with coffee, to master. The barks Joseph Maxwell, Farrell, for New Orleans, and Shalimar, Waters, for Baltimore, sailed in company. Jan 8, lat 10 S, 23 miles E of the land, passed a large American clipper ship, bound S, black hull and lower masts, round stern, white figure head, and large quarter galleries; believe the private signal to be red white and red perpendicularly.

Schr B F Sparks (of Provincetown), Atkins, Jacmel, 30 days, via New port 60 hours, with coffee and log wood, to Baxter & Greaves. Jan 24, lat 31 30, lon 71 30, saw schr Vermont (of and for Wilmington, from Boston, had lost both masts in a gale on the 6th, in lat 39; h would put into the nearest port; needed no assistance except spars. 9th inst off Montauk Point, spoke schr W H Hazard, from St Marks for New York, 45 days out.

Schr Josiah Osborn, Merrill, Port au Platt, Jan 23, with mahogany, &c. to Gimbernat & Sacarias. Experienced heavy weather on the outward passage and lost part of deck load on Dec 20, during a heavy gale from WNW, when in lat 33 06, lon 70 49. From Port au Platt to this port has experienced heavy gales from NW. Feb 3 lat 35 15, lon 72 14, spoke schr Fraterna, of Prospect from Baltimore for Rockland, 28 days out, with loss of jibboom.

Schr H B Stout (of Provincetown), Pierce, Aux Cayes, 28 days, with coffee, wood &c, to Young, Gerdes & Co. Sld in company with schr J W Hill, for Boston, and spoke her 20th inst off Inagua. Has experienced heavy weather lost jibboom, split foresail, lost deck load of logwood, and was blown across the Gulf three times.

Schr Alma (Br) Snelgrove, St John, NB, 14 days, with lumber to J Pickard.

Schr L C Watts, Hyler, New Orleans, 25 days, with mdse to order. Experienced very heavy weather on the passage, lost sails and deck load.

Schr Loyal Scranton, Lowden, Savannah, 5 days, with cotton, to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr Mary Staples, Staples, Wilmington, 4 days.

Schr Alfa, Osborn, Wilmington, NC.

Schr Benj Harrison, Dixon, Washington, 9 days.

Schr John J Bailey, Phillips, Virginia.

Schr Caroline Knight, Davis, Lunenburg, 14 days.

Propeller Wamsutta, Nye, New Bedford via Sandy Hook.

Propeller Osprey, Kenney, Providence via Sandy Hook.

BELOW.

Brig Adriatic.—By pilot boat H B Hall.

Brig Edward, from Jacksonville.

SAILED.

Ships Washington, Liverpool; William Nelson, N Orleans; steamship Black Warrior, do; U S steamer Arctic, Hartstein, in search of steamship Pacific, and to relieve vessels in distress.

Wind SE at sunset.

Telegraphic Marine Report.

BOSTON, Feb 11—Arr ship Oxnard, Hinckley, from Calcutta.

BRISTOL RI, Feb 11—Arr bark Hector (of Warren), Johnson, from Zanzibar Nov 21st, and St Helena Dec 22d, she brings 850 bbls sperm oil.

Herald Marine Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 11—Cld ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy, Liverpool.

Miscellaneous and Disasters.

See arrivals at this port.

ANOTHER NEW LINE OF STEAMERS—A line of screw steamships has been established at Havre, to run between that port and New York. The first, the Alma, is to leave that port on the 22d inst. May success attend them.

LAUNCHED—On the 7th inst, from the yard of Wm H Webb, a fine ship, for Messrs Post, Smith & Co, intended for the Antwerp trade, of 1,200 tons. She is named the John H Elliott, to be commanded by Capt Tucker.

LAUNCH—To day, Feb 12, at 1½ o'clock P M, (the elements and weather permitting), will be launched from the yard of Mr Adm C Bell, foot of Stanton street, the ship Kitty Simpson, which has been built for the Bordeaux and general freighting business, and to be commanded by Capt Samuel L Bragdon. She is a first class vessel, finished with all modern improvements, and is one of the finest ships launched in some time, and does credit to the builder. She is extremely well ventilated and arranged for passengers as well as freight. Her dimensions are 145 feet long 34 feet wide and 19 feet deep, and is worthy the inspection of shipmasters and those fond of nautical constructions. The owners, (Messrs. Simpson Brothers), have taken a great deal of time and trouble to make this vessel a useful and ornamental addition to the American merchant marine; this making the third vessel they have now purchased and built. It being their intention to carry on the shipping business to some extent in connection with the importation of wines, &c.

The ship Shepherd Knapp, now on the stocks at Westervelt yard, foot of Houston street, will not be launched for some days, owing to the difficulty in procuring an inner dock berth at the present time, so as to secure her from being chafed by the running ice.

Mr Charles Seaman, one of the Hurl Gate pilots, informs us that the propeller Westernport, from Portland for this city, was cut down by the ice and sunk between Hart and City Islands, on last Saturday afternoon. Her stern and quarter deck are under water. Part of the cargo has been discharged.

The bark Henry Trowbridge, from Trinidad, while laying at the government dock at Quarantine, took fire this morning from the stove pipe, and after burning part of the cabin deck, was put out by the officers and crew of the revenue cutter Washington.

Wrecking schooner Ringgold went down yesterday to the brig South, ashore at Squan.

BARK OLIVIA—The following is an extract from a letter received by James W Elwell & Co, of this city, in relation to the loss of bark Olivia. It is from Capt G S Spall; and it will be seen that the statement before published of the bark having been set on fire by Capt S, before leaving her, is without foundation:—

LIVERPOOL, Jan 18, 1856.

Messrs Jas W Elwell & Co—I am exceedingly sorry to inform you of the total loss, on the 9th inst, of the bark Olivia, in lat 51½ N, lon 10 17 W. I left Cardiff on the 17th December, with S E winds, and nothing of any importance occurred until 24th, when we experienced very heavy gales from southward and westward, which caused the ship to labor very much, the iron getting adrift between decks. In the 29th a very heavy squall from SW struck the ship, splitting a whole suit of sails, sprung her mainmast above and below the truss band, and also sprung a leak, ship making 700 strokes per hour; iron still breaking adrift in various parts of the ship. On the 30th, on account of very heavy weather, found it impossible to get to the southward and westward in consequence of the crippled state of the ship, and therefore have up for Cork, for which port the wind was favorable. On the 31st inst the wind hauled to the E, blowing very hard, with a heavy cross sea. On the 9th inst had tremendous heavy weather; iron breaking adrift, both in lower hold and between decks; vessel leaking very badly; sounded the pumps and found 4 feet of water in the hold. The officers and men said it was risking their lives to attempt to venture below to stow the iron. At 11 AM on the 9th inst a sail hove in sight, which proved to be the bark Emperor, bound from Brazil to Liverpool. Set signal of distress, when she immediately came to my assistance, and laid by me until the crew were all safe on board the ship, with nothing but what they had on. We left in our own life boat; and had it not been for it we must have perished, for no ordinary boat could have lived in such a sea. When we left the ship there was 9 feet of water in her hold, and 30 minutes after leaving her she went down, stern foremost. On the 13th inst Capt Ferguson, of the Emperor, landed me at Crookhaven, whence I proceeded to this port, and arrived on the 15th inst.