WASHINGTON.

The Coming Campaign for the Presidency.

Grant in the Hands of His Friends.

Colfax, Blaine, Greeley and the Vice Presidency.

A SHORT SESSION IN PROSPECT.

THE FISCAL APPROPRIATIONS

FISK-CATACAZY-GORTSCHAKOFF.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1872.

Grant Speaking Plainly on the Custom House Frauds and Fencing About the Presidency.

The President is observing with deep interest the investigations of the Senate Committee in New York. This interest is largely shared by the members of the Executive family. General Porter is anxious to be called before the committee. The charges against Colonel Leet are not entertained by the White House people, and they take every occasion to express confidence in Colonel Leet as a man of integrity who can make a perfectly clean record. At the same time the President said to a member of the House in conversation:—"My mind is clear upon one point. Every officer under the administration who has been in any way connected with the irregularities in New York will be dismissed at once. It makes no difference if every man now holding office in New York should be dismissed. I shall not wait for any report or resolution of the Senate, nor even for the absolute proof of overt acts. I know how hard it is to prove overt acts. The fact that officers have so demeaned themselves as to be open to suspicion, or to bring scandal on the service, or to dissatisfy the large mercantile class, is enough to justify a change. These Senators are no more anxious than I am to purify this service, and I shall be glad to do my share in the work." As to the renomination the President said he had never expressed any opinion upon that subject. It would be time for him to give his views when the time came for action. As a republican he would feel in honor bound to support any candidate and he would give his best efforts for success.

The Presidential Campaign—Chances of an Early Adjournment—The Appropriations Committee and Work Before It.

Every preparation is making for the canvass. The administration programme for the approaching campaign is already clearly defined in many other particulars, and among these is the project for an early adjournment of Congress. In the beginning a long session was anticipated, but Senator Morton's resolution, fixing the 23d of May as the time, indicated a different purpose. The naming of June 5 as the day for the assembling of the National Convention shows that the purpose has been adhered to. The only question now is whether Congress can finish up the necessary legislation of the session in season, and the solution of this question depends to a great extent on the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Garfield has in charge the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill, which will be reported some day this week. The amount is $20,000,000, this being a lower appropriation than that of last year. All parts of it are not co-ordinated as yet, but the bill will be perfected by Wednesday. The Committee will meet every day this week, and besides the bill already mentioned may also report the Post Office and Indian bills. Mr. Sargent, of California, has the latter in charge and Mr. Palmer, of Iowa, the former. The estimates for the Post Office Department are a little, but not much, higher than last year. The Pension bill, which is in charge of Mr. Clark, of New York, will also be increased on account of the pensions allowed to soldiers in the war of 1812 and the liberalizing of the pension laws generally. Mr. Swann, of Maryland, has charge of the diplomatic and consular appropriations; Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, forts and fortifications; Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, West Point; Mr. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, the War Department, and Mr. Hale, of Maine, the Navy Department.

The appropriations for the army and navy, including forts and fortifications, will be based upon a peace footing, and will be much the same as last year; but in case of trouble with Spain or any other Power the necessity of providing for the emergency will be met in the Deficiency bill. Mr. Garfield himself has the charge of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill and it is expected to test the sense of the House on the question of an early adjournment. If the bill is well received, especially on the republican side, and the democrats do not show a purpose to delay legislation by preventing a suspension of the rules, it may be considered a good omen. Vexatious amendments may also be used to delay it, which would indicate a session carried far into the summer. All this the administration wishes to avoid, and if the opposition is in reality getting ready for the contest both sides are likely to agree.

Colfax and Greeley and the Vice Presidency—Rapping the Administration Organ on the Knuckles.

