Anniversary of the Last French Revolution.

THE CELEBRATION BY THE SOCIETE LA MONTAGNE.

The eighth anniversary of the last French Revolution was celebrated on Saturday evening by the Society La Montagne, at No. 210 William-street. Over seventy persons, nearly all natives of *La belle France*, sat down to a banquet which was prepared for the occasion.

The room was decorated with red republican flags, one bearing the following device and legend:

LIBERTE. FRATERNITE. { UNION. SOCIALISTE. } EGALITE. SOLIDARITE.

—And the other having the significant *niveau égalitaire* in the centre. At the head of the room was the device—

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE UNIVERSELLE.

—on a Norman shield.

Dr. Frauchant presided, assisted by Messrs. Yehl, Sturii and Kaszewski. The CHAIRMAN spoke to the first regular toast. "*An 24 Février.*"

He remarked that the anniversary was one suggestive of mourning and of hope, for while all good republicans had tears to shed for those who had fallen, they rejoiced that the last revolution showed what Frenchmen could do when called upon to exert themselves. While regretting that every steamer brings us additional evidence of what patriots have to suffer, it was still (said the speaker) something to rejoice at that there are still fervent hearts in France that forget not liberty. France was now ruled by a tyrant whose power the church had consecrated; for Kings and Popes make common cause against the people, and, therefore, it becomes the nation to make common cause against them. The workingmen are the real strength of the nation, for they produce everything, even the ornaments kings and priests are so proud to wear. If we place our hopes in the laboring classes they will not deceive us, and we will soon have another 24th of February. (Applause.)

The second toast—"The Union and the future of the American republic"—was responded to in English. The speaker argued that the highest destiny of this country was not in the extension of its territories, but in the realization on this continent of the great principles enunciated by the French democrats. He hoped that the future of France and Europe would be influenced beneficially by the prevalence of democratic sentiment and legislation in America.

The third toast—"To our brethren of other countries, victims of oppression"—Mr. RASZEWKI responded, and reviewed briefly the history of Louis Philippe, and argued that the overthrow of the republic was due to the generosity of the French people. The speaker berated Louis Napoleon, and was of opinion his reign would not be of long duration. He hoped yet to toast at his fall, not in this country, but in regenerated democratic and social Europe. (Applause.)

Col. FORBES responded forcibly to the toast, "*A la République Universelle.*" It was, said he, the people's fault if tyrants ruled. The lesson they had learned was never to forget or forgive their tyrants when they displayed weakness. To triumph permanently they must be remorseless; the good of the future demands that at their hands.

Mr. W. J. ROSE was the next speaker. He said that though the meeting was a small one, it represented the greatest interests of humanity. One hundred and twenty-four years before, when Washington was born, Europe was in the midst of political darkness. Now the world is convulsed with the principles of liberty. It was the lot of the speaker to be in France previous to the last revolution. He then saw that the political heavens were full of the thunder of the coming storm. He passed into Italy, and saw there the portendings of the future and in the ruins of the Colloseum heard prophecies of the new birth from people of other lands. In the very shadow of the Vatican he felt that the spirit was abroad upon the face of the waters," and men looked at each other and asked, "Is not the new revolution to be the throes of birth?" And sure enough, while all were quaking with fear, the young republic was born, and France was free. America should be the deliverer of the nations; for on her shores converge all the great powers that influence humanity. The struggle for liberty is not yet dead; but it we hope to see it successful, we must look to the land of our refuge. At this very time, said Mr. Rose, there are two national conventions assembled, plotting to overthrow our government; and he urged that the greatest watchfulness should be exhibited or the palladium of our liberties—the constitution—would be stricken down. He closed with an eloquent eulogium on Washington, amid great applause.

Here a lady in the costume of the Goddess of Liberty was introduced, bearing three flags—a white, a tri-color, and a red—and sung, *Le Drapeau Rouge*, (the red flag), the banqueters joining in the refrain:—

Pour moi, le rouge est une couleur Sainte,
Puisque je vous ron sègne commencer.

Mr. TURNER, a political refugee of 1851, followed, and made a long and violent speech against Napoleon III, and glorified his would-be assassin, Pianori.

Mr. TUPEY advocated the religion of Christ as he had given it to the world, but not as it had been altered and falsified by the Popes and priests. He ended by drinking to the fraternity of those who remain, and to the memory of those who have fallen the victims of their devotion to humanity.

The "Marseillaise" was then sung, and the meeting separated at a late hour.

CELEBRATION OF THE REVOLUTIONARY REPUBLICANS.

