REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING IN UNION SQUARE.

Speech of Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts.

An open air mass meeting of the republican party was held last evening in Union square, under the direction of the Fremont and Dayton Central Club of this city, and of the Fifteenth Ward Rocky Mountain Club.

One of the stands erected for the late Fillmore demonstration, in the same locality, was brought into use for the occasion. There was music on the platform, a large torch light kept blazing at the base of the equestrian statue of Washington, and two electric lights stationed at either side in front, but not sufficiently elevated to give light to the reporters, who had, consequently, to figure away almost in the dark. There was the usual display of flags and banners.

A good deal of diversion was caused throughout the evening by a crowd of Fillmoreites who collected opposite the republican meeting and endeavored to drown the speaker's voice by shouts and cheers.

After the singing of the rallying song by the Glee Club, the meeting was called to order by the nomination, as President, of Charles A. Dana, of the Fifteenth ward.

Mr. Dana, in taking the chair, returned thanks for the compliment paid him.

A number of persons were appointed vice presidents and secretaries of the meeting.

Mr. Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts, was then introduced, and received with deafening applause. He said:—

Fellow Citizens—I stand here to-night for liberty—(applause)—liberty to think, liberty to write, liberty to print, liberty to speak, liberty to act—(A voice, "Liberty to fight")—liberty to live. (Applause.) This is American liberty. Here it was first worthily defined. Here it was first written in the organic law of the whole people. Others fought for it before our fathers did, but they were forced out of it by tyrants—fled out of it by historians. Our fathers, however, after having conquered their freedom, determined to secure it. They first declared their rights. They then ordained and established the constitution, for the express purpose of preserving to themselves and to their posterity the blessings of liberty. Now, if we, their posterity, do not enjoy the blessings of liberty, it is not the fault of our fathers; it is not the fault of the theory of government; it is not the fault of the constitution, for every right which can belong to man is there written down and secured. But we are so much in the habit of enjoying our rights that we imagine they will flow to us from the hand of God for ever. We think we shall never lose them, while the truth is, good government requires eternal vigilance. While we have slept, at our posts, tyrants have taken possession of the government; while the north has been achieving telegraphs and Erie canals and Collins steamships, a band of tyrants have taken possession of the government of the country, for the purpose of extending and strengthening slavery. Our fathers, when they achieved their independence, thought that slavery would soon cease to exist. In the constitution they gave it such scornful recognition, as would not let their children (if it should die out,) imagine that such a thing as slavery ever existed in the land. But the accident of cotton gave it power, and now, by their cunning, less than 100,000 men have been able to dominate over the country. They have taken the offices and have dictated the policy of the government. But still, so pernicious is the system, that while it has not enriched them it has made the land where they dwelt poor indeed. Slavery makes a people physically and intellectually weak. Slavery, like an assassin, has been trying to stab freedom to death. The North, through the vitality of its institutions, has furnished to the South its men, its money, its manhood, and its meanness in great quantities. (Laughter.) It has furnished slave drivers—and no worse slave drivers than Yankees can be found. It has furnished clergymen, who have disgraced their pulpit. But it has also furnished meaner men than these. It has furnished its doughfaces—men who desecrate the soil on which they were born. The North furnishes now the brains to carry on the present government; for when he came Mr. Marcy—a man with a free soil side to him, although now support ing the South. He came from your own Empire State. Massachusetts herself furnished that Satan of industry, Caleb Cushing, who does a great deal of the work of the present Cabinet. But while the North furnishes Caleb Cushing from Massachusetts, it also furnishes that champion of liberty, Charles Sumner. (Cheers, and groans for Brooks.) I thank you, fellow citizens, for receiving that name so kindly—I knew it dwelt in your memories. The fear has been that his noble mind was about to go out in darkness from the blow of a bludgeon. That fear is not entirely passed away. I saw him a few days ago on the summit of the Alleghany mountains; I stood with him in the old woods and in the gray mountains, but the noblest thing I saw there was that champion of liberty. (Cheers.) I detected in his tottering steps lingering illness; I detected those things which make one doubt of his recovery. If that manly form is soon to sleep beneath the sod of his native State, Charles Sumner will not die. His great free spirit will walk the land for ever and for ever. There are persons who pretend to say that Charles Sumner, for mere party purposes, is feigning a sickness he never had, or, to use the more vulgar words, is "playing possum." I tell you these men he, and they know it. And I brand that tremendous epithet directly on their brazen brows, and cram it down their vilifying throats. (Good.) But to come back. I was speaking of the contributions made by the North to the South. But in spite of them all the South is getting poorer and poorer and the North richer and richer. Slavery makes a people pecuniarily weak. The master will not work; the slave will not, unless he is watched—and I do not blame him for that. The slaveholders are as poor as half starved rats. There can be no diversity of employment where slavery exists—that diversity of employment necessary to make a people happy—to make a people free. The planters are compelled to anticipate their crops. It is almost impossible for them to make buckle and strap meet from one end of the year to the other. (Laughter.) Slavery makes people intellectually weak. New England, with a population of two millions, has only six thousand within her borders who cannot read or write, while Virginia, with not more than half that population, has 75,000 who cannot read and write. More books are published in my district than there are in the whole South together. Where are their historians? their poets? Slavery never had a poet and never will. It makes a people physically weak. Mr. B. went on to prove how impotent the South is in point of material physical power, and continued: The people of this government have ever been loyal to the doctrine that the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, shall be the law till it is constitutionally repealed. And it is not for Mr. Toombs—it is not for Mr. Buchanan, his instrument—to say when this great Union shall die. It shall live one thousand years after he is forgotten in his ignoble grave. It cannot be eradicated from the hearts of the people. (Applause.) Mr. B. referred to affairs in Kansas, and asked, did not our brethren go out there under the pledge of the government that they were to be left perfectly free to mould the institutions of Kansas? Are they, while sleeping in their cold graves, perfectly free to mould the institutions of Kansas? The only remedy you have is in your own manhood, speaking in a voice of thunder at the polls.