There is a great deal of uneasiness here as to the entrance of Mr. Colfax into the canvass. The friends of Senator Wilson are especially chagrined at his retirement and his sudden return to public life. Senator Wilson would have strong support from New England but for two influences—that of Blaine and Butler. Mr. Blaine will either be nominated himself or try to prevent any Yankee statesman from going on the ticket. General Butler has drawn his sword upon Wilson in revenge for his course last autumn on the governorship question. For this reason they will be disposed to support Colfax. An eminent politician last evening said that Mr. Colfax would not be allowed to walk into a place from which he had ostentatiously retired. Grant, he said, needed strength, and Colfax would not give him any. He belonged to no faction, and factions should now be considered. The Vice Presidency must be regarded as a peace offering, and for this reason Mr. Greeley would be acceptable. There would be some difficulty in inducting the White House to take Greeley. The President is understood to say emphatically that Mr. Greeley's course in claiming to be a republican and asking republicans to pay him money for his newspaper, especially as a friend of protection, while at the same time he prints a letter, written to an extreme democratic sheet, advising democrats how to elect a democrat and a free trader, is nothing less than treason; in its military language, "holding communication with the enemy;" that if Mr. Greeley, as a General in the army, had been detected in doing this, he would have been shot by order of a drumhead court martial. This point is made by the administration organ here, and a good deal of surprise is manifested at the White House that the same point has not been made by the English administration organ in New York. The tardiness, or the lack of comprehension shown by the organ in question in seizing these views and giving them expression, has led to a discussion as to the propriety of sending on some capable and intelligent American to do this work until the campaign is over. Mr. George William Curtis has been thought of for this task, and the negotiations to that end are said to have been entrusted to Mr. Murphy, the ex-Collector and administration stage manager in New York, and S. H. Wales, the Union League candidate for the New York Post Office. The necessity of an intelligent consideration of these topics in the organ is keenly felt, although one of the parties high in authority made the argument that there was no use for such an influence, and that the independent, fearless and unpurchased support of the HERALD was of more service in one week than all the hired editors in the country could render. The President is known to entertain this view, and, furthermore, to say that he cares nothing for organs or party sheets, especially so long as he satisfies the high and just expectations of a paper like the HERALD.

Fish Mortified About the Gortschakoff Letter.

It is understood upon excellent authority that the Secretary of State is much distressed at the advance reports which have reached here of Prince Gortschakoff's reply to his famous despatch to Minister Curtin on the Catacazy matter, and that his mortification is the greater because his own judgment was against the tone of the despatch from first to last, and especially against its questionable accompaniments. From the moment of its publication the despatch was recognized here as the handiwork of Assistant Secretary Davis, and some of the best friends of the Secretary upon its appearance in the Senate hastened to assure him that he had been most unfortunate in yielding in this, as in all other matters, to his assistant. Worse than all, the letter has not been sustained in those higher quarters where support is so necessary just now, and though, as with all important papers, it had been submitted to the Cabinet, the Cabinet is considered exculpated by the implied rule that each head of a department is the best judge of the proper tone of its official communications.

Movement Against the Reappointment of Comptroller of Currency Hulburd.

A strong effort is being made to remove Mr. Hulburd from the office of Comptroller of the Currency. Mr. Hulburd's term expires on the 1st of February and he is a candidate for reappointment. Hon. Charles H. Merriam, of New York, a member of the Committee of Banking and Currency, is at the head of the movement. He charges Mr. Hulburd with having been privy to the fact that Callender, the Bank Examiner, was known to be in the habit of having his paper discounted by the Ocean Bank, and that there is specific knowledge that one transaction of this kind was brought to the attention of the Comptroller some months ago. The fact that Mr. Hulburd did not remove Callender at the time is used to his injury. The fact having been brought to the attention of the Secretary, has delayed Mr. Hulburd's reappointment, at least until this one fact is investigated. The friends of Mr. Hulburd are confident it will be explained, and Mr. Theodore M. Davis, the newly appointed receiver of the Ocean Bank, has been summoned to Washington, and will arrive to-morrow, for the purpose of giving his testimony on the subject.

The Indian Missionaries.

A missionary meeting on behalf of the Indians was held under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association this evening in the Congregational church. President Grant and Vice President Colfax were on the platform, and a large number of Senators and Representatives were present. The church was crowded. Addresses were made by Hon. Felix R. Brunet, John V. Farwell, Edward S. Tobey, George H. Stuart, of the Indian Peace Commission, and Rev. S. B. Treat, Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

Free Trade Petitions.

The tariff reformers intend to continue presenting their petitions for tariff reform throughout the session; for another instalment will be offered in the Senate to-morrow, including one over twenty feet long, from Rochester, N. Y., headed by Judge Henry R. Selden. In all there are 133 petitions, and the number of signers is about thirteen thousand.

OBITUARY.

Right Reverend Bishop McGill, of Richmond, Va.

His Grace the Right Reverend John McGill, Roman Catholic Bishop of Richmond, Va., died in that city yesterday morning at the hour of half-past nine o'clock. He expired at his residence in Grace street.

