by a modest paragraph, in the form of an official decree, in one corner of the dingy little *Gaceta Oficial*, of Nicaragua, of the 1st of December last. In few and simple words it gives the sequel of what so long figured in the newspapers of two continents as the "Central American Imbroglio:"—

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA TO ITS INHABITANTS:—

In compliance with the provisions of article 7 of the treaty with her Britannic Majesty, celebrated on the 28th of January last, relative to the territory of Mosquitia, it is decreed:—

Article 1. The port of San Juan del Norte is hereby constituted a free port for the commerce of all nations, under the regulations established by said treaty.

Dated in MANAGUA, Nov. 25, 1860. TOMAS MARTINEZ.

And thus terminates the eventful history of San Juan de Nicaragua, to be called by the hated name of "Greytown" no more forever. Like the hero of a fashionable novel, it has survived all combats and catastrophes, and should now be happy and peaceful in its new and respectable character of a free port, thronged with the commerce of all nations. But its beatitudes have come too late. The invading sea has broken down the sandy barrier which protected the harbor, and vessels can no longer enter it. And, instead of surging wheels of steamers and flapping sails, the alligator disports in his old haunts, and we see the white wings of drowsy seabirds. The few sallow inhabitants who remain will evince no joy in returning to their ancient allegiance. They have all, however, "a claim" on the United States government for large damages inflicted by the Hollins bombardment, the hope of receiving which will probably prove a great comfort to their latter years, as well as to those of their children after them, even to the third generation.

The Treaty of Peace with China.

It is well for England, it is well for France, it is well for the interests of civilization, that a treaty of peace has been concluded on terms so satisfactory between the Western Powers and the Emperor of China. It is well, too, that those reports of wanton destruction and monopoly of plunder on the part of the French have been partially contradicted and disproved, and that nothing more has been done of a coercive nature than appears to have been necessary for carrying out the objects of the mission which Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were engaged in. The ratifications of the treaty of Tien-tsin were exchanged on the 24th of October, and the convention of Pekin was signed on the same day. On the 1st of November the French army retired from Pekin, but the English forces were to remain till the Ambassadors left, on the 9th of the same month. The principal clauses of the treaty—till the fulfilment of the conditions of which a large force of the Allied army is to remain at Tien-tsin—may be thus enumerated:—An apology is to be given by the Emperor for the affair of the Peiho last year; French and English Ministers are to be permitted to reside in Pekin; the indemnity previously fixed upon is to be doubled; Tien-tsin is to be opened to trade at once; emigration is to be allowed by a repeal of the interdict; Kourchou is to be ceded to the British. Articles seven and eight provide for the immediate operation of the treaty and its promulgation throughout China, while article nine stipulates for the evacuation of Chusan by the British army. The amount of the indemnity to be paid by China is eight millions of taels—equal to about twelve millions of dollars—which is to be paid by specified instalments. In addition to this Lord Elgin has demanded five hundred thousand dollars for the families of the British and French officers who were murdered while prisoners in the hands of the Chinese. Whether the family of poor Bowlby, the correspondent of the London *Times*, who was beheaded, alike with his captured companions, will share this is not specified, but we hope they will. He died as much in the service of his country—although he wielded the pen instead of the sword—as any of those who perished with him at the hand of the executioner. The bodies of three of these were recovered from the Chinese and buried with great solemnity.

The Emperor still remained at Zehol, in Tartary. The affairs of the government, as well as the task of negotiating with the Allies, being, meanwhile, left to Prince Hung. When he returns to his capital he will find the ashes of his summer palace in the place of former grandeur; and it is to be hoped he will be a wiser as well as a sadder man. But the severe blow just dealt him, with its consequent spread of ruin and loss of prestige, renders it more than probable that all his wisdom and energy will not prevent the gradual ascendancy of the power acquired by the Tae-ping rebels, and the final overthow of his dynasty. The same mail that brings us intelligence of the treaty negotiations tells us that the insurgents were still levying tribute in various places, and are now menacing Ningpo. The revolutionary spirit that prevails in Italy and elsewhere has evidently a strong hold upon the Chinese mind. This is an age of innovations, and all these rationally tend to the advancement of liberty and free institutions—to government by the people.