At this stage of the proceedings the individuals who had assembled to disturb the meeting interrupted the speaker by loud and protracted cheers for something imaginary—probably Mr. Fillmore. When he found a hearing he said—I did suppose that on the free soil of the great State of New York the voice of freedom might be heard, but I find that the miserable band of men who are trying to make a diversion here in favor of slavery are trying to stifle the voice of free speech in New York as they do in Virginia and South Carolina. Let them come and strike me down. Let them take my life, as they took the life of Chas. Sumner in the Senate. (Recited individuals in the throng: "Shall we turn them out? Just say it?" A rush was made to dislodge the intruders, and after some time they were dislodged.) Mr. B. continued—They are the miserable tail of that slavery serpent. They are the creatures who go about licking the shoe strings of the master. They are the little dogs barking at the squirrel hole in the fence. Let them alone. They are proud to be called the dogs of the slave power.

The speaker throughout the remainder of his speech was, from time to time, interrupted by the shouts from the Fillmoreites. It was announced, after some time, that the Fremonters had driven them out, and the announcement was received with cheers. He spoke of the character of Northern representatives to Congress. They were either men of genius and ability, whom the South generally brought to their side, or they were the stupidest men in their district. He spoke of the triumphs gained by the republican party during the last session in the election of Mr. Banks as Speaker, and in the appointment of the Kansas Committee, and announced that Mr. Banks would address the citizens of New York this afternoon in Wall street. He examined the political platforms and their candidates. The Democrats, he said, had no man on their platform for the life had passed out of the ancient body of James Buchanan, and had gone into the platform, "and the last state of that man shall be worse than the first." He said of Mr. Buchanan: He has been a tariff man, a free soiler; he has been a conservative. Now he goes on the doctrine that might makes right. I have several objections to him. He is too old; he is too much of a politician; he is steeped to the eyes in party prejudices—besides, he is an old bachelor. I know there is nothing in the constitution of the United States which requires a man to get married; but I say it is against the spirit of the constitution for a man to remain a bachelor. (A Voice—"It is against the constitution of man." Laughter.) No wonder this man is a sectionalist. He was never for union in all his life. (Laughter.) Just think, said he, of sending a bachelor to wander around at night in the great halls of the people alone. Think of him stirring up the fire with a single tongs. (Laughter.) Would it not be far better to have sweet Jessie there? (Cheers and laughter.) This man, Buchanan, has been rejected by the fair ladies of Pennsylvania. If he has, shall we take him Jack-at-a-pinch? Shall we pay such a poor compliment to the good taste of the ladies of Pennsylvania? I tell you James Buchanan cannot be elected, because the ladies are all against him. They go for the Union to a man. (Laughter.) Mr. Burlingame continued in the same strain, and to the great interest and satisfaction of his audience for nearly two hours.

Coroners' Inquests.