Bishop McGill was a distinguished American prelate, who administered the hierarchical and priestly affairs of a diocese which comprised all Western Virginia and the valley formed by the Alleghany and Blue Ridge Mountains, extending as far as Monroe county in West Virginia. He was carried off by cancer of the stomach, from which he had been confined to his bed for the past nine weeks. This well-known divine, by the amiability of his temper and manner, won the esteem of all the other religious sects in Virginia as well as that of all the members of his own. Bishop McGill was born in Philadelphia on the 4th of November, 1803. While he was yet very young his parents removed to Bardstown, Ky. In his youth he studied the profession of law, which he afterwards practised in New Orleans for about a year, when his inclinations led him to study for the Church. With this view he removed to Baltimore and entered St. Mary's Seminary, where he went through a full theological course. After he had graduated with high honors he returned to Bardstown, Ky., where he was ordained priest by the Right Rev. Bishop David, June 13, 1830, and was at once made assistant priest, or curate, to the Rev. Mr. Spalding, then parish priest at Louisville and now Archbishop of the diocese of Baltimore. Father McGill soon after this, owing to the labors of his mission and great study, had his health impaired, and took a trip to Europe with a view to recover his physical energy. This was in the year 1837. He was eminently successful, returning with renewed vigor and health to the performance of his former duties. On his arrival in the United States, in addition to his ministerial duties, he edited a weekly Catholic journal, and was next appointed pastor to a church in Lexington, Ky. While there he received, on the 10th of October, in the year 1850, a Bull from His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth, elevating him to the dignity of Bishop of the see of Richmond. He was consecrated Bishop at Bardstown by the most Rev. Dr. P. R. Kendrick, Archbishop of St. Louis, on the 10th of November, 1853. He at once repaired to the scene of his new duties, and arrived in Richmond December 6, 1850.

Bishop McGill was the author of several literary works of great merit. Among them may be mentioned his "History of Calvin" and "The True Church." He also made several translations of foreign literary works. In 1870 he attended the session of the Ecumenical Council in Rome, returning from the Holy City in the early part of 1871. Upon his arrival in New York he was for a considerable period delayed here in consequence of an attack of the disease which has just now brought him to the grave. Bishop McGill's labors in his diocese were rewarded with the most signal success. He established several new churches, both in the State of Virginia and of west Virginia.

The bells in the Catholic churches in Richmond were kept tolling the solemn and sad news of the death of this eminent cleric yesterday.

Duke de Persigny, French Statesman, Minister and Former Ambassador of France.

Jean Gilbert Victor de Fialin, Duke de Persigny, a French statesman, Minister and Ambassador of the empire, under Napoleon III., to the Court of Great Britain, died in Nice, Italy, on Friday, the 12th instant.

Duke de Persigny, or Count de Persigny, under which latter title he was more familiarly known to the world, was born on the 11th of January, in the year 1808. He had consequently completed the sixty-fourth year of his age the day previous to his demise. He was through the greater portion of his life the presiding spirit of the councils of Louis Napoleon.

There is no exact record of M. de Persigny's birth in existence, not even, we believe, in France, particularly at the present moment. He was of humble origin unquestionably, and in early life was clerk to a public notary at Strasburg—the place where he first knew and cultivated the acquaintance of Napoleon. The family name is Fialin, and although assuming the aristocratic prefix of "de" to his surname, there is a question whether he really was entitled to this distinction of nobility, or even to the name itself of Persigny. In the year 1831-32, when the throne of Louis Philippe was yet unsteady, the Bonapartist party in France turned an expectant eye towards Vienna, the residence of the great Bonaparte's son, the Duc de Reichstadt. A great portion of the French army was waiting for the opportunity of acknowledging Napoleon the Second the moment he crossed the frontier of France. A whole corps, colonels and generals included, expected him, and had resolved, if the Duke did not come himself, to receive his cousin, the late and now ex-Emperor, in his stead. The death of the Duc de Reichstadt, in 1832, frustrated their plans, and Louis Napoleon became the heir of the imperial family of Bonaparte. His designs upon the throne of France became evident in 1835, and the following year it was determined to make an attempt upon the garrison at Strasburg, the place where M. de Persigny resided. Whether Persigny served as a medium between Louis Napoleon and that portion of the troops which hailed him as Emperor it is impossible to say; but certain it is that, immediately upon the attempt, M. de Persigny avowedly became a devoted and enthusiastic Bonapartist, as well as the most intimate and confidential friend of Louis Napoleon. The Strasburg affair was a failure, notwithstanding that an entire regiment of artillery and portions of other corps declared for the empire, and that the Prefect, as well as the general commanding the town, were both made prisoners. The tables were soon turned, and Louis Napoleon and his followers arrested. They were tried by the Court of Peers, and while the principal was banished to America, the others suffered certain terms of imprisonment.

M. de Persigny followed the fortunes of Louis Napoleon, and on the latter's return from the United States, and during his subsequent sojourn in London, became his confidential adviser and private secretary. Years passed on, and Louis Napoleon was almost forgotten by the world. He and his friend De Persigny were only heard of as visitors at the houses of the second-rate English nobility. Occasionally a political letter appeared as emanating from Louis Napoleon, and countersigned by "Fialin de Persigny," but people believed that the Strasburg failure had completely damped the courage and destroyed the anticipations entertained by the "nephew of the Napoleon" that he would re-establish the empire in France. Not so, however. There was always one at hand to cheer the spirits and rouse the drooping energies of the exile. This was Persigny. No occasion was lost by him for encouraging the belief that some day, sooner or later, the star of the Bonapartes would culminate to its former grandeur and the imperial sceptre of France pass into the hands of him who so lately wore the purple.