Yesterday afternoon the Revolutionary Republicans assembled at No. 234 William street, and organized by the appointment of M. Gourieux, one of the Cayenne exiles, who has lately escaped from that salubrious climate, as Chairman. M. Ratier, an ex-member of the *Assemblée Nationale*, and Em. Paté, officiated as Secretaries.

After the meeting was opened, M. PATE rose to protest against a statement which appeared in the HERALD of that day which averred that they were "moderate" republicans, and he asked the meeting to sustain him in the protest, which they did, on its being put from the chair.

M. RATIER said it was the hope of the republicans last year that anothe revolution would break out soon, and the war with Russia was an additional reason why they should believe so. Unfortunately, however, they could only shed a tear to the memory of those who fell on the 22d, 23d and 24th of February, 1848, and salute hopefully the republic—democratic and social—of the future.

M. TUPEBY read an ode, composed by himself, on the fate of martyrs of 1848, and in a brief speech advocated the fraternization of the people of different nationalities, the dispersion of the army, gratuitous justice and free education for all.

M. RATIER proposed a toast to the citizen soldiery who were obliged to serve the tyrant Napoleon, but who still loved their country and humanity.

This toast elicited some feeling, as it was misunderstood, and

M. LEBARDE proposed "The army who served in the ranks," which was received with cheers.

M. DUPREAL advocated the destruction of the army and clergy.

M. TUPEBY gave "Republicanism throughout the world."

Mr. PATE then gave—"The Democratic and Social Propaganda," and also, "Washington and the Fathers of the American Republic."

The "Marseillaise" was then sung, with every manifestation of enthusiasm.

The PRESIDENT proposed the memory of Pianori, who, though an Italian, wanted to be the avenger of the French republic. This was endorsed by loud cheers.

PIERRE DUPONT then sung "Le Travailleur," after which speeches were made and other songs sung, and the company did not separate until a late hour.

Personal Intelligence.

Millard Fillmore was in Italy, at the last accounts, looking fat, rosy, young and happy. Perhaps he is living on hope for the result in November next, mixed in with a little beef and mutton.

Among the Americans lately at Florence were Miss Mary Jones, of New York, and Wm. A. Buffum, United States Consul at Trieste.

There were a large number of Americans recently at Rome; among the number was Mr. Frances J. Grund, of Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

From Liverpool, in steamship Atlantic—Dr J Whitmore, N F Miller, Miss Lewig, Mrs Macauly, Mrs Chisholm, Mrs Hennon and two daughters, Capt stafford, T P Stagg, H James, Geo Flagg, John Kerr, S Nimmons, Miss Speyer, H A Bell, Mrs Simmons, Mr Mooney, C Lamb, H Gessner, E Bournier, J Hasham, O W Hill, C McGowan, E N Bowen, J G Lowe, A A Van Toyn, P J Maddin, Mr Kimball, G D Grant, S T reedy, Benj Jackson, M Newberger, J W Anderson, W Richardson, J Jones.

From Liverpool, in steamship Asia—J R Winchester, J O Bennoist, A Charnet, Mr Whitney, F Niedenhertmann, H H Pruffel, Miss Dunn, Mrs Raphall, Mr Storjse, Mr Odell, Mrs Odell, J S Holden, Wm Logan, J Jerome, E Peck, Capt D P Heath, Mr Cushman, Alex Payne, B Allitis, Mr Townsend, Mr Hoggett, Mr Thompson, S H Stein, J H Deins, Mr Lewis, Mr Delamare, A Smith Mr Bigelow, Mr Benall, R Rang Mary Lirron, Matthew Clark, Mr Scharfenberg, Mr Myers, Mr Marshall, Mr John Woodfall, Mr Chamberlain, John Cairns, Mr Fair, Mr Foster, James Williams, Francis Alter, J W Livermore, Capt Gregory, Mr N Fortune, Jas Vincent, J Perde, R Sands.

From Vera Cruz, in brig Neuquhar—Mrs West and child.

From London, in ship Margaret Evans—Mrs Beers and son, of Philadelphia.

DEPARTURES.

For Savannah, in the steamship Augusta—A G Jewett and lady, Miss Jewett, Edward King, Miss King, Robt Ray, Miss Ray, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Pendergast, H M Kennedy, Miss M S Kennedy, Miss Mary Earl, Henry Suydam, Jr. Miss Suydam, David Gould and lady, Misses Sarah and Georgine Gould, J T Heptin, S E Stopes, J Beasley, T H Hodgkiss, Alfred Scott, Mrs George W Scott and child, T B Davis and servant, W W Parker, Charles F Burnham, J G Baldwin, W J Anderson, G J Washburn, S Crockes, P M Fleishman, W C Anderson, J G Bainbridge, N K Barnum, Mrs Elizabeth Thomas, J McCarty, Rev W H Clark, Andrew S Garr, R Tuller, T G Cornish, T M Cohen, John S Sprowl, S W Lacey, W F Parker, Wm B Ball, J M Spier, Charles R O'neil, L B Syme, W T Harmon, W C Cleveland, John G Saigler, H C Fryer, M P Ellis, H Monahan, J Goodman and servant, C Gray, H I Ibbotson, S Davis, F S Norris, Stephen M B Cornell—three seamen and five steerage.