Louis Napoleon, seeing the tendency of popular aspirations, has taken time by the forelock, and made concessions in accordance with the spirit of the age; and, upon the strength of these and his own increased popularity, he projects still more important changes, which will not only gratify his own ambition, but secure his dynasty upon a firmer basis, and, above all, please the people. Those who are behind in the march of progress will find themselves, like the Bourbon King at Gaeta, and as Austria and Germany soon may be, either hurled from power or sadly trampled upon by victorious rivals. This is the fate which awaits the representative of the Tartar dynasty of China.

PEDDLING ABOUT THE CITY GOVERNMENT.—There is more fuss and trouble made about the municipal government of New York than about the whole Union. There are a set of men who do nothing else but try their hands at tinkering it. One day it is the Mayor and Aldermen who are squabbling between themselves over some appointment or the other. Then it is a three or four days' fight over the presidency of one of the boards of the Corporation. Again, the safe keeping of the finances is the point of war, into which the courts have at last been called to interfere. Now the Albany Legislature are peddling over a bill to make the City Chamberlain a subordinate of the Comptroller—thus giving the disbursement and the keeping of the city funds into the hands of the same official, with the power to appoint and remove the Chamberlain, and hence, of course, depriving us of at least one check upon the financial affairs of the city. Meantime, while all this tinkering is going on amongst a coterie of individuals who do not care a jot for the safety of the country, or the interests of the city, or anything else but their own personal aggrandizement, we are living in the worst governed metropolis in the world; in fact, we have no government at all. There is only one way of settling all this nonsense, and that is by appointing the commision of New York citizens suggested by the Governor to draw up a fresh charter, and submit it to the people next November. Neither the Legislature nor the Corporation can help us to a decent government. The people must do it for themselves.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1861.

The Minister of Nicaragua, Mr. Molina, has just communicated to this government the fact that a resolution of thanks, a sword of honor, and a large track of land, had been unanimously voted by that government to Captain Hiram Paulding, of the United States navy, for his gallant services in ridding that country of the filibustering gang which invaded it in December 1857. The permission of Congress must be obtained before Captain Paulding can accept this honorable testimonial of his conduct, but it is to be presumed that the subject will be speedily and favorably acted on by that body.

The case of Kentucky against the Governor of Ohio, who refused to issue his warrant for the arrest of Lago charged with having enticed a slave from Kentucky into Ohio, was set for to-day in the Supreme Court, but the Attorney General of Ohio having forwarded an affidavit that a professional engagement prevented his attendance, the case was postponed till the 8th of February. Kentucky was ready by counsel.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Jan. 11, 1861.

The pony express passed here at about one o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29—3:40 P. M.

Arrived 26th ship Sea Lark, Boston; 27th, Chariot of Fame, Baltimore.

Sailed 27th Golden Fleece, for New York, and Ocean Express for Baker's Island.

The weather has cleared off, but as yet there is no business of consequence doing. A few small lots of goods are changing hands at about the last quotations, but no sale can be forced unless at very low rates. Examinations are being made into the stock of goods for the close of the year. From appearances we have enough Eastern bacon and pork to last throughout 1861. There is no scarcity of any article. Operations in produce are entirely suspended, but as nothing comes in the country prices are nominally sustained. Not a vessel has cleared from this port for any quarter for an entire week. Money is in improved demand, but the call for it brings into employment a good deal of capital that has been lying idle. Loans are making upon real estate at 10¼ per cent, which the borrowers relend on collateral at 1¾ a 2¼, and business affairs are kept easy thereby.

The steamer of the 1st of January will carry away about $1,500,000.

The general news for this express is unimportant. Holiday festivities engage the attention of the people of San Francisco since the rainy weather has interrupted business.

Pony Express dates were received from Washington to the 14th inst. The serious aspect of the secession movement at that time forms the commonest topic of conversation and newspaper discussions.

The statement made in the United States Senate by Mr. Latham, that California will remain with the Union of the North and West, no matter what occurs at the South, is generally commended by the newspapers, and is undoubtedly a correct representation of a vast majority of our people on the disunion question. The most ultra Southern men here have an idea that California will go with the Southern States, or set up for herself, if disunion takes place.

The total coinage of the San Francisco Branch Mint during the past year was $11,178,000, of which about $800,000 was silver. The deposits of Washoe silver ore in 1859 were $150,000.

The Legislature of California will meet on the first Monday of December.

The effort to elect a successor to Senator Gwin promises to be a prolonged struggle on account of a great number of candidates.

News from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11, 1861.

The steamship Bienville is below, with Havana dates of the 7th inst.

Sugar was dull at 7¾ a 8 reals; stock, 29,000 boxes, against 12,500 boxes last year.