This apt and ready monitor of Louis Napoleon was a man with a will and resolve as dogged, if not, more so, than his own; with a soul equally ambitious and aspiring as that which raised his master to the throne of France. M. de Persigny entered heart and hand into the Boulogne expedition. He it was who arranged its preliminaries and made the most of the scanty funds which were then at the disposal of him whose pecuniary resources were during after years almost illimitable.

The expedition sailed from the Thames in the Edinburg steamer, landed at Boulogne, attempted to storm a guard-house, failed, retreated to the seaside, when Louis Napoleon and the majority of his followers were captured. Napoleon was sentenced to imprisonment for life in the fortress of Ham; the latter to lesser penalties. When questioned by the Court of Peers, M. Persigny boldly declared "he had fired at the soldiers for the purpose of taking their lives, and justified himself by arguing that those who opposed Louis Napoleon were traitors to France."

When Louis Napoleon escaped from Ham he returned to England, where the faithful Persigny awaited him, and continued his bosom friend and adviser until the moment arrived when the fortunes of the House of Bonaparte were once more in the ascendant. The revolution of 1848 came; the throne of Louis Philippe was swept away by the hurricane of democracy, and the republic rose upon its ashes.

During the period Louis Napoleon was President of the republic M. de Persigny successively held the appointments of Ambassador to Berlin and Minister of the Interior of France. Under the empire he became Minister of Foreign Affairs, and, on being succeeded in that post by M. Walewski returned as Ambassador from France to England—to the country wherein so many years of gloomy and apparently hopeless exile had been passed by himself and his royal master.

He was subsequently loaded with honors by Napoleon, but was accused—justly or unjustly cannot be said—of gradually weaning his mind from the imperial cause of Bonaparte when he saw that its chances of dynastic stability and the transmission of the sceptre were seriously imperilled by the surroundings of the revolutionary movement.

Duke de Persigny was a soldier and writer, as well as a politician and statesman. He served or held commission in the French army from the year 1825 to 1832. He published his "Memoires sur l'Utilité des Pyramides d'Egypt" in 1844. He joined Louis Napoleon in Paris in the month of March, 1848; served as Minister of the Interior from the month of January, 1852, to the month of June, 1854; was French Ambassador in England May, 1855, to the month of March, 1858; held the same high position again from May, 1859, to November, 1860; was appointed Minister of the Interior November 26, 1860, and resigned the portfolio, in consequence of his stringent arbitrary measures relative to the censorship of the French press, on the 23d of June, 1863.

Napoleon created him Duke de Persigny, on the 13th of September in the year 1863, and the Duke shared the glories, fortunes, extravagancies and dissipations of the empire almost to the day of its fall. Persigny was an able diplomatist, naturally shrewd, suspicious and cautious, and of a cool, observant nature. He was well read and exceedingly fond of study, and when any State difficulty of more than ordinary perplexity came up at court he was invariably summoned to the Tuileries, and his counsel and advice sought by the ruling powers, on and "behind" the throne.

Born of the people and in poverty, Persigny did not love the multitude nor bide with the democracy. A writer speaking of his State policy at one moment of his public career said:—"It is important to remember that this confidant of Napoleon undertook a journey to Brussels, for the sake of urging upon Leopold certain measures for the repulse rigorous treatment of refugees, and for the coercion of the press. No one has been astonished, although many have been grieved at the tame compliance of the Belgian government with the dictates of the Tuileries. The expulsion of M. Carnot, of Alexandre Thomas, and several other estimable men, and the violence allowed towards the exiles liberated from Ham within the Belgian territory, are sufficient evidence that the independence of Belgium is gone. M. de Persigny, it is thought, will soon succeed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France."

The Earl of Kenmare.

The venerable Earl of Kenmare, of the British peerage, has just died in Ireland, in his eighty-third year. The late peer, Thomas Browne, was third Earl and Viscount Kenmare and Baron Castlerosse, in the peerage of Ireland, and first Baron Kenmare of the United Kingdom. The founder of the family was an English official brought into Ireland as Auditor General, after the reign of James II., whose son obtained his first step on the ladder of rank for services as Surveyor of Forfeited Lands. The earldom was a Union honor, the price of the support of that measure. The Earl was a soldier and saw a good deal of active service in the Peninsula, obtaining the war medal and clasps for Rolica, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos and Salamanca. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Valentine, Viscount Castlerosse, now member of Parliament for the county of Kerry, a seat for which becomes vacant by his elevation to the peerage.