For Norfolk, &c, in the steamship Roanoke—S Bempson, B P Weeks, M Mantayer, Thomas Nelson and lady, H Bliss, S Coane, Charles Vannamee, W H Rork, C Minott, J W Hawks, M L Rogers, R Twitcher, Mrs Parker, Miss Parker, S A Jones, J B Mathews, H Jones—and 15 in the steerage.

For Charleston, in the steamship James Adger—Lieut D L Braine, USN; S A Sawin, Jos L Ebner, Miss E Best, Mrs F S Backus, Miss M Johnsion, D A Ambler, Miss Ann Maria Hewitt, J Shaw, J Fodi, G S Merriam, S Bourne, Jacob Bowen, H Wheelwright, H Wurts, R K Hutchins, W R Spencer, E T Kinsley, M P Gam, S M Hill, A J Payton, D Sockett, D S Bennett, B H Smith, W Tarbox, C T Bininger, Miss T Douglass, C J White, H Norton, S H Leveridge, B Williams—and 21 in the steerage.

TROOPS FOR TAMPA BAY.—The bark Sam Slick was yesterday chartered by the navy government to convey about one hundred troops to Tampa Bay, Florida. These soldiers are probably destined to operate against the Seminoles, who are of late become so troublesome as to require prompt and decisive action on the part of the government.

The Case of the Chief of Police.

The last public sitting of the Police Commission in the case of Mr. Matsell was held in the Mayor's office on Saturday last. The audience was as large as ever. Mr. Brady admitted the certificate of the Collector of Amboy in the case, and Mr. Noyes stated that his points were that the evidence had established, beyond all possible question, that the defendant was born an alien, a subject of Great Britain; secondly, that he never was naturalized; thirdly, that his father never was naturalized, so as to naturalize him; and fourthly, that he was bound to prove a clear case of his own naturalization, or a due naturalization of his parents, and that he had failed wholly to make any such proof.

Mr. Brady, after a few introductory remarks, proceeded to decline making any argument on the question of Mr. Matsell's birth. He argued that the naturalization of the senior Matsell was complete evidence of citizenship, and that the Court had no right to go behind the records, mutilated as they were. He also took considerable pains show that the naturalization of the elder Matsell rendered his minor children citizens, and cited various authorities to sustain his position.

Mr. Noyes, in reply, said he thought there could hardly be a greater moral wrong than for a man to foist himself into an office which he was not by law qualified to hold. The marvellous accuracy with which his past history, obscure though it was, had been traced, was more than accidental, it was Providential. Mr. Noyes retraced the evidence in relation to Matsell's birth and migration to America. He started with him in Brandon, and followed him on board the Persius to Halifax, and from thence to Perth Amboy, to the house in Barker street and to the house in Broadway. He argued that a boy of six years old, as Matsell then was, must have remembered that he had lived in England. In 1819 he was reported by his father as an alien, under the name of George Matsell. Then we had the Brandon register. The evidence could hardly be stronger. If he were born in this country, why did he not summon his sisters to prove it? One of them was twenty years old and the other sixteen when the family came over. The defendant was impudent enough to ask the Court to believe that the Brandon register was a forgery, and yet he could not deign to bring a single witness from his own family to set the matter at rest. To naturalize an alien at the time when Matsell came over, three things were necessary: he must make a deport of himself, a declaration of intentions to become a citizen and obtain certificates of both these. He must prove that he is a good citizen, of good moral character, that he has been in this country five years, and he must prove this by a citizen and not by an alien, and all these papers must be recorded at length, or the whole proceeding is invalid. Mr. Matsell was bound to produce proof of having taken all these steps, but he had not proved one single thing of all these. Mr. Noyes contended that the record was mutilated by some one in the interest of the defendant that just enough was removed to preclude some fatal objections to its regularity, while enough was left to induce the presumption that it was a regular naturalization.

Mr. Brady replied to the argument against the sufficiency of the record, and elucidated some cases which he had before cited.

Mr. Noyes then concluded, urging that the record, even if it were like the sheet in the mutilated book, was entirely incompetent to prove a man a citizen.

The Board reserved its decision.

Police Intelligence.