Two Deaths from Violence.—Coroner Connor was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest, at No. [illegible] Water street, upon the body of a woman named [illegible] Smith, who died from injuries received at the hands of one Murty Gallagher. The deceased was quite a dissipated character, and while quarrelling with Gallagher he struck her a violent blow in the breast with his hand, knocking her down, in a cellarway. The unfortunate woman was picked up bleeding profusely from the nose. The [illegible] complained of severe internal injuries, and was confined to her bed until yesterday, when she died. The Coroner issued a warrant for the apprehension of the [illegible] and adjourned the case over until 10 o'clock [illegible]

An inquest was also held at No. 365 East Twenty-fifth street, upon the body of a woman named Bridget McArdle, who died from injuries received, as it is alleged, at the hands of her husband, John McArdle. The deceased, it appears, was frequently treated by her husband, and on one occasion he fired a pistol at a brother of the deceased, because the latter interfered in his sister's behalf. Some days after the deceased was delivered of a child, her husband, it is alleged dragged her from her bed, and inflicted such severe injuries upon her that her death was hastened in consequence. The jury in this case rendered a verdict of "Death from organic disease of the heart, and that her death was hastened by excitement and ill treatment on the part of her husband." Coroner Hills issued a warrant for the arrest of McArdle.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—Coroner Perry held an inquest upon the body of a woman named Matilda Lyman, who was accidentally killed by being run over by a train of cars on the Harlem Railroad, at the depot, corner of Thirty-second street and Fourth avenue. Deceased was engaged in peddling apples about the neighborhood, and while crossing the track accidentally fell, and before she could recover herself a train of cars passed over her body. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and was 40 years of age.

Political Gossip.

A meeting is advertised to be held at Coudersfort, Potter county, Pennsylvania, on the 26th inst., "in favor," says the announcement, of "Buchanan and Breckinridge and free Kansas." Senator Bigler is to be one of the speakers. Does the ex Governor advocate freedom for Kansas in the northern part of Pennsylvania, and slavery for Kansas in Philadelphia?

Hon. John C. Breckinridge having been invited to take the stump in New York, writes as follows to a democrat in Cayuga county:—

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 13, 1856.

It will be impossible for me to visit New York during the canvass. My duties at home require constant attention. If it were possible to do so it would give me great pleasure to visit New York and aid the democracy in the great struggle they are engaged in.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Ex Governor Cleveland, for the Fremont cause, and Hon. Edson B. Olds, of Ohio, for Buchanan and the Jacobin democracy, are to canvass the State of Connecticut together.

There is to be a grand rally of the friends of Fremont and the Union at Waghington's Headquarters, near Newburg, on Tuesday, the 30th inst. The meeting will be addressed by the Hon. N. P. Banks, Jr., of Massachusetts.

The Washington Know Nothing organ says that a committee of democrats waited in person upon the clerks of the various departments in Washington last week, and demanded of each clerk a contribution of money. The committee stated that it was important to carry Maryland for Buchanan, and that the municipal election in the city of Baltimore must be carried, and that it was necessary to raise a certain amount of money for that purpose.

Franklin Pierce in His Own Town.

The citizens of Concord, N. H., at a meeting held on Monday evening, having refused, four to one, to adopt a resolution that it is expedient to tender to President Pierce a public reception, the opponents of the administration met at the Fremont Camp of that city, and held a meeting, over which E. H. Rollins presided. A preamble and resolution were then unanimously adopted, as follows:—

Whereas, we have been informed that Franklin Pierce, President of the United States intends to visit the city of Concord early in the month of October next, and it having been proposed to the citizens of Concord to make suitable arrangements for his reception, which they have by a vote of five to one refused to do; and whereas he holds his high office by virtue of the votes and confidence in him originally given by all parts of the country alike; and whereas, he has used that office to betray the rights and liberties of the people of the Northern States into the hands of a usurping oligarchy at the South, as manifested in many ways, but most emphatically in his insane efforts to gain possession of the Island of Cuba, the wicked repeal of the Missouri restriction of slavery, his manifest endeavors to aid the South in establishing slavery in Kansas, and in the slanders against that portion of the people of this country, among whom are numbered a large majority of the citizens of Concord, charging in his last annual message that "States conspicuous for their services in founding this republic, and equally sharing its advantages, disregarded their constitutional obligations to it," taunting them with "their inability to heal admitted and palpable social evils of their own," and falsely charging them that "they engage in the offensive and hopeless task of reforming the domestic institutions of other States wholly beyond their control and authority," asserting in honeyed words that his efforts, "the people of the Northern States consider their action to be their own affairs," and merely charge upon the "inhabitants" of the "Northern States wrongful acts which would be cause of war as between foreign Powers, and only fail to be such in our system, because perpetuated under cover of the Union," nickname us as "sectional agitators," having such a "passionate rage of fanaticism and partizan spirit," and "fanatical devotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States as totally to abandon and disregard the interests of the twenty-five millions of Americans, to trample under foot the injunctions of moral and constitutional obligations;" and whereas, as citizens of the great republic of America, we feel deeply injured and humiliated by such a prostitution of the highest office of our country to abusive and traitorous purposes, and such an enslavement of men like Brooks and Douglas to assail the inhabitants of the Northern States by personal violence and political fraud; and whereas, the public messages and official conduct of Franklin Pierce lead us to believe that he sympathizes far more with the pro-slavery oligarchy, whether at the South at Washington, or in Kansas, than he does with the lovers of freedom—with Preston S. Brooks more than with Charles Sumner, with Atchison and Stringfellow more than with Pomeroy and Robinson, and with Shannon more than with Reeder; and whereas, we are anxious that should Franklin Pierce visit Concord as announced, he may receive no personal abuse—such as the slave power visits upon the friends of liberty—and no official neglect which a decent respect for ourselves does not absolutely impose upon us—