William B. Ball, M. D., of Richmond.

Dr. William B. Ball, of Richmond, whose death on the 10th inst. was briefly noticed in the HERALD, was a native of Chesterfield county, and one of its best known citizens. He graduated in Philadelphia, and soon acquired a large practice, and was for many years a surgeon at the White Sulphur Springs. At the breaking out of the war he was captain of the Chesterfield cavalry, and as such entered the Confederate service. He was soon after, for meritorious service, assigned to the Thirteenth regiment, with the rank of colonel, and bore a conspicus part in the service until the close of the war. He was appointed Fish Commissioner by Governor Walker, under the act of the General Assembly creating that office, and had already performed good service in this new sphere. Dr. Ball married, early in life, a daughter of Mr. Colin McRae, and sister to ex-Senator McRae, of Chesterfield.

Enoch Carter, of Newburg, N. Y.

Enoch Carter, a prominent, influential and much respected citizen of Newburg, N. Y., died in that town yesterday (January 14) afternoon. Mr. Carter was a democratic politician, who exerted a widely extended influence in the political condition of the State. He was sixty-one years of age. Mr. Carter had been confined to his bed by illness during the past three weeks. His remains will be interred next Tuesday.

A Veteran Among the New Zealanders.

A man named Neil Murray died recently at Moa Flat, Otago, New Zealand, who distinctly remembered some of the leading events of the American War of Independence, and who was a man when Louis XVI. expiated the sins of his ancestors on the revolutionary scaffold of France.

A POSTMASTER'S TRAP GUN.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Henry Smith, Postmaster of St. James, Long Island, set a trap gun so that any one entering the Post Office without necessary precautions would receive the contents of the gun. Mr. Smith had been annoyed the past month with burglars, who on two occasions had entered his store, and determined to bring them to grief should they make another attempt. After making all preparations he retired, but returned for something, forgot his trap, and, on entering the door, received the full charge in his lower limbs. About two hours later he was found by his friends, but lived only long enough to make an explanation.

FIRE IN WATER STREET.

At half-past nine o'clock last night a fire broke out at Nos. 264 and 266 Water street, on the third floor of a five story brick building, which was occupied by E. W. Taylor, rag and paper merchant. The damage done to the stock and building amounted to $8,000. John Castle, foreman of Engine Company, No. 12, fell from the floor and was badly injured. He was attended to by a physician and taken home.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 22	Moon sets...eve	11 02
Sun sets	4 58	High water.morn	— —

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Colorado	Jan 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Atlantic	Jan 20	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
City of Antwerp	Jan 20	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Anglia	Jan 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Bremen	Jan 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Jan 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Brooklyn	Jan 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Jan 27	Havre	58 Broadway.
Columbia	Jan 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Jan 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Australia	Feb 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Paris	Feb 3	Liverpool	15 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 14, 1872.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Russia (Br), Cook, Liverpool Dec 30, via Queenstown 31st, with mdse and passengers, to C G Francklyn. Jan 10, lat 47 07, lon 46 45, passed an Anchor line steamship, bound E; 12th, lat 42 42, lon 61 50, a brig-rigged steamship, bound W; same day, lat 41 10, lon 63 40, a Guion steamship, bound E; 13th, lat 41 11, lon 66 49, an Inman steamship, bound W.

Steamship City of Antwerp (Br), Fynon, Liverpool Dec 28 and Queenstown 29, with mdse and 172 passengers, to John G Dale. Experienced strong WNW gales, with heavy head seas, the entire passage. Jan 7, lat 46 08, lon 40 45, was in company with a brig-rigged steamer bound west.

Steamship Bremen (N G), Bremen, Dec 23, via Southampton 26 and Halifax Jan 14, with mdse and 114 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Had constant hurricane like gales the entire passage; went into Halifax for a supply of coal.

Steamship Rising Star, Conner, Aspinwall, Jan 3, via Kingston, Ja, 7th, at 6 PM, with mdse and passengers, to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Jan 11, lat 30 10, lon 74 20, spoke steamship Ocean Queen, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship Strathtay (Br), Small, St Michaels, Dec 29, with oranges to Geo F Bulley. Had fresh westerly winds all the passage. Jan 4, lat 37 40, lon 51 06, Barnard Olsen, seaman, of Sweden, fell overboard, and before the life boat could reach him was drowned.

Steamship Emily B Souder, Burdick, New Orleans Jan 6, with mdse and passengers to Frederic Baker. Jan 11, lat 30 59, lon 79 46, spoke brig Mary Celeste from Jamaica for New York.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, DC, with mdse and passengers, to G B Merrick.