Clayed molasses was selling at 4 reals, and muscovados at 4¾ reals.

Freights dull.

Sterling exchange, 12¾ a 13¾ per cent premium. Sight exchange on New York, 4 a 9½ per cent premium.

Riot in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11, 1861.

Constance and Romain Lohrer, who stabbed policemen Long and Hallam at a house of ill fame on Wednesday night, were arrested yesterday and taken to prison. There was considerable excitement yesterday in regard to the affair, and an attempt was made to take the prisoners from the jail by force. This was prevented by the Guthrie Grays, who were ordered out to protect the jail. Hallam died yesterday.

High Price of Coal at Charleston.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10, 1861.

The high price obtained for coal at Charleston has induced persons in this city to attempt sending a ship load of it there; but shipowners refuse to take it, though five dollars a ton freight is offered.

The Canada Fugitive Slave Case.

TORONTO, C. W., Jan. 11, 1860.

The fugitive slave Anderson was returned to Brantford, C. W., yesterday to await the action of the Court of Appeals, which will probably not take place until summer.

The Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Jan. 11, 1861.

Steamship Canada, from Boston, arrived here last night, and sailed at nine o'clock this morning for Liverpool.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1861.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State 5's, 89¾; Reading Railroad, 19¾; Morris Canal, 53; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½. Sight exchange on New York, 1-5 a ¼ per cent premium.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11, 1861.

Cotton sales to-day, 10,000 bales. Prices irregular; middling at 11¾c. a 12¼c. Sales of the week, 78,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 76,500 bales, against 73,000 bales the same time last year. Exports, 87,000 bales. Total exports, 804,900 bales. Receipts less than last year, 216,750. Receipts at all Southern ports less than last year, 575,000 bales. Stock in port 347,500 bales. Sugar quiet, 4½c. a 5¼c. for fair to fully fair. Flour quiet at $5 50 a $5 62½. Mess pork, $17 25 a $17 50. Coffee firm at 10c. a 12c.; sales of the week 4,550 bags; imports, 4,500 bags; stock in port, 56,500 bags against 84,000 the same time last year. The rest of the market unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 11, 1861.

Cotton—Sales to-day 185 bales at 9c. a 11¾c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11, 1861.

Flour firm: Howard street at $5 50, and Ohio and City Mills held at the same rate. Wheat steady: red, $1 30 a $1 35; white, $1 48 a $1 60. Corn firm: new white and yellow at 62c. a 63c. Provisions steady: mess pork, $17 50. Lard 10c. Coffee active at 12½c. a 13c. for Rio. Stock in port 15,000 bags. Whiskey dull at 19½c. a 20c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1861.

Flour firm at $5 50 for superfine. Wheat quiet: sales 3,000 bushels red at $1 30 a $1 33; white, $1 45 a $1 55. Corn scarce at 70c. a 67c. Coffee—Rio at 12¼c. a 13c. Whiskey firm at 19c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11, 1861.

Exchange eight per cent premium.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11, 1861.

Flour steady, with an average business, without quotable change. Whiskey dull at 13½c. Hogs dull but unchanged at $6 10 a $6 35. Mess pork in good demand at $16 a $16 25. Money market unchanged. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent premium.

GRAND CONCERT BY THE SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.—The second annual concert of the National Guard Band will take place to-night at the Academy of Music, on which occasion they will be assisted by the eminent *artistes* Madame Pauline Colson, Mrs. Mozart, Signor Stigelli and Carl Formes. Bandmaster C. S. Graffula and Theodore Thomas will conduct the entertainment. The programme embraces some of the choicest *morceaux*, consisting of overtures, quicksteps, songs, ballads, arias, &c. The band will perform the finale, entitled "Recollections of Camp Scott," descriptive of the morning gun and reveille, sunrise; "Peas on the Trencher," 5:50 A. M.; details for guard duty and troop; guard mounting, 7 A. M.; "Roast Beef," 12 M.; First Sergeant's call, "To the Color;" evening parade and review; common, quick and double quick time; evening gun, sunset; call for supper; tattoo, 11 P. M.

EARTHQUAKE AT THE SOUTH.—In Atlanta, Ga., Thursday afternoon, a shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt. The *Intelligencer* says—The sky was clear and cloudless at the time, and the sun unusually brilliant. It was particularly noticed by those residing in solid stone buildings, as in our banks here. The types rattled in the cases in our job office. It was not followed by the second slight shock usual in tropical countries, nor have we heard the usual rumbling noise.