Resolved, That the most befitting mode in which the inhabitants of Concord can receive Franklin Pierce among them is a solemn, mournful silence.

Border Ruffianism in Indiana.

A PROCESSION ATTACKED BY A DEMOCRATIC MOB—TWO MEN KILLED—WOMEN BEATEN WITH CLUBS.

(From the Logansport Journal.)

From a reliable correspondent we have received an account of the riot at Bourbon, Marshall county, at the discussion between Judge Stuart and Mr. Colfax.

A wagon containing four men and a number of ladies came from Kosciusko county, to attend the speaking. In the wagon was borne a banner representing a buck on his last leg. Threats were made against the wagon before it reached the ground, and during the speaking thirty Irishmen, who were employed upon the railroad, prepared hickory clubs, and as the wagon passed a grocery at the opposite end of the town, it was attacked by these men who knocked down the horses and commenced an indiscriminate assault upon all in the wagon.

The screams of the women as they begged for their lives and the shouts and murderous blows of the attacking party were awful, and presented a scene which drove in terror the multitude, which was largely made up of women. Men endeavored to save their families, and there was no time to assist the unfortunate wagon load, which was soon overpowered by the infuriated brutes who forgot to discriminate between women and men in their mad attack.

Whilst one of the mob stood with his club elevated with both hands, and in the act of striking, he was shot, and fell dead. The persons in the wagon were seriously bruised and injured, and were only saved from death by the attention of the mob being attracted to another object.

In the wagon was the wife of a Mr. Leffel, a citizen of Kosciusko county, who, hearing of the danger of his wife, rode back to protect her. On approaching the wagon, he and his horse were knocked down, and, finding the odds against him too strong, he retreated to the house of the Rev. Mr. James, whose family, with himself, had been witnesses of the terrible scene at the wagon. Mr. Leffel was pursued by the mob, who picked up axes as they went, broke in the door and a window, and brutally murdered him in the presence of the terrified family. His body was horribly mangled, his legs and head being nearly cut to pieces.

Mr. Colfax had been to supper a third of a mile from the scene of these transactions, and in a short time after passed the grocery where were congregated the assailants of the wagon. They assaulted his horse with clubs and nearly knocked it down, and threatened the life of Mr. Colfax. He was able to keep his horse in motion, and escaped. The mob clubbed a man riding a short distance behind him, and threatened the life of a Captain Sterling, who had recently become a republican, and also beat a young man named Samuel Disher. They took complete possession of the town, while the people, anxious for the safety of the women, fled in confusion.

Mr. Leffel was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a mild and inoffensive man, and universally beloved.

All parties agree that there was no provocation for this murderous affair, and the assailants are universally condemned, particularly by the democrats who witnessed it. It is hard to realize the fact that so wanton an outrage could be perpetrated in a civilized community, and that Irishmen, who are so notorious for their chivalrous respect for women, should so far forget their character as to be guilty of such an outrage. They must have been urged to the deed by some political fiend, or have been drunk. It is hoped that the murderers may be found and punished.

From Kansas.

(From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 20.)

The steamer Polar Star arrived from the Missouri river yesterday, bringing the latest news from that quarter. To one of the officers we are indebted for what follows:—

Colonel Lane and his "Army of the North" were still stationed at Lawrence numbering over a thousand men.