THE LATE ABORTION CASE IN ESSEX STREET—EXAMINATION OF DR. COBEL BEFORE THE CORONER.

Dr. Cobel, of Essex street, who stands charged with having procured an abortion upon the person of a French woman named Catherine De Bruxui, was examined on Saturday evening before Coroner Perry, upon the charge preferred against him as follows:—

City and County of New York, ss.—Charles Cobel being duly examined before the undersigned, according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that he was at liberty to answer or not, and or any questions put to him, states as follows, viz:

Q. What is your name? A. Charles Cobel.
Q. How old are you? A. 56 years.
Q. Where were you born? A. Germany.
Q. Where do you live? A. No. 113 Essex street.
Q. What is your occupation? A. Physician.
Q. Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you? A. The charge is false. I never procured an abortion upon Catharine De Bruxui. The prisoner then went on to give a detailed statement of the manner in which he treated the deceased for the purpose of procuring an abortion as he said, but for the purpose curing her of dangerous irregularities in the system, peculiar to females. He also said, that to the best of his belief the deceased was dead *enciente* when she came to board with him, and that the deceased charged him with committing a gross crime while she was in a state of trance, produced by the taking of some poisonous drug without his knowledge or consent.

Cobel was committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

CAPTURE OF A DARING HOUSEBREAKER.

About three o'clock on Saturday afternoon two burglars entered the house of Mr. Leville, 243 West Thirty-fifth street, and commenced rifling the trunks and bureaus of the occupants, when they were discovered by Mrs. Leville, who instantly gave the alarm. The rascals fearing that they would be detected, struck Mrs. Leville two or three blows across the head with a jimmey and then pushed down stairs. They were soon met by Mr. Leville, who, hearing the screams of his wife, ran to her assistance. On his encountering the burglars, and while attempting to arrest one of them, he was also knocked down with a jimmey. By this time the police in the neighborhood heard the alarm and hastening to the spot arrived just in time to capture one of the fellows as he was making his exit from the house. The prisoner, on being taken before Justice Flandreau, at the Second district police court, gave his name as John Andrews. In his possession were found a gold watch, pair of spectacles and $176 in cash, which he had stolen from Leville. The burglar who escaped carried off $50 in bills belonging to the complainant. Andrews was fully committed for trial before the Court of General Sessions.

STABBING OCCURRENCES.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday night, two men, named John McDermott and Robert Highfield, became embroiled in a quarrel at No. 55 Mulberry street, when a fight took place between the contending parties. In the course of the affray, McDermott received a severe cut in the back with a knife, alleged to have been in the hands of Highfield. McDermott was conveyed to the New York Hospital by the Sixth ward police. Highfield has not been arrested yet, although strict search will be made for him by the police.

At an early hour on Saturday evening, a young man named John McCarty was taken into custody by the Twentieth ward police, on charge of assaulting F. Marrieto, proprietor of store No. 531 Seventh avenue, with a dirk knife, and wounding him in the arm. The complainant states that McCarty and four or five of his companions were hanging about his store, and endeavoring to steal some trifling article of merchandise. He expostulated with them upon their conduct, when the prisoner rushed at him with a knife, and inflicted a severe, though not very dangerous, wound in his arm. McCarty was committed for trial on charge of felonious assault and battery.

City Intelligence.

FIRES IN WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—On last Thursday afternoon, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the third story room of the dwelling house No. 303 Twenty-first street, occupied by Mr. Thomas Cummings, Jr. Alarm was given, and by the aid of some firemen and police in the vicinity, the fire was speedily extinguished before it had time to spread beyond the room in which it originated. Upon examination it appeared from the burning, that the fire commenced in a bureau, as that article of furniture was the only one totally destroyed; and directly under the bureau a hole was burnt in the floor. Damage to the building and loss of furniture will probably amount to about $200. The loss is covered by insurance.

At about 2 M, the same afternoon, another alarm of fire was given, caused by the discovery of a fire in the dwelling house No. 311 Twenty-first street, only a few doors from the first fire. This latter fire was also found on the third floor in a small room, amongst a lot of wearing apparel; it was extinguished by some firemen and police; the damage is estimated at about $130, covered by insurance. The premises were occupied by Mr. Wm. D. Smith. Both fires appear to be mysterious, and the one occurring so soon after the other, and in the immediate vicinity, makes it still more so. The matter is under the Fire Marshal's investigation.