Political Intelligence.

CONNECTICUT.—The Democratic State Convention of Connecticut is called to meet in New Haven on the 6th of February next.

FIGHTING EDITORS.—Fighting men abound in the office of the New Orleans *Delta*. An editorial says:—"Should any person desire to attach responsibility of any kind to this paper, the responsible parties can very easily be found by inquiring at the office."

WHERE IS THE OIL?—In October last Philosopher Greeley said:—"It will be pleasant and instructive to see what a quieting effect, like that of oil poured upon the waters, the election of Lincoln will have upon the agitation just now of the political elements." How very pleasant.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.—The St. Louis *Herald* classifies the politics of the Missouri Legislature, and with reference to the choice of Senator, thus:—

Democrats, opposed to Senator Green	60
Democrats, for Green	49
Bell men	42
Republicans	13
Number necessary to elect a Senator	83

THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA UNITED STATES SENATOR.—Edgar Cowan has not been much in public life. He has worked his way up, from a very humble origin, to a leading position as a member of the bar in Western Pennsylvania. By much reading and intelligent study he has trained and disciplined a naturally quick and acute mind, so that he ranks among the ablest men in the State. He was a whig of the old Clay school, is a sound tariff man, and now a decided but not a radical republican. His age is about forty-five years. He is a forcible and effective speaker. He will take the seat now occupied by Mr. Bigler on the 4th of March.

SECOND THOUGHT.—The Board of Directors of the Mechanics' Association of Utica, N. Y., have rescinded the contract entered into with Mrs. Susan B. Anthony, *et al.*, for the use of the Mechanics' Hall for a holding an abolition convention.

ENLARGED FAITH.—In the Republican State Convention of New Hampshire, held on the 8th inst., Mr. Upton made a speech, in which he congratulated his friends upon the "favorable position and prospects of the country."

A QUESTION.—If Kentucky goes out of the Union before the 4th of March, can Abraham Lincoln, who is a native of that State, be inaugurated under a constitution which provides that the President must be a native born citizen of the Union?

City Intelligence.

FIRE IN ANN STREET.—Between one and two o'clock on Friday morning a fire was discovered in the basement of building No. 44 Ann street, occupied by Stockwell & Emmerson, dealers in old paper. The flames spread throughout the basement and up to the windows on the second floor, in the rear, and also fired the rear windows of building No. 117 Fulton street, occupied by Mr. Starr, as a lamp store. Stockwell & Emmerson represent their loss at $600. They had about $1,000 worth of stock, and are only insured for $300, in the Exchange Insurance Company. E. Emmerson had some furniture stored in the basement, worth about $200, totally destroyed; no insurance. P. Mahoney also lost some books valued at $100; no insurance. The first floor is occupied by John Henry as a restaurant; stock and fixtures damaged about $100; insured for $1,000 in the St. Mark's Insurance Company. The building is damaged about $300; insured in the Liverpool and London Insurance Company.

FIRE IN HOUSTON STREET.—About half-past five o'clock last night a fire broke out in a brick stable in the rear of No. 248 East Houston street, occupied by F. Knobb, John Sohn and others, and owned by N. Frank. The fire originated in the hay loft and no doubt was the work of an incendiary. The damage to stock and harness of occupants will amount to about $100; no insurance. The damage to the building will be about $150; no insurance.

FREE LIBRARY.—The concert saloons of our city derive a great part of their support from apprentices and mechanics, who, after the fatiguing labors of the day, really require some relaxation during the evening. The relaxation could be better chosen, however. No classes of persons are greater readers than these, and for their benefit, as well as that of the public generally, we call attention to the Apprentices' Library, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway. This library, open day and evening, is well supplied with readable books and papers, is free to apprentices, and open to journeymen and pupils of academies at a merely nominal charge.

THE FUNERAL OF PROFESSOR HACKLEY will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at Trinity chapel, at two o'clock. The faculty and students of Columbia College will attend in a body and participate in the services on the occasion.

VIOLATION OF THE CITY ORDINANCES.—Last evening the Fifteenth ward police observed a stage going down Broadway in rather a suspicious manner, and overhauling it found it filled with salt, and a man within shovelling it out through the bottom. They arrested him, together with the driver, and both were held to answer, it being in violation of the city ordinances.