Bark Folkvang (Nor), Ebbell, Port Talbot, 30 days, with railway iron, to order, vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the Southern passage and had fine weather up to Hatteras, from thence 14 days with strong northerly winds.

Bark Tempo (Ital), Michelini, Genoa, 32 days, in ballast, to order, passed Gibraltar, Dec 6. Took the Southern passage, and had variable weather; has been 15 days W of Bermuda. The Tempo is anchored at the Southwest Spit.

Bark Brothers Pride (Br), Boulton, Buenos Ayres Nov 11, via Montevideo 18th, with wool and hides to Dudley, Jones & Co; vessel to Snow & Burgess. Crossed the equator Dec 17 in lon 33; had fine weather up to Hatteras; from thence 13 days, with heavy N and NW gales; lost and split sails; Nov 28, lat 13 S, lon 33 W, spoke ship Martha Cobb, from Newport for Mollendo.

Bark Mary (Br), Bartaby, Tuspan, Mexico, 21 days, with cedar, to Brandies & Co; vessel to J F Whitney & Co. Had strong northerly winds to Hatteras; since fine weather.

Brig Bertha Carrington (Br), Langlass, Pernambuco 43 days, with sugar, to Phipps, Bros & Co—vessel to G F Bulley. Crossed the Equator Dec 9, in lon 38; had fine weather up to Hatteras; from thence 12 days, with strong N and NW winds. The B C is anchored at the Southwest Spit.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Alliance, Shute, Salem for New York, with mdse to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamer Metis, Davis, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

Brig Brittannia, ——, South America for New York.

Schr Angeline, Robinson, Rockland for New York, with lime to Pressy.

Schr A J Bentley, Providence for New York.

Schr A F Kinderbury, Thomas, New Haven for New York.

Schr John W Hall, Powell, New Haven for Virginia.

Schr Mary J Long, Long, New Haven for New York.

Schr F H Odlorsl, Crowell, New Haven for Baltimore.

Schr E and L Worth, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr Standish, Rich, Boston for Baltimore.

Schr Ned Sumter, Shaw, Rockland for New York, with lime, to Preney.

Schr Joseph Hall, Snow, New Haven for New York.

Schr Hazleton, Hubbard, ——for New York.

Schr Henrietta, Norton, New Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr Lizzie D Small, Tice, Providence for New York.

Schr Enterprise, Mott, Rosslyn for New York.

Schr Dart, Williams, Stamford for New York.

Schr Louise A Johnson, Palmer, St Johns for Philadelphia.

Schr Bengal, Rockland for New York, with lime, to J R Brown.

Schr Mary, Eaton, Providence for New York.

Schr Ann Turner, Gurney, New Haven for New York.

Schr George F Brown, Gedney, New Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr Hope On, Chase, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Frank Walter, Smith, Providence for New York.

Schr Senica, Smith, Providence for New York.

Schr Watchful, Norton, Providence for New York.

Schr Emily H Naylor, Naylor, New Haven for New York.

Schr Flying Fish, Mold, Cold Spring Harbor for New York

Steamer Doris, Young, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Ellen, Moller, Elizabethport for Belfast.

Schr Challenge, ——, Port Johnson for Greenpoint.

Schr Grand Island, McIntie, New York for Boston.

Schr New Dominion, Childs, New York for St Johns.

Schr Annie Murchie, Carl, Port Johnson for Newburyport.

Schr Malabar, McCarty, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr Fly, Dow, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr Samuel F Godwin, Waterbury, New York for Stamford.

Schr Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, New York for Stamford.

SAILED.

Ship Eme, for Shanghae; brigs Siloe, Cork; Navarino, Aspinwall.

