WASHINGTON.

A Tea and Coffee Party in the Senate.

Railroad Filibustering in the House.

THE QUESTION OF THE TWO RINGS.

The Recommended Removal of Comptroller Hulburd.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1872.

The House Filibustering.

The day was spent in the House filibustering over the Depot bill. Mr. Starkweather persisted in his determination not to allow amendments to be offered, and insisted upon the passage of the bill as reported. Mr. Dawes said the people of the district had asked for this ground for a grand public park only a short time ago, and now came asking for it for a depot site for a railroad. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, gave notice that he would filibuster until the end of time before the bill should pass under the crack of the whip of an insolent majority. So the day was spent in calling the roll, with occasional attempts at compromise. It has now become a matter of endurance. Both sides seem to be determined to carry their point, which, after days of wrangling and contention, will probably end in the passage of the bill and the loss of much valuable time.

Tea and Coffee Duty in the Senate.

No business was transacted in the Senate to-day, as nearly the whole time was devoted to the discussion of the House bill to repeal the duty on tea and coffee, the regular tariff bill from the Finance Committee being laid aside for that purpose. Senator Sherman said that the trade in tea and coffee would be paralyzed by the uncertainty that hung out their release from taxation, and that the question should at once be settled. Trumbull, Morton, Hamlin and others did not want the tax on tea and coffee removed unless salt, coal, &c., were included in the free list. An amendment to the bill, offered by Mr. Trumbull, to release salt from taxation, was rejected by a vote of 17 to 29, and one relating coal, offered by Mr. Hamlin, was rejected by a vote of 17 to 25. The general tone of the discussion indicated that tea and coffee will not be released from taxation.

Comptroller Hulburd's Removal Recommended in the House.

Considerable excitement was created in the House to-day by a resolution offered by Mr. Hooper, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, recommending the removal of Mr. Hulburd from the position of Comptroller of the Currency. The committee have been engaged for a long time in the investigation of charges brought against the Comptroller by Mr. Merriam, a member of the committee. Mr. Merriam opposed Mr. Hulburd's reappointment in February, and, failing to defeat it, has been very active in promoting this inquiry. The testimony is very voluminous, and it will not be printed for some days; but the principal points developed by the examination have already appeared in the HERALD. Mr. Hulburd's connection with Mr. Callender in the Ocean Bank matter was one of the ventilated charges, but the acceptance of a horse and carriage from the national bank people in New York and the allowance of $3,000 to a national bank examiner as expenses to Washington are the charges which influenced the action of the committee. Hulburd has had strong friends and active enemies in the committee and out of it, and he declares that the whole matter is a conspiracy against him, growing out of old business enmities, and demands to be heard in exculpation of his conduct. Mr. Dawes asked the question in the House whether he had an opportunity to be heard in his defence before the committee, and was answered in the negative. This the more moderate men in the committee, even of those who see strong evidences of misconduct in the testimony adduced, seemed to think should be accorded to him. An effort was made in the committee to recommend to the President the necessity of Hubburd's removal, but a more moderate course was adopted and the recommendation made to the House instead. Such is the pressure brought to bear against him, and the weight of the testimony itself is of such a character, that it is not believed the President can resist the recommendation of the committee, especially if the House sanctions the resolution.

The President, Pinchback and Louisiana.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback had an interview of an hour with the President to-day with regard to the political situation in Louisiana. He told the President he had no demands to make, but simply desired to offer some suggestions which he thought would lead to the complete union and success of the republican party in Louisiana. The President was very cordial, and assured Mr. Pinchback that he did not desire to interfere with the local politics of a State, nor would he permit the federal officials to do so. He thought they could settle their own difficulties, and no matter who succeeded, as long as they were the representatives of the republican party they had his endorsement and sympathy. Governor Pinchback appears to be satisfied with the result of his mission, and will leave here for New York to-morrow night.

The New Orleans Surveyorship.

The delegation of New Orleans colored politicians here in the interest of State Senator J. H. Ingraham have no better prospect of getting Presidential sympathy than Warmoth or Pinchback. They have represented that the perpetuity of the republican party in Louisiana depends upon the withdrawal of the nomination of Parker as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans and the appointment of Ingraham. The President yesterday positively declined to withdraw Parker's nomination, but said he would if General Butler, who is Parker's brother-in-law, would recommend it. So the case stands to-night, and the delegation will return home to-morrow, leaving the matter in the charge of Senator Kellogg. If Parker is confirmed the colored element will construe the President's action as defying their influence, and an acknowledgment that the Custom House ring alone controls the federal patronage of the State of Louisiana.

National Bank Resources and Liabilities.

The official abstracts of reports made to the Comptroller of Currency showing the condition of the national banks in the United States at the close of business, 27th ult., exhibits the following items:—Resources—Loans and discounts, $838,696,515; United States bonds, $407,597,250; due from redeeming and reserve agents, $89,428,704; due from banks and bankers, $50,540,252; cash items, $12,071,542; exchanges for clearing house, $93,154,320; bills of banks, $15,539,594; specie, $25,444,765; legal tenders, $94,761,537; clearing house certificates, $16,195,000; three per cents, $5,740,000. Liabilities—Capital, $463,789,834; profits, $146,919,261; bank notes outstanding, $323,155,610; deposits, $604,521,015; due to banks, $167,621,124; aggregate, $1,717,340,181.

Interviewing the Japs.