SUICIDE IN WILLIAM STREET.—A tassel manufacturer, named Henry Althaus, residing at No. 101 William street, last evening swallowed a quantity of hydrocyanic acid, and died shortly after taking it. He leaves a wife and family.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED DESERTER.—Detectives Slowey and King yesterday arrested an alleged deserter from the United States army, named William Smith, charged with deserting from company F, Fifth regiment, stationed in California, and also for forging bogus drafts for soldiers' back pay, which he presented here for payment, but being detected was promptly given in charge of the police. He was locked up to answer.

Court Calendar—This Day.

COMMON PLEAS.—Both parties adjourned till fourth Monday.

United States Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, JAN. 3.—On motion of J. Carlisle, Esq., Lucius C. Duncan, Esq., of New Orleans, Louisiana, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court. No. 37—Thomas Richardson, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Boston. The argument of this case was continued by Mr. Chandler and Mr. Cushing for the defendants in error.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, JAN. 7.—No. 8. The United States, appellants, vs. Claude Chana et al.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern district of California. Mr. Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the said District Court and remanding the cause, with directions to dismiss the petition of the claimants.

No. 17. Angelina B. Eberly et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Lewis Moore et al.—In error to the District Court of the United States for the Western district of Texas. Mr. Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said District Court in the cause, with costs.

No. 5. Jos. C. Parker et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern district of California. Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming this decree of the said District Court in this cause.

No. 100. Brannock Jones, plaintiff in error, vs. James G. Soulard.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Missouri. Mr. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 186. Henry Amey, plaintiff, vs. the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Alleghany City.—On a certificate of division in opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania. Mr. Justice Wayne delivered the opinion of the Court, that the issue of bonds with coupons in the case stated are not null and void, but that it was done under the authority of constitutional acts of the State of Pennsylvania in the case stated, and, further, that they are not null and void for any irregularity connected with that issue by the city of Alleghany.

No. 37. Thomas Richardson, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Boston.—The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Badger for the plaintiff in error.

No. 38. James Nations et al. vs. Nancy Ann Johnson et al.—This cause was argued by Mr. Paschal for the plaintiff in error.

No. 39. Sampson and Tappan, claimants of the ship Sarah, &c., appellants, vs. Samuel Welsh et al.—This cause was submitted to the consideration of the Court on the record and printed arguments by Mr. Wharton and Mr. Kane for the appellants, and by Mr. Fallon and Mr. Serrill for the appellees.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. JAN. 9.—No. 40. Chas Tate et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John G. Carney.—This cause was argued by Mr. Taylor for the defendant in error, and submitted on a printed argument by Mr. Benjamin for the plaintiffs in error. No. 41. Robert Gue, appellant, vs the Tidewater Canal Company. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. McLaughlin for the appellant, and continued by Mr. Dobbin for the appellees. Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. JAN. 9.—On motion of the Hon. H. Winter Davis, Benjamin Howard Shackelford, Esq., of Virginia, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court. No. 41. Robert Gue, appellant, vs. the Tide Water Canal Company.—The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. J. Mason Campbell for the appellants. No. 42. The lessee of Isaiah Frost et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Frostburg Coal Company.—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Shackelford for the plaintiffs in error. Adjourned.

New York Court of Appeals.

COURT OF APPEALS, JAN. 3.—No. 4. Caujolle vs. Ferrie. Argued. Mr. Charles O'Conor for appellant; Mr. John K. Porter for respondent. Nos. 48, 49, 50, actions against the town of Sterling, off the calendar. The Court will open to-morrow morning at nine and adjourn at ten o'clock. An evening session will be held, commencing at four P. M. Calendar for Friday, January 4—Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 14½, 15.

JAN. 4.—No. 155, reserved until third week. Jordan vs. Jenking. Order substituting administrator, &c., granted. Mr. J. H. Reynolds counsel. White vs. Anthony. Motion to correct judgment. Argued. Mr. Mygart for motion; Mr. Johnson opposed. Nos. 10, 20, 27, 31, reserved until fourth week. No. 45, reserved until 23d. Marine Bank vs. Smith. Appeal dismissed. No. 34, Gordan vs. Gordan. Off the calendar. Caujolle vs. Ferrie. Argument continued by Mr. Porter.