Wind at sunset N, fresh.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP TAEPING—The following fuller particulars of the loss of British ship Taeping, from Amoy for New York, is taken from the report of Henry H Gissing, late master of the Taeping:—Took cross-bearings of Chapel Island Pagoda and found by observation upon these bearings the chronometers to be correct, from which place I took my departure, wind easterly, with fine weather, until the vicinity of Pratas Shoals, where we experienced very squally weather with falling barometer, Sharp's compass SSW, about nine miles per hour, until about 11 PM on Sept 11, when the wind increased, when we brought the ship to double reefed topsail, reefed foresail, and furled mainsail. Very unsettled weather, terrific squalls, and wind increasing until midnight, when we brought the ship to close reef fore and maintopsails, and furled mizzentopsail. Were ship, and when done she headed ENE, on starboard tack, wind veering from the southeastern. I feared bad weather to the south of my position; strict attention paid to barometer, and found that going to the southward our barometer was falling, which was the cause of my putting the ship on starboard tack. We remained on starboard tack until September 13, when I observed the barometer to rise. Wore ship and made south, standing to the south, with very squally, rainy weather until 3:30 AM, of the 14th, when the ship was suddenly taken aback, wind from SW; unsettled weather and under easy canvas until Sept 20, when the wind hauled to NNW, course given SW by W true until Sept 21; no observation. Afternoon the wind was very variable, with heavy squalls and rain at intervals until midnight. When the weather cleared a little wind came from WNW, moderate weather, but very hazy, course given SW ½ S, supposing myself to be in lat 12 20, lon 112 10. From midnight of the 21st until 5 PM of the 22d we had a steady wind WNW. About 5 PM the wind shifted to about WSW and became very variable from WSW to NW. 6 PM weather became very squally, with thick heavy rain; ship on starboard tack, and broke off to S by W. 6:30 PM, shortened sail, and while in the act of tacking the ship, found she struck forward. We threw all sails aback to try and back the ship from the reef. Finding it impossible to move the ship, I, as quick as possible, put the barge boat out and carried away a 15 cwt anchor and full length of warp; hove taut by windlass, but to no effect. Tried at high water until I found the ship was breaking up below and weather very threatening. After consulting with my officers and crew we came to the conclusion that we had better endeavor to save our own lives. We provisioned the boats, divided the men by their own consent, and considered it safer to leave the ship, fearing to keep the boats near the ship, as the sea was running heavily and wind increasing. We all left the ship about 5 PM and endeavored to get to the westward of Cape St James. I lost sight of the other boats after 6 PM, although I showed a light frequently during the night. I saw no more of them. I had very bad weather in my boat and arrived at Nha Trang on Oct 6; left on the 9th in a fishing boat and was put on board a Cochin China junk in the bay, for Saugor.

CROOKHAVEN, Dec 25—The Bellona (s), Jeffrey, from Savannah for Liverpool, has put in here; her screw shaft broke in the stern pipe, Nov 28, and part of her bulwarks have been carried away.

27th—The Bellona (s), Jeffery, from Savannah for Liverpool, which put in here 25th inst with shaft broken, reports that she had broken out in her main bunker Dec 4, and after being suppressed again broke out on the 6th, when it was extinguished; she also lost two of her rudder pintles and had starboard rod of steering gear carried away.

DEAL, Dec 27—The Ukraine, Melcher, from Rotterdam to New York, has arrived in the Downs with loss of maintopgallantmast, sails, &c, and considerable damage to hull, having, it is supposed been in collision.

FAYAL, Dec 13—The Venezia Libera (Italian bark), Castrucci, from Newcastle for New York, 65 days (coals), put trucel, put in yesterday leaky and with loss of nearly all her sails.

GRAVESEND, Dec 29—The brigantine J L Pye, from Wilmington, which took fire last evening in Sea Beach, near Blyth, while in tow of tug Relief, before reported by cable), was laden with 3,000 barrels of resin and turpentine. She was towed ashore on the north side, near Thameshaven, where she burned to the water's edge.

HAVRE, Dec 26—The Eleanor, the crew of which, excepting the master, were landed here by the J A de Rudder, belonged to Rochester and was bound from Waterford for Providence (US), Sagar master; she was left with three feet 8 inches water in her and with the master only on board, in long 58 W (not 38 W, as before reported).

HALIFAX, NS, Jan 14—Schr Garno, from Halifax for Guysboro, struck ice near Canso and sunk immediately. Tae crew were saved. The cargo only was insured.

ISLE OF WIGHT, Dec 28—The A Heaton, three-masted schooner, of New York, Rogers, from Middlesborough (railway iron) for Galveston, has put into Motherbank with loss of maintopmast.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 20—Captain Berry, of the Lorena, from Boston, arrived here, reports—Dec 19, lat 49 N, long 27 W, wind W, blowing heavy, at 8 A M discovered a sail astern, under a heavy press of canvass, and as the vessel approached I observed that she had her flag at the main. I immediately shortened sail to let her come up, and when within one mile I discovered her ensign union down. At noon she came up with us, and proved to be the brig Louise, of Swansea. The captain said the vessel was in a sinking condition, and he wanted to leave her; that his boats were stove and wished me to take them off in my boats, which I considered utterly impossible, as there was a very heavy sea which broke fearfully. I told him I would not leave him, and kept company with him for the purpose of taking them off when the wind moderated. I kept in sight of him that day and night. Next morning (29th), at 8 A. M., I spoke him. He said that he could just keep her free, and thought he would try and get her into port. At this time the wind and sea had gone down; but I kept with him till 4 PM, and as there was then no signal of distress I made sail and went on. At 8 PM he set a flash light. I immediately shortened sail again. He came up with us at 12 o'clock midnight; said he could not keep her free and would leave in the morning in their own boats; and at 8 AM of the 21st got one boat out, which sunk immediately. I then got my boat ready, in case his second boat sank alongside. He then got his boat out, and they all got into her, and at 10 AM came on board my vessel in safety. All the men were completely exhausted, and some of them badly frost-bitten. The crew consisted of eight, all told.