When the boat landed at Atchison, it was reported that a battle came off on the previous day at Hickory Point, the particulars of which were thus stated by a gentleman just arrived:—

A party of about fifty law and order men, under the command of Capt. Robinson, were attacked by about two hundred insurgents, under the command of Colonel Harvey, of Chicago. The insurgents, after having continued the attack for several hours, finally sent in a flag of truce, and proposed if they would have a drawn battle, they would deliver up all the horses and cattle which they had stolen, and would agree not to commit any more depredations in that section of the Territory. The "law and order" men agreed to the proposition, and let them slide. Captain Robinson was wounded severely, a ball passing through his hips, and nearly all the "law and order" men were more or less severely wounded by balls, or splinters from the cabins in which they were defending themselves. Ten of the insurgents were killed and some twenty wounded.

The day before the battle at Hickory Point, Captain Robinson went to Grasshopper Falls, and defeated a force of about one hundred insurgents, under the command of one Crosby. Captain Robinson also captured all their stores and ammunition, consisting of property stolen by the insurgents. Two of these men were killed, and they all left their horses, which were taken by the law and order men.

The insurgents who were defeated at Hickory Point were the same body of men who robbed all the merchants at Osawpna and Easton, and killed two men on Stranger's Creek.

At Leavenworth it is remarked that everybody had *ransacked the ranches*—stores and all houses were closed, and the streets deserted.

There were about six hundred United States troops at Fort Leavenworth, and about nine hundred at Lecompton—making fifteen hundred in the Territory. Governor Geary was at Lecompton with the United States troops.

These are the reports as gathered by the Polar Star. Sufficient time had not elapsed to see the effect of Governor Geary's proclamation and the declaration of his intention to maintain the peace at all hazards. We hope that he will be able to do this, and that the next advices we hear from will be a settlement of the question at issue, without the loss of a man.

Personal Intelligence.

Hon. James Buchanan passed through Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday evening, on his return to Wheatland. At the depot he was greeted by loud and long continued cheering from a large number of sterling democrats. Mr. Buchanan has been on a visit to Senator Thompson, of New Jersey.

ARRIVALS.

At the Clarendon—Sir Thomas Roberts, Bart, Capt Galton, Royal Engineers, England; Mr and Mrs John Belden and maid, New York; Mrs Harriet Fuller, Miss Fanny Fuller, Philadelphia; F H Bowen, Mobile; Jno S Newlin, Philadelphia; Mr and Mrs Whitridge, Dr Whitridge, Miss R Whitridge, Miss H Whitridge, Baltimore; S E Robbins, Hartford; M P Grant, Boston; Samuel S Lyons and lady, Westchester.

Passengers from Bremen, via Southampton, in steamship Washington—C Todd, E Ames, F G Echarte, A Conteiree, S S Osgood and Lady, George Tomson, H Ruff, A Crousze, T Moss Miss Bernard, Miss Bosset, George Davis, P C Gardet, Capt Brooks, Capt Crowell, Mr Adler and lady, Capt Lord, Mr Owen and Lady, Mr Thrall, Mr Smyser, H Barnaby, Mr Mason, Mr Rogers, Mrs Burgess, Mr and Mrs Nursenkamp, Mr Dauble, Mr and Mrs Jeffry and child, G Werlich, A Meyers and lady, J Peters, S G Wesselhoft, F Hedenham, G Terflioh, M Engleman and lady, J Von Zeigler, Mr Poppe & lady, C Schwarth, A Gotlieb and lady, E Winkler and lady, Mrs Neiermeu and lady, H Mathar and lady, J Von Blarcom, W H Jacobs, H Hackfeld and lady, E Heye, F Baeber, J A Huchling, C Boesch, Mrs Roger, J Levy and lady, Miss Birck, P Shuckman, A Shucking and sister, S B Elliott, J. Levy, Roy & Brother, J. Ballistesa, E. Haas and family, V. Kimmer, L. Frederick, A Smith and lady, C. Blesch, H. Shadley and family, Mr. Jarst, Mr. Courvisa, Mr. Heineman, Miss Reylan, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Pasquall, Mr Borde, Mr. Chasnals, Miss Mastier, M. Lagmillema, Mr. Paul and family, Mr. Constable and family, Mr. Knox and family, James Lee, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Mary Rush, P. B. Bunter, H. Schwinge, M. Higgins J. Franklin, C. Perdue, F. Bug, T. J. Mauger, Miss Willis, Mr Gladstein, Mr Hegemann, J Ficken and wife, M Teyes, A Dunskellen, A Baurman, J Blickwedel, D Hars, Mina Frey, L Buffendohl, C Sandkull, Anna Hayser, A Beineck, Mr Euthoff, Mrs Euthoff, H Jungert, B Beinas, C Fahrenholz, H Gundlack, H Bodenhausen, C W Heloeck, C Ochs, H Menk, H Bruning L Elias and wife, T Borchas & wife, A Bruning, A Schrouder, F Ackenow, J A Frank, B Hegeman, A Schrönbeck and family, A Meinken, J Fricke, C Bomhold, L Bond, C Jani, J Schonlter, C Greser and wife, A Stanas, C Wiehelhausen, John Wiehelhausen, Mr Seigmund, S Weiner and son, A Beiss, S Schussel and family, C Himelbrick M Ophenheimu, L W Stero, Miss E Arend, L Leppman, E Pfumkuchen, J Meyer and family, O Belling and family, L Weiland, A Williams, C Strautman, J Pabst, J Frohme Mrs Fisher, Anna Lulrs, Julius Muller, C Humbel, A Seidekum T Spies, C Levi, S Sedlmayn, T W Maedal, P Lasanee and wife, Mr Vodde and family, Mr Shumaker, M Bowshold, H shield and wife M Schleef, T Lebender, P Gots, C Gesdes, M Ottersed, T Wilkins and family, F Hartman and child, C Schnieder and family, W Gersch, C Schulzu, J Theinhard A Ibbeking, S Eickhoff H Marcus, M Huber, J H Lohman, Mrs Loman and four children Gerhard Busch, A Tebbenhoff, W Amsthucher, S Allpinger, A Hottre, H Cassens, Minne Peters—Total, 225.