JAN. 5.—Talbot and others vs. Talbot and others. Argued. A. C. Hand for appellants; A. J. Parker and J. K. Porter for respondents. Nos. 7, 8, 9—Joseph Delafield, appellant, vs. Daniel Parish, James Parish, Anne Parish and Martha Sherman, respondents. Susan M. Parish, appellant, vs. the same, respondents. Anne Parish and Martha Sherman, appellants, vs. Susan M. Parish, Joseph Delafield, Daniel Parish and James Parish, respondents. On argument. Messrs. Alexander S. Johnson and Wm. M. Evarts counsel for the appellants. Joseph Delafield and Susan M. Parish; J. W. Edmonds counsel for Anne Parish and Martha Sherman; Charles O'Conor counsel for Daniel and James Parish. Calendar for Monday, January 7—Nos. 19, 13, 14, 14½, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26.

Irish Movement in the Metropolis.

MEETING AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

At eight o'clock last evening about forty gentlemen assembled in one of the private rooms of the Astor House, to take counsel together concerning the liberation of Ireland from the control of the British government.

Considerable interest had been excited in the public mind, inasmuch as the preliminary promises of the movement had been somewhat extensive; but at the ninth hour people began to think more of domestic differences than of foreign wars, and the whole arrangement fell suddenly to the ground.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. J. Cummins, who nominated the Hon. Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn, chairman, and Thomas P. Connery, Esq., Secretary. The motion was approved.

The MAYOR, in his usual able style, made a very effective speech. He approved of the principle of full national liberty, and asserted his desire to stand by the doctrine as far as in his power. He was pleased to see the people of the world rising in arms against their tyrants; and he hoped that the day would come soon when Ireland will in fact be "great, glorious and free."

Dr. NORRIS said that it was necessary on occasions of this kind for some person to explain the objects of the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN asked if any positive line of action had been decided upon.

Mr. J. J. CUMMINS said that as one of the parties concerned in the organization of the meeting, he would state that there was no other object in the movement beyond the expression of sympathy with the Irish people. Their view was to get up a petition to be signed by the people of America, both native and adopted, which would be presented to the British Parliament at some future day. The desire, so far as it had been expressed, was to call a mass meeting, but this was a matter left for future consideration.

A number of letters from prominent gentlemen of this city were then read. Among others there were communications from Horace Greeley, Rev. Thomas Walsh, John McGinn Wills, &c. The following letter from the Rev. Dr. Starrs is the only one which time and space will permit us to publish:—

NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I received your polite invitation requesting me to attend a meeting of sympathy with the movement for self-government, recently inaugurated in Ireland, at the Astor House, on Friday evening, January 11, at half-past seven o'clock. I regret that duties of importance will prevent me from attending, but I assure you I take a deep interest in anything tending to ameliorate the condition of the people of Ireland. Please to mention to the gentlemen who called the meeting the reasons why I cannot be present. Respectfully yours, WM. STARRS, V. G.

THOMAS B. CONNERY, Esq., Secretary.

Judge O'CONNOR made a very effective and powerful speech. He sympathized entirely with any movement for the advancement and benefit of Ireland, but yet he thought that there were subjects at home which called for the immediate attention of every citizen of America whether of native or foreign birth. Before any attempt be made to aid Ireland, we should be fully assured that we are in a position to render her valuable assistance. There was no use in mere speech. We should be in the position to tell the Irish people that they have not yet taken a position high enough. We want them to go into open and practical revolution. But unless we can give them the practical aid of men and bayonets we should not interfere at all. As for petitioning he was entirely opposed to such an absurdity.

Major HENNESSY said that he wished to see the troubles of America first healed before any attempt was made to interfere with any other country. He loved Ireland, and was ready to die for her; but at the same time he thought that we had our own hands full, and we must first settle American difficulties before turning to the whole world. (Applause.)

Mr. CUMMINS explained that this movement was merely preliminary, and that all that was sought to be evoked was the sense of the meeting.

Colonel DOHENY then rose and made a very powerful address. He approved of revolution in general, but objected to the present movement, on the ground that it was inopportune and ill advised. Public meetings, in his opinion, would only tend to injure the cause they all had at heart, and he hoped the project would be abandoned.

Dr. THOS. P. NORRIS, of Brooklyn, said that it was scarcely necessary for him to explain the objects of the meeting further than they had been already stated. He was not one of the organizers of the meeting, but he had received an invitation like other gentlemen present. There was, however, no desire to force this movement upon the public. All that was desired was to ascertain the state of feeling on the question, and whatever decision might be arrived at by the present meeting would tend to strengthen the movement now in progress on the other side of the Atlantic. Either Lord John Russell would admit the right of the Irish people to nationality, or they would cram his words down his throat as a hypocrite before all Europe.