LONDON, Jan 15—The Idalis (?, probably the Ida Lily), of Bath, has been wrecked on the Irish coast.

PLYMOUTH, Dec 29—The Hamburg American steamship Thuringia, from New York 20th, arrived here to-day, encountered severe weather; had strong northwesterly gales from 10 PM on the 24th to 11 PM on the 25th. In lat 48 49, long 35 26, encountered a terrific hurricane, seas breaking constantly over the ship, doing a great deal of damage; stokehole, bunkers and spardeck several times dangerously filled with water.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec 26—The Ortodoxia, Millosovich, from New York, which arrived here on the 23d inst, besides the loss of bulwarks and one man overboard, had rudder wheel broken and boats, stanchions, covering board and sails carried away, and had jettisoned cargo.

Dec 25, the J Steele, Bossance, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, which put in here to-day with loss of bulwarks, &c, is leaking, and has cargo shifted.

Dec 27, the Sparkle, Tovey, arrived here from New York; has lost boats.

ROTTERDAM, Dec 17—The Blue Nose, from New York for this place, reported Dec 25 as ashore near Helvoet, is full of water and will become a wreck, but part of her cargo of petroleum will be saved; the crew were also saved Men were engaged in taking some of the casks of petroleum from the vessel to that place.

SUNDERLAND, Dec 27—The Retriever ship, of Shields, from Pensacola, timber, which took the ground yesterday while entering the South Dock, still lies in the same position, with several feet of water in her hold. A number of hands have been engaged to lighten her, and she is greatly in the way of the navigation of the south entrance.

29th—The ship Retriever has been floated, and was got into the dock entrance this afternoon.

Miscellaneous.

We are under obligations to the purser of the steamship Missouri, from Havana and Nassau, which arrived 12th, for the prompt delivery of our files, despatches, &c.

Purser J R Vandusen, of the steamship Tybee, from St Domingo City, &c, has our thanks for favors.

Purser Herman H Trost, of the steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall via Kingston, Ja, has our thanks for his attentions.

SHIP FLEETFORD, Stover, from New York for San Francisco, put into Callao Dec 7 for water and medicines, part of the crew being sick. She proceeded on her voyage 8th.

BRIG F J MERRYMAN, Lecraw, of and from New York for St John, NB, before reported damaged, has been surveyed at Eastport. The brig has been ordered to have new keel, to be recaulked, a new suit of copper, new rudder iron and other repairs, which will put her in good order to retain her class as before.

COTTON EXPORTS—Messrs Brigham, Holst & Co cleared the British ship Cynosure, Capt Costello, for Liverpool, yesterday, with a cargo of 4,545 bales upland cotton, weighing 2,142,562 pounds, valued at $405,123 55. Also, T L Kinsey & Co, cleared the Spanish brig Flor de Maria, for Antwerp, with a cargo of 360 bales upland cotton, weighing 170,334 pounds, valued at $32,502. T B Marshall & Bro cleared the bark Samuel Larrabee, Capt Thomson, for Bremen, with a cargo of 3,471 bales upland cotton, weighing 1,637,477 pounds, valued at $259,960 50. Wilmer & Fullarton cleared North German bark Tuisko, Capt Von Thalen, for Bremen, with 1,990 bales upland cotton, weighing 948,281 pounds, valued at $180,071 04, and 35 bags sea island, weighing 12,128 pounds, valued at $16,488 40.—Savannah Adv., Jan. 10.

Spoken.

Ship Senora, Lewis, from New York for San Francisco, Nov 25, lat 17 20 S, lon 34 30 W.

Ship Surprise, from New York for Shanghae, Nov 24, lat 23 39 N, lon 25 38 W.

Ship Fontenaye, from Manila for New York, Nov 25, lat 21 S, lon 1 W.

Ship Loretta Fish, Carney, from Cardiff for Callao, Dec 1, lat 19 S, lon 35 40.

Ship Sea Serpent, White, from New York for San Francisco, Dec 4, lat 26 47 N, lon 39 05 W.

Ship Walkington (reported Am ?), from Cardiff, Dec 3, lat 13 30 S, lon 32 20 W.

Ship J H Stetson, from Rio Janeiro for Akyab, Oct 27, lat 3 S, lon 93 E.

Ship Endeavor, Warland, from Shanghae for New York, Nov 19, lat 25 S, lon 5 E.

Ship Brooking, from Li