DEPARTURES

For Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, in the steamship Roanoke—R P Scargeant, William P Parsons, A S Simmons, A B Palmer, Duncan Colshoun, James Laurie, H Cohn, Robert Cockbert, A Dezauliment, John Swinton, J Dupuy, J S Thurston, Mrs Libby, Miss Libby, Miss V A Harris, Miss Villemets, John Savery, S P Moore, John Ahamo, J F Stabes, Miss Nicholls and sister, Mrs Mary Williamson and child, John Pughe, William H Shore, Alexander Johnson and lady, W C Jessup, George Keen, Jr., James C Ballance, Mrs Lyons, Miss Lyons, J H Simmons, lady and child, L A Levyre, Geo B Gordon, W C Badean, Miss H C Lane, Miss Angell, J M Marvin and daughter, A Williams and 31 in the steerage.

For Charleston, in the steamship Marion—F S Parker, L Stebbins, Miss Julia Stebbins, Miss White, A J White and lady, M Samuel, D H Silcox, Mrs C Gamble, Mr Dimmick, Robert Clarke, Jas Gleason, Wm Sommerfield, F Drogan, H Meyers, P Collins, D Garlco, Mr Shells.

Theatrical, Musical, &c.

Academy of Music—The grand opera of "L'Etoile du Nord" is announced for repetition this evening.

Niblo's Garden.—The German Opera Company will perform "Alessandro Stradella" for the last time to-night.

Brougham's Bowery.—"Marble Hearts," the French dancers and M. Calixto's troupe of gymnasts are still the great attractions.

Burton's New Theatre.—A new play entitled "The Witch Wife," and the burletta of "Catching a Governor," are announced.

Wallack's.—To night we are to have "The Road to Ruin," splendidly cast, and a farce styled "Who Stole the Pocket-book?"

Chambers Street Theatre.—The successful drama of "Fate" is to be repeated to night, with a drama called the "Tiger of the Sea."

Barnum's American Museum.—Two popular pieces will be performed this afternoon. In the evening the new drama called "Jessie."

Broadway Varieties.—The pleasing juveniles will this evening play their favorite characters in the "Serious Family" and "Jem Baggs."

Miss Emma Stanley is to repeat her great drawing room entertainment, "The Seven Ages of Woman," at Niblo's Saloon.

Geo. Christy & Wood's Minstrels tender a fine assortment of songs, dances, &c., and "Wefio."

Buckley's Serenaders give melodies and their successful operatic burlesque called "Mar-it-anna."

Bryant and Mallory have entirely changed their programme for the entertainment of their friends at Chinese Hall.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 50	MOON RISES	morn 2 11
SUN SETS	5 53	HIGH WATER	eve 6 56

Port of New York, September 24, 1856.

CLEARED.