Mr. MCNEENY followed in some very appropriate remarks, in which he supported the original idea of a public meeting in New York city.

The Hon. JOHN MCKEON stated that he was in a great measure responsible for the meeting, and if any wrong had been done he must be blamed for it. He then remarked, after an eloquent speech, that he had been at first entirely in favor of a public meeting; but since he had seen Mr. Robert Emmet and had conversed with him, and in consequence of other considerations, he had come to the conclusion that the movement had better be postponed.

After patriotic remarks by Judge Connelly and other gentlemen,

Dr. EDWARD D. CONNERY expressed his belief not in wordy petitions, but in physical force. He was of opinion that Ireland could and would be liberated some day but after all he had heard from responsible sources, he thought that it would be best to postpone any public demonstration for a future period.

Dr. ALEX. JONES, of the HERALD, who came in towards the close of the meeting, made a highly constitutional and patriotic speech. He expressed himself strongly in favor of the movement inaugurated by the people of Ireland, and concluded his remarks, that although he was not an Irishman by birth, he was one in feeling, and he was in favor of liberty wherever presented throughout the world.

Some discussion took place as to the special objects of the meeting.

Dr. NORRIS then proposed that a committee be appointed to consult as to the propriety of holding a public meeting.

This motion met with some opposition, and was eventually withdrawn.

There being nothing further of importance before the meeting, it was unanimously resolved that it should be adjourned *sine die*.

Adjourned accordingly.

Hudson City News.

ABSON, THE WIFE POISONER, INDICTED—TRUE BILLS OF INDICTMENT RETURNED BY THE HUDSON COUNTY GRAND JURY—WHEN THE TRIAL WILL TAKE PLACE, ETC.

The Grand Jury of Hudson county, who have been in session since Tuesday last, have concluded the examination of witnesses in this important and interesting case. The result of their investigation is the finding of true bills of indictment against the unfortunate man Abson, charged with having poisoned his wife, Jane Abson, in November last. The prisoner, on learning these facts, has become greatly depressed in spirits, and a spirit of the deepest melancholy now seems to characterize all his movements.

The unavoidable absence of the presiding Judge (Ogden) will preclude the trial taking place sooner than Tuesday next, and it will be the first taken up from the criminal calendar. Orders have been issued by the Sheriff that arrangements will be carried out so that the public may have every opportunity of listening to the trial, which is looked forward to with much interest, considerable excitement being evinced as to the result.

The prisoner will be defended by Messrs. W. H. Jelliffe, A. O. Zabriskie and General E. V. R. Wright. The prosecution will be conducted by the District Attorney and J. W. Scudder, Esq., of Jersey City.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Steamship Glasgow—Miss Thompson, M Moncheux and lady, Miss Margaret Maine, Mrs Mowbray and daughter, Mr Sidney Collins, Mr Stevens, Nercisa Cheron, Walter C Trevor, Juan S Pescio.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY—Steamship Nova Scotian, at Portland—Sir Edward Poore, R W Stanley, A R Pringle, J Louget, Messrs Burstall, Laird, Bernies, Ripley, Massey—and 21 in the steerage.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship America, at Halifax—Mr Eaton and lady, Mr Newton and lady, Mr Chadburne and lady, Mrs May, Mrs Dustin, Messrs Morrison, Baudin, Salter, Freeborn, Lippold, Warren, Collet, Gilbert, Barff, Park, Warwick, Williams, Emerick, Syckels, Syms, Lloyd, Sundys, Humphrey, Fox, Chadwick and Josephs.

HAVANA—Steamship Quaker City—James D Fowler, Walter Newman, M Delgado, James H Lucking, Joseph Sternest, Vidal Sierna, Peter Collins, Chas Berger, J E W Whitman, P Clark, Peter Rullman, Capt Simms, J H March, Sami Santor, Oscar L Bacat, Joaquim Baralt, Samuel A Harvey, John Baker, Moses Sixey, Carlos Verona, Signor Blitz, J Francke, Jno Weaver, John Tryon, Capt A Taylor, W A Shepard, J Towle, David Howe—Total, 28.

CHARLESTON—Brig John H Jones—F M Yates, Mr Lambert.

Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE—EXTRA CLASS 69, Jan. 11, 1861.
56, 13, 40, 78, 6, 73, 57, 54, 36, 62, 32, 17, 15.
DELAWARE—CLASS 70, Jan. 11, 1861.
17, 53, 69, 56, 15, 5, 10, 52, 45, 59, 54, 75, 71.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, Or to WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

Drawings of R. France & Co.'s Delaware Lotteries:—
SUSSEX COUNTY, CLASS TEN, Jan. 11, 1861.
10, 53, 24, 12, 20, 35, 25, 42, 36, 27, 28, 70.
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, CLASS I, Jan. 11, 1861.
35, 51, 53, 7, 74, 58, 19, 39, 57, 4, 6, 43, 2, 55.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing R. FRANCE & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

Bradstreet's Commercial Reports.
We have just received the eighth volume of our Commercial Reports, containing the business credit of one hundred thousand bankers, merchants and manufacturers in three thousand cities and towns. The ratings are by the banks, bankers and merchants of the respective places, and are believed to be very accurate. A weekly sheet of corrections will be sent to subscribers, and their enquiries, either by letter or verbally, will be promptly answered. This is the most elaborate and extensive book ever printed.
PRICE ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON, 237 Broadway

Shirts, Worsted Vests, Gloves, Scarfs, &c., at low prices PEARSE, 823 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, with important improvements, at reduced prices. Office 505 Broadway, New York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines—$40 and upwards—495 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

Highly Important News from the South—The Attack on the Steamship Star of the West by the South Carolina Forces—Correspondence Between Major Anderson and Governor Pickens—The President's Message—The Latest News—Markets, &c., &c.

The WEEKLY HERALD for the present week will be ready this morning at ten o'clock. With other things in its columns will be found:—Full particulars of the Attack on the Steamship Star of the West, with reinforcements for Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, by the South Carolina Troops; the important correspondence between Major Anderson and Governor Pickens, and the latest intelligence from the National Capital on the present Position of Affairs in the Country; Accounts of the Secession Movements in other States; Full Report of the Proceedings of Congress, with the Special Message of President Buchanan on the Crisis; The Proceedings of the New York State Legislature; Interesting Intelligence from Springfield—Mr. Seward's Acceptance of the Office of Secretary of State in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet; The Latest News from Europe, China, Mexico, California, Oregon, &c., &c.; Editorials on Leading Events; Reports of the Cattle, Provision and Money Markets, and all interesting news of the preceeding week, received by telegraph or otherwise. Single copies, in wrappers, can be had at the counter of the office, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. Price six cents.

Steinway & Son's Overstrung Grand and square Pianos are now considered the best manufactured; are warranted for five years. Warerooms 82 and 84 Walker street.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machines may now be had for $50, at 500 Broadway.

Balls and Parties Supplied in the most splendid and newest style, by HENRY MAILLARD, Confectioner, 621 Broadway.

Courts in Boston.
United States Circuit Court.—Tuesday.—Before Sprague, J. Temporary injunctions were granted in ten sewing machine cases in equity, in favor of Potter & Wheeler, trustees, and the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, complainants, George T. Curtis, attorney for complainants.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—Reliable, Harmless and instantaneous; black or brown. Factory 81 Barclay street. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—The best in the world. Wholesale and retail, and the Dye private applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and beautifying the Hair. Sold only at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly invented Wig Factory, 16 Bond street.

Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss.—Office No. 2 Vesey street (Astor House), opposite the church.

Barry's Tricopherous is the Best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleansing, preserving and restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Stammering Cured.
No timekeeping rules. No surgical operation. No electricity. Reference given. C. DESOU, Articulist, 145 Ninth street, near Broadway, New York.

Neglect in Assisting Nature Has Consigned thousands of females to a premature grave. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the only reliable remedy for the complaints incidental to females, whether at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life.

Married.

BARNES—HALE.—In North Dana, Mass., on Thursday, January 10, by the Rev. John Peterson, EDWARD L. BARNES, of New York, to MISS H. LOUISE, daughter of Warren Hale, of North Dana.

HARRISON—HAMILTON.—On Thursday, January 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John Mc C. Holmes, pastor of the Lee Avenue church, EDWIN M. HARRISON, of New York, to FANNIE, youngest daughter of Silas N. Hamilton, of Brooklyn, E. D.

MATTHIAS—VAN HORN.—In this city, on Monday evening, January 7, by the Rev. Abram Davis, LEWIS H. MATTHIAS to MISS MARTHA E. VAN HORN, both of this city.

RODMAN—HAMILTON.—In Milan, Ohio, on Wednesday, January 9, at St. Luke's church, by the Rev