FIRE IN WILLIAM STREET.—About eight o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the second story of No. 239 William street. It originated around the stove, burning a hole through the floor and destroying the furniture in the room occupied by Mr. Bommar, whose loss will be about $200; insured in the Rutgers Insurance Company for $300. John Brickweidel, who keeps a grocery on the first floor, has sustained a loss to his stock by water of about $100; insured for $1,500 in the Firemen's Insurance Company. The building belongs to Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson; it is damaged about $125, and fully insured.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—The alarm of fire in the Third district, shortly after one o'clock on Sunday morning, occurred from a fire taking place in the hay loft of a stable in the coal yard of Martin & Pearson, 438 Washington street, corner of Desbrosses. The firemen were remarkably quick, and extinguished the fire before it extended beyond the loft. The police were also on hand in good force. Officer Bulmer assisted in getting out the three horses in safety. Damage to the hay and boards about $5. It seems boys are in the habit of making a lodging place of the hay loft, and have been driven away, on several occasions, by the man in charge. It is possible, however, the fire might have been the result of accident by some one of these lodgers, but more likely the work of design, out of revenge for being driven away.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK HOTEL, Feb. 24, 1856.

It having been reported that I was about to sell out my interest in the New York Hotel, or assign it away, I am induced to notice the statement in order to deny it.

The creditors of the hotel need be under no apprehension from any attempt on the part of any one to induce me to leave the position I am now in. The hotel was never in better condition to accommodate its guests, and the public need be under no apprehension from such attacks. I will repeat that I never have contemplated to sell or assign the hotel, and have during the whole course of my life been able to look every creditor of mine honestly in the face.

HIRAM CRANSTON.

Coroner's Inquest.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday, at 254 Seventh avenue, upon the body of a child two years old, named Margaret Taylor, who died at the residence of her parents, as above, from the effects of severe scalds, received on the 21st inst. by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water upon her body. Verdict—"Accidental death." Deceased was a native of this city.

Kansas.

AID IN THE SOUTH.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S., Feb. 1, 1856.

Permit me to make you the medium of transmitting to Col. Jeff. Buford the enclosed sum of $150. It is the joint contribution of Gov. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Dowdell and myself ($50 each) to Col. Buford's patriotic enterprise in reference to Kansas. SAMPSON W. HARRIS.

Hon. W. L. YANCEY, Montgomery, Ala.

Interesting from Texas.

EXCITEMENT IN AUSTIN—THE TEXAS DEBT BILL.

Immigration continues to pour in a steady stream into Texas, and especially into Western Texas. Col. J. B. Crain, who has recently returned from Mississippi overland to Lavaca, says that the tide of settlers coming in is truly astonishing. He informs the *Herald* that he enumerated as many as five thousand slaves on the road, long trains of wagons and many families, all bound for the West.

The *Central Texan* published at Anderson, in Grimes county, under date of the 9th instant, informs us that the weather continued cold and most unseasonable. But few of the farmers had commenced ploughing. The impression, however, was that the coming season will be highly favorable and productive, in consequence of the severity of the winter.

The wife of Gen. Wilson, of Vine Grove, Grimes county, froze to death on the night of the 5th last. She was returning home from a visit to a neighbor on horseback, and is supposed to have fallen from the animal, and being stunned, was unable to rise, and froze to death. A man named John Crosby was also frozen to death on a prairie in Robertson county.

The Legislature sojourned on the 4th (as already announced). It had been ninety-two days in session. In noticing the adjournment the Austin State *Times* remarks:—The passage of the Public Debt bill is the sole measure of importance acted upon by them. The expenditures were heavy. At the close of the session, the treasurer was compelled to make loans in order to meet the appropriations in cases of urgency or necessity, there being nothing in the treasury but United States bonds.

The Galveston *Prices Current*, of the 14th, says:—

The weather in Texas has improved much, and is now fine. Steamers have been able to descend the rivers Sabine, Trinity and Brazos, bringing cargos of cotton. A continuance of river navigation is confidently expected, and will probably lead to much animation in the business of the spring, which now seems to have fairly opened.

The same paper reports the Trinity river still high. The water has fallen somewhat in the neighborhood of the mouth, but there are accounts of a further rise above.

We learn from a friend from Austin that at the moment he left, that city was in a state of the highest excitement which had been known there, or indeed in any part of the State, for many years. It had been caused by a most audacious attempt to outrage, or at least to override the law, by parties charged with having been concerned in the burning down of the Auditor's office, reports of which deed our readers will recollect having read a short time since.

Byrne, who was some time ago arrested on the charge of having actually committed the offence, offered to turn State's evidence, and in his subsequent revelations implicated Blankenship and Lewis as parties to the deed. The Sheriff of Austin thereupon attempted to arrest the former at Waco, but was prevented by the citizens of that place, who, however, pledged themselves that he should make his appearance in Austin at the appointed time, to answer the charge. Lewis' appearance was in like manner guaranteed.