Steamship Texas, Forbes, San Juan—C A Whitney.
Steamship "Atlantic," Smith, New Orleans (so says the Custom House copy.)
Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah—S L Mitchill.
Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston—Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk—Ludlam & Pleasants.
Ship Ashburton, Bradish, Liverpool—C Grinnell.
Ship Agnes, Jones, Antwerp—Laytin & Hurlbut.
Ship Cambria, Perry, St John, NB—Newbold & DeGroot.
Ship Thos Jefferson, Hill, New Orleans—Laytin & Hurlbut.
Ship R L Gilchrist, Levensaler, New Orleans—Snow & Burgess.
Bark Union (Brem), Horstman, Bremen—Heublings, Muller & Gosling.
Bark Vickery, Booth, Goree and Gambia—J A Machado.
Bark R G W Dodge, Jarvis, Cienfuegos—C & E J Peters.
Bark Spirit of the Times (Br), Martin, Harbor Grace—Siffken & Ironsides.
Brig Julio (Sp), Collado, Carbonear, NF—Gomez, Wallace & co.
Brig Talbot (Br), Pike, Harbor Breton, NF—Howland & Aspinwall.
Brig Wanderer (Br), Barker, Hantsport—D R DeWolf.
Brig Octesia (Br), Clements, Yarmouth—Sturges & Co.
Brig G T Ward, Fisk, Galveston—D C Murray.
Brig Isabel Beurman, Tenas, Bath—Peck, Church & Co.
Schr Jane Ingraham, Merrill, Aux Cayes—Metcalf & Duncan.
Schr W S Brown, Richards, Port au Prince—Vose, Livingston & Co.
Schr Pireline, Miner, Mobile—Lane, West & Co.
Schr Monte Christo, Steddard, Edenton, &c—Bateman & Rudcerow.
Schr Charlotte Ann, Smith, Newbern—Davis & Holmes.
Schr A Falkenberg, Rogers, Baltimore—J T Johnson.
Schr F A Hawkins, Cobb, Philadelphia—J W McKee.
Schr Plymouth Rock, Lacy, Boston—Dayton & Sprague.
Schr Champion, Tinker, Stonington—J H Edwards.
Schr Mary, Lester, Providence—J H Edwards.
Sloop Harvest, Cornine, Providence—L Kenny.
Sloop Rienzi, Briggs, Fall River—L Kenny.
Steamer Boston, Sellen, Philadelphia—Sanford's line.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Washington, Cavendy, Bremerhaven Sept 6, via Southampton 16th, with mdse and passengers, to C H Sand. Sept 13, at 3 30 PM, lat 50 06, lon 18 53, passed an Am fore and aft schooner, showing a white burgee with letters C Y E in centre in red; Sept 15, 10 30 AM, lat 50 12 N, lon 27 54 W, passed brig Nancy, bound E; 22d, 1 30 PM, lat 44 46, lon 65 06, passed steamship Fulton, hence for Havre. Took a pilot at 7 30 AM.

Ship Amazon Hovey, London & Portsmouth Aug 27, with mdse and 254 passengers, to E E Morgan. 17th inst, lat 42, lon 62 16, exchanged signals with ship Woodbury, bound E. The last 10 days have had dense fogs and light baffling winds.

Brig Cindad Bolivar, Gibbs, Ciudad Bolivar, Aug 27, with hides, to Harbeck & Co. Off inst, lat 39, lon 74, spoke ship Westmoreland, from Philadelphia for Liverpool.

Brig War Eagle (of Bangor), Brown, Turks Islands, 16 days, with salt, to Tucker & Lightbourne. Sailed in company with brig Wallbridge, for New York.

Brig Eagle (Br), Babin, Pictou, NS, 18 days, with coal, to master. 19th inst lat 40 30, lon —, spoke brig Rival, from St Domingo for Boston.

Brig Volante, Sewell, New Orleans, 21 days, with flour, &c, to Shiff Bros.

Schr Sussex (of Baltimore), Collins, Marincello, 20 days with fustic, to Duval & Co.

Schr Fenelon, Anderson, Richmond.

Schr Chancellor Oak, Cole, Port Royal.

Schr Dan Webster, Hodges, Boston for Albany.

Schr Elizabeth, West, Boston for Albany.

Schr Oliver, West, Boston for Albany.

Schr Celina Helen, ——, Boston.

Schr Angenetta, Crowell, Boston.

Schr Grace Girdler, Paine, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Jane, ——, Wareham.

Schr Connell, ——, Provincetown.

Schr N Shaler, Lawrence, Portland, Ct, for Albany.

Schr S B Hoyt, Weed, Boston, Portland, Ct.

Schr Amelia, Dickinson, Portland, Ct.

Schr Mary H Brumley, Chase, New Haven.

Schr Medford, Cochrane, New Haven for Philadelphia.

Steamer Planet, Looper, Philadelphia.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia.