On Sunday evening last, accordingly, Monday having been fixed as the day for examination, Lewis rode into town accompanied by about twenty of his friends, all very heavily armed with double barrelled guns, revolvers and bowie knives. On the following morning, just before the stage left Austin for Galveston, Blankenship also came into the capital, in like manner escorted by some thirty of his friends similarly armed, and publicly declaring that all the Sheriffs in Texas could not arrest him, although they professed themselves willing that he should undergo an examination before a magistrate. It is supposed that a similar body of men was never before seen so heavily armed as these were.

Very great excitement was caused by their high handed attempts to override the law and the authorities, the whole city being outraged and indignant at them. Numbers of the oldest, most respectable and most influential inhabitants had been so thoroughly aroused as to be aiming aside in carrying the law into effect, if they should be needed. The Sheriff himself was subpœnaing a posse of fifty men and arming them, to enable him to arrest Blankenship, when the stage left. It was understood that he was determined and would be able to effect this, and that he had further resolved on not allowing any of the armed men accompanying the accused to attend in the Court House, unless they should be needed as witnesses. There was no telling, however, how the affair would end.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, of the 17th inst., says:—

By the Louisiana, from Texas yesterday, we received a full copy of the act of the Texas Legislature giving the assent of that State to the Texas debt bill of the last Congress.

It is very ingeniously drawn up, so as to assume that the act of Congress is as much an act "to scale" the public debt of Texas as the acts of Texas heretofore have been to which the charge of repudiation has been attached, although the rate of reduction is somewhat different. The bill very carefully enumerates the several classes of public debts of Texas, to the payment of which the money appropriated by Congress is applicable, and states their "ascertainable" value; that is, the par amount at which they were contracted, and the interest which has accrued upon them. The aggregate of debt and interest is the sum of $10,098,703 21, which is stated in the bill as the "ascertainable" debt, among the holders of which the sum of $7,750,000, appropriated by Congress, is to be distributed *pro rata* in full extinguishment of the debt. The scaled amount at which Texas recognized it in her settlement was $4,467,700; but this bill takes no notice of that, but recognizes the "ascertainable" sum as that which Congress has undertaken to discharge at a "scaled" rate of its own. It was, doubtless, so expressed in the law, for the purpose of marking it for perpetual record that the United States "scaled" the debt.

The proviso which we have heard spoken of as attached to the article in which Texas renounces her claims against the United States, growing out of Indian depredations, is to the following words:—

Provided this abandonment shall not extend to the claims of individuals who have lost property by the enemy.

This claim may create difficulty in the acceptance of the act, as a complete renunciation by Texas; but it should not. The claim which Texas has been pressing upon Congress was for expenditures from the public treasury in repelling Indian hostilities. This is the only class of claims which the State could renounce, and these were never very formidable demands. It would have been very easy to show that the United States owed Texas nothing on that head, and the claims of any citizen of Texas upon the United States for losses from this cause incurred when Texas and the United States were nations foreign to each other, and could only act through their respective governments, would be too utterly and palpably worthless to merit notice. The reservation of such demands may have been a propitiation to some insidious voter in the Legislature, but it is too absolute a nullity to be allowed to affect the complete acceptance of this act as a final settlement of the controversy.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER RECORDER SEUZENEAU, IN NEW ORLEANS.—Yesterday, at noon, a most base attempt was made to murder Recorder Seuzeneau, in his own office, by an ex-watchman, named Nathaniel McCann. It appears that McCann had been discharged from the police service by the Police Board for conduct which was deemed improper, and yesterday he went to the recorder with a request to be reinstated. The Recorder gave him but little encouragement, when McCann muttered his dissatisfaction, and accused the Recorder of being "down on him." Afterwards, the Recorder started from his front office to a private office in the rear part of the building, for the purpose of attending to some business matter. He was accompanied by officer Aguilard, and McCann followed close behind. On the way between the two offices McCann pushed Aguilard aside, and immediately fired a pistol at the Recorder, the distance between them being only three or four feet. The pistol appears to have been loaded with three buckshot or small bullets, all of which took effect in the back of Mr. Seuzeneau's neck, just below the base of the brain. A very painful but not necessarily fatal wound was the result. As soon as the pistol was discharged, Aguilard caught it from the assassin and knocked him down with it—and, indeed, wounded him pretty severely by blows about the head. McKann was then locked up, and the Recorder was conveyed to his residence, where his wounds were dressed, although, we believe, the bullets were not extracted.—*New Orleans Picayune, Feb. 17.*

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Name	Leaves	Date	For
Pacific	Liverpoo	Jan. 23	New York
Funa	Havre	Feb. 5	New York
Arago	Havre	Feb. 15	New York
Hermann	Bremen, &c	Feb. 27	New York

FOR EUROPE.

Canada	Boston	Feb. 27	Liverpool
Atlantic	New York	Mar. 1	Liverpool
Canadian	New York	Mar. 1	Liverpool
Asia	New York	Mar. 5	Liverpool
Arago	New York	Mar. 8	Havre, &c.
America	Boston	Mar. 12	Liverpool
Africa	New York	Mar. 19	Liverpool

FOR CALIFORNIA, &C.

Northern Light	New York	Feb. 25	Punta Arenas
Cahawba	New York	Feb. 25	Hav. & N. Orleans

STEAMERS TO CALIFORNIA.

FOR ASPINWALL—George Law 5th and St Louis 20th of each month.

FOR PUNTA ARENAS—Star of the West 9th and Northern Light 24th of each month.

STEAMERS TO AND FROM HAVANA.

ISABEL—From Charleston 19th and 4th, due at Havana 23d and 7th. From Havana 10th and 28th, due at New York 17th and 1st.

STAR OF THE STAR—From New York 24, arriving at Havana 8th and New Orleans 10th. From New Orleans 20th, Havana 23d, due at New York 28th.

EMPIRE CITY OR NEW GRANADA—From New York 17th, arriving at Havana 23d and New Orleans 28th. From New Orleans 5th, Havana 8th, due at New York 13th.

BLACK WARRIOR—From New York 10th, arriving at Havana 16th and New Orleans 19th. From New Orleans 26th, Havana 28th, due at New York 3d.

QUAKER CITY—From New York 20th, arriving at Havana 24th and Mobile 27th. From Mobile 5th, Havana 8th, due at New York 12th.

CAHAWBA—From New York 25th, arriving at Havana 30th and New Orleans 2d. From New Orleans 10th, Havana 13th, due at New York 18th.

When the above dates fall on Sunday, the steamers will sail on Monday. They leave New Orleans as near 8 A. M. as tide will admit, and the Isabel leaves Charleston and Havana at 10 A. M.

THE OVERLAND MAILS TO INDIA AND CHINA.

The following may be of value to those having correspondence with the East:—

The mail leaves Southampton on the 4th and 20th of each month.

Arrives at Gibraltar about the 9th and 25th of same month.

Arrives at Malta about the 14th and 30th of same month.

Arrives at Alexandria about the 18th of same and 4th of following month.

Leaves Suez about the 20th or 21st of same and 5th or 6th of following month.

Arrives at Aden about the 29th or 30th of same and day of arrival for Bombay, and 11th to 20th for China, &c.

Indian Navy steamer arrives at Bombay about the 3d to 5th and 19th to 21st of the following month.

P. and O. steamer arrives at Point de Galle about the 6th or 7th and 22d to 23d of following month.

Leaves Point de Galle for Pulo Penang the same day, if the steamer has already arrived which takes the mail on.

Arrives at Pulo Penang about the 12th or 13th and 28th and 29th of following month.

Arrives at Singapore about the 15th or 16th and 31st or 1st of following month.

Leaves Singapore about 12 hours after arrival.

Arrives at Hong Kong about the 23d or 24th and 8th or 10th of following month.

Leaves next day for Shanghae.

Two mails leave England—one on the 8th and 20th of each month—via Marseilles, and arrive at Alexandria about the same time as the Southampton mail.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 36	MOON RISES	...eve 10 37
SUN SETS	5 47	HIGH WATER	...morn 11 45

Port of New York, February 24, 1856.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Atlantic, West, Liverpool, Feb 6, 11 AM, with mdse and passengers, to E K Collins. The A experienced strong westerly gales for 10 days in succession from Liverpool. In lat 46 50, lon 48 25, in thick foggy weather, fell in with large fields of ice and many bergs; tracked it southerly to lat 45 and westerly to lon 50, keeping in sight for three days. Feb 6 off Liverpool, saw ships David Crockett and Hibernia, bound in; 9th, lat 51 07, lon 17, passed steamship America, from Boston via Hull as for Liverpool.

Steamship Asia, Lott, Liverpool, 9th inst, at 12 M, with mdse and passengers, to E Cunard. 9th inst, off Liverpool Rock, passed ships Silas Wright and Sappahannock, bound in; 10th, off Tuskar, spoke ship Pocahontas, 12th, lat 51 22, lon 20 01, passed Am bark Christiana of Yarmouth; 15th, lat 45 32, lon 43 51, passed steamship Arabia; 19th, lat 41 20, lon 49 06, passed several icebergs and large fields of ice. The A brings presents, consisting of plate, medals, &c, for the officers and crews of the Kane Arctic expedition.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, from a cruise in search of the Pacific, last from Halifax 60 hours. Has visited Sable Island and the coast of Newfoundland; was unable to proceed to the northward of Cape Race on account of immense fields of ice, in which she was for 24 hours. Feb 17, lat 44 34, lon 55 51, spoke brig Jerusha, bound in to Hobe, from St Johns for Boston; 18th, spoke ship Java, of New York; 22d, lat 42 44, lon 65 34, spoke brig Hemming, bound from Norfolk for Halifax 23d, off Nantucket shoals, spoke bark San Jacinto, of Boston. The Alabama crossed the Grand Banks in lat 43, and cruised North of the Banks to Cape Race.