Steamer Osceola, Clark, Providence.

Steamer Powhatan, Worsell, Norwich.

Steamer J N Harris, Smith, New London.

SAILED.

Steamships Knoxville, Savannah; Marion, Charleston; Roanoke, Norfolk, &c.

Wind during the day, WNW.

Herald Marine Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 24—Arr steamship Kangaroo, Ewing, Liverpool; brigs Belle Poole, Herrick, Eastport; Belle, Robertson, NYork; schrs Potomac, Verrill, Rasport; Canton, Johnson, and Grecian, Matthews, Newburyport; Sarah D Sparks, Larkin, Salem; H E Weston, Maloy, and R W Gardner, Bourne, Boston; John Rogers, Elliott, Providence; Jos James, Smith, Jacksonville; M R Carlisle, Sipple, Providence; Adalize, Brown, Gloucester.

Cld steamers Delaware, Cepes, NYork; Novelty, Bell, do; barks Emblem, Davis, and Loconia, Bearse, Boston; brigs Thos Achorn, Hastings, Cardenas; Canton, Crowell, Boston; schrs Lady Suffolk, Baker; Yankee Blade, Berry, and H E Weston, Maloy, Boston; Sarah D Sparks, Larkin, Salem; E W Gardner, Bourne, Chelsea; John Rogers, Elliott, Providence.

Miscellaneous and Disasters.

The clipper ship War Hawk, 1076 tons, was yesterday morning taken on the small balance dock for examination.

Bark E B Horn, at Gloucester from Cadiz, had a heavy gale from SW 5th a 6th inst; and light winds from the SW for the last 10 days.

Brig Susan Soule—Accounts from Matanzas of the 9th inst state that the brig Susan Soule, which sailed from that port on the 6th, with a cargo of 261 casks molasses bound to Philadelphia, went ashore on the following day on the shoals of the "Pearlsea." At the time of sailing the weather was unfavorable and boisterous, so much so that the pilot advised the captain not to put to sea. After grounding, every endeavor was made to get the vessel off, but without success, and the captain then sent up to town for assistance. This was promptly rendered, a small vessel being despatched to the spot. But after using every exertion the attempt had to be abandoned. It was presumed the vessel would be a total loss.

A Brig ashore, apparently new, hailing from Halifax, bottom up, was passed 19th inst, lat 33 20, lon 79 10. The last letter of her name was "H."

Bark Maine Law, of Lubec, ashore at Cardenas, has been sold for $4300.

Ship Martha J Ward, 750 tons, built in Newcastle, Me, 9 years old, has been sold on terms not made public.

Launches—At Portsmouth, NH, 19th inst, by Messrs Tobey & Littlefield, for Messrs William Jones & Son, a superior ship of about 1000 tons, called the Kate Prince. She will be commanded by Capt Thos Jones, late of ship Elizabeth Hamilton.

At Quincy 23d inst, by Geo Thomas, Esq, a fine white oak ship of 1000 tons, not yet named; length 175 feet, breadth 36½, depth 23 feet 6 inches, with a full poop to the mainmast. She is owned by Mr Isaac Taylor and the builder, was towed to Boston 22d.

At Cape Cod 10th inst, by Messrs J & G M Porter, a superior ship of 1300 tons, called The Constitution. She is built of the best materials and in the most thorough manner.

At Port Jefferson, L.I, 23d inst, a beautiful clipper built schr of 200 tons called the E A Conking, of Brooklyn, whereof she is principally owned. For beauty of model, strength of hull and finish of workmanship, she is ready to be compared and equal to any built on Long Island. Her dimensions are as follows: Keel 80 feet, beam 23 feet, hold 8 feet, [illegible]

Arrivals of Cotton Vessels.

Arr at Liverpool Sept 12, Ariadne, Ariel, Ashburton, Bavaria, Bellona, Bremen, Cambria, Cecilia, Cleopatra, Constitution, Cotopaxi, Cumbria, Dalhousie, Dalmatia, Dalton, Dauntless, Dee, Delhi, Dolphin, Dorset, Eagle, Ebenezer, Elizabeth, Emerald, Emma, Emperor, England, Europa, Fanny, Fidelity, Fingal, Flora, Florence, Forest, Fortune, Gem, Genoa, Gertrude, Gladiator, Glasgow, Gleaner, Gloucester, Gondolier, Grecian, Hebe, Helena, Hero, Hibernia, Hindoo, Hope, Hotspur, Hyderabad, Hyderabad, Indian Chief, Indian Queen, Indus, Isabella, Jessie, Jessie, Jessie