Ship Margaret Evans, Warner, London and Portsmouth Dec 26, with mdse and 26 steerage passengers, to E K Morgan. Experienced heavy westerly gales; been 40 days West of the Banks; had a pilot on board 8 days.

Ship Sir Robert Peel (Han), Visser, Hamburg, 76 days, with mdse and 65 passengers, to W F Schmidt & Co. Experienced very heavy weather; been 41 days W of the Banks with heavy westerly gales; split sails, stove bulwarks, lost flying jibboom, &c; saw a number of spars and other pieces of wreck adrift 5th inst lat 43, lon 58 03; spoke Br ship Eleanor, steering S; 18th, lon 72, spoke brig Mary Rogers, for London.

Ship Republic (Bremen), Wenke, Bremen, 64 days with mdse and ballast, to Herschen & Unkers. Experienced heavy westerly gales during the passage; lost spars and sails. In lat 40, lon 48, was struck by a heavy sea, in a hurricane, which stove the bread bulwarks and starboard cow, washed away companion and filled the cabin with water. The R was within 50 miles of Sandy Hook on the 17th inst, but was blown off with a NW snow storm.

Brig Reindeer, Stevenson, Congo, West Coast of Africa, and 9 days from Norfolk (where she put in in distress), with hides, &c, to W T Ingalls. 17th inst, experienced a heavy gale from NW, which split some sails, carried away the head gear, filled the decks full of water and left everything moveable off the deck. Was blown off to the Gulf. Two of the crew are badly frost bitten.

Brig Neptune, Campbell, Vera Cruz, Feb 2, with goat skins, specie, &c, to Harsous Bros. 18th inst, lat 35 10, lon 75 15, spoke bark Isabel, from New Orleans for Boston; no date, off Cape Hey, spoke schr ——, from Cardenas for New York. The N has experienced heavy weather on the passage; been 3 days N of Hatteras. Off Cape Florida passed part of a schr's mast.

Brig Balance (Br, of Turks Islands), Murray, Santa Cruz, 19 days, with sugar, honey, &c, to Tucker & Lightbourn. 17th inst, off Little Egg Harbor, experienced a heavy NW gale, and was blown off.

Brig North, Axworthy, Matagorda, Texas, 21 days, with cotton and sugar, to D C Murray. Feb 16, lat 32 26, lon 77 36, spoke schr Tiger, of Hempden, from Atakapas for New York.

Brig Nathan (of Machias), Spencer, Attakapas, 16 days, with sugar and molasses to Burgess & Co; vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Experienced heavy weather.

Brig Mary E Pierce (of Bangor) Pierce Galveston, 16 days, with sugar, cotton, &c to D C Murray. 20th inst, Hatteras bearing NW by W, 95 miles spoke schr Lena, Beauchamp, 85 days from Palermo for Baltimore, who reported having had very heavy weather, and had been up to Cape Henry and blown off; was short of provisions, and we supplied them.

Schr G R Robertson, Morton, Rockport, PR, 2 days, with sugar, to Perniston & Jones. Experienced heavy weather, stove coal, &c. A portion of the crew are frost bitten.

Schr Mary (Br) Lawson, Halifax, 22 days, with fish, to McCullough & Wheelock. Experienced heavy weather, and lost flying jibboom.

Schr Forth Liste, Horton, Charleston, 8 days, with cotton, to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr Col Satterly, Stetson, Charleston to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr A V Bedell, Smith, Norfolk, 24 hours, with grain, to Bell Dedell.

Schr Ashland, Wilson, Norfolk, 10 days, with grain, to order. 26 hours after leaving Norfolk was up with Great Egg harbor, when we took a gale from NNW, burst sails, and was blown 100 miles to the eastward of the Gulf. On the 20th shipped a sea which stove bulwarks, carried away the larboard rail from the fore to the main chains, and received other damage.

Schr Leroy Seaman, Norfolk, 8 days, with mdse, to Sturges, Clemmons & Co. On the 17th inst, off the ship Eleanor, steering S; lat 37 12, lon 72 40, spoke brig Mary Rogers, for London.

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