Hon. B. G. Northrup, of Connecticut, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Peter Parker, of Washington, had a long interview with the Japanese Embassy to-day. Iwakura asked Mr. Northrup many questions as to the condition and influence of education in America and the different countries of Europe. Mr. Northrup has not as yet accepted the proposed appointment, as has been erroneously reported. He holds the question under consideration, and will not in any event resign his present position for a year to come.

Railway Transportation.

The Committee on Commerce of the House, at its session this morning, appointed Messrs. Conger, Negley, Townsend and Sheldon the sub-committee to investigate the alleged abuses into the transportation of oil by the Southern Improvement Company.

A Military Tour of Fighting Japs.

General Yamada, Colonel Hasnada and Tomniaga, interpreter of the Japanese Embassy, accompanied by General A. J. Alexander, have gone North on an inspection tour of the forts and arsenals. They will to-morrow visit the harbor fortifications about New York and subsequently the torpedo station at Willett's Point; visit the West Point Military Academy and the Springfield arsenal.

Presidential Nominations.

The President sent to the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—

Joseph Nimmo, to be Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats; Thomas H. Streets, to be assistant surgeon in the navy.

Postmasters—Henry C. Smith, at Pomeroy, Ohio; John Sharp, at Oregon, Ill.; William Rowland, Saginaw, Mich.

To Territorial Judges.

The Attorney General to-day issued a circular to Territorial Judges, calling attention to representations made to him that some of them live outside of their respective districts, and informs them that it is a violation of law, and they must reside within their district, and not leave it, except upon leave granted by the Attorney General.

St. Louis Harbor.

Hons. F. P. Blair, G. A. Finckelnburg, J. B. Hay and Erastus Wells appeared before the Committee on Commerce to-day to urge that an appropriation be made for the harbors of St. Louis and Alton and on the Mississippi River, between Alton and the mouth of the Ohio River, as recommended by the Board of Engineers in their report recently submitted to Congress.

Lighthouse Appropriations.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning had under consideration the lighthouse appropriations, and heard the argument of Mr. Biggs, of Delaware, in favor of lighthouses on that coast. The Signal Service appropriation will be considered Thursday.

The Free List.

The Ways and Means Committee further discussed the free list, but did nothing important.

Comptroller Hulburd's Case.

The Banking and Currency Committee have ended the examination of the Comptroller of the Currency, and will shortly report to the House, probably by a simple resolution.

The Custom House Inquiry.

The New York Custom House Investigating Committee examined General Palmer at length to-day on political matters as connected with ex-Collector Murphy.

FRENCH ARMS INVESTIGATION.

Senators Patterson and Sumner Before the Senate Committee.

SUMNER'S FORMAL PROTEST.

He Declines To Be Interrogated, Sworn or Examined.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1872.

The Senate Arms Committee to-day examined Senator Patterson, who, when he was asked when he first received any information in relation to the sale of arms which the committee was instructed to investigate, said, a year ago the Marquis de Chambrun came to him stating that he wished to consult with him as a member of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. Chambrun remarked that the French Consul at New York was in some way mixed up with the transactions, and that he was anxious to get the facts, which could only be learned by an examination of the books of Ordnance at the Treasury Department. As a French subject he had no right to ask to see the books, but he (Patterson), being a member of the Retrenchment Committee, could assist him in obtaining the information. He said he feared that certain subordinates in the War Department would be found implicated in the transactions in connection with the sale of arms. Accordingly the witness saw the Secretary of the Treasury, and stated to him his conversation with Chambrun. The Secretary thought there had been no fraud in any of the transactions; no violation of the neutrality laws and treaty stipulations in the sales of arms, adding that it would take some time to make an examination of the books, and he did not care to be put to the trouble of doing so. The matter here dropped.

In answer to a question by Senator Hamlin the witness said that Chambrun stated that three or four million dollars had dropped between the American and French governments; the substance of Chambrun's charge was that the French government had not realized the full benefit of the expenditure, and that he was anxious to get the facts to aid in the examination into the

CONDUCT OF THE FRENCH CONSUL;

the next conversation he had with Chambrun was during the executive session of the Senate, when he said the French government was investigating into the conduct of the French Consul at New York and taking testimony, and therefore he wanted an account of the transactions from beginning to end; Chambrun gave him the names of parties who might possibly be mixed up in these transactions, mentioning Remington and General Ingalls, and then stated in a general way that he thought parties connected with the Ordnance Bureau may have been in collusion; Chambrun did not then state more fully than this the grounds on which he based his assertion; the witness was busy at the time in considering the Treaty of Washington, which was before the Committee on Foreign Relations; nothing more was said to him; last fall or at the beginning of the present session of Congress Chambrun again called upon him and gave him the

NAMES OF OTHER PARTIES AS IMPLICATED

in the sale of arms—namely, C. K. Garrison and John Hoey, the latter having a residence at Long Branch; Chambrun further informed him that Consul Place had been removed from his Consulate, on account of his alleged connection with frauds in purchase of arms, and had had a trial in France; he believed if all the facts had been brought to light it would have relieved Place.

The witness could not say that Chambrun had showed anxiety that Place should be acquitted, but he manifested interest for him as a personal friend; Chambrun stated in one of the conversations that the French government had entered into a contract with Garrison to furnish fifty batteries, one of the conditions of which was, that they should be delivered within a certain time, and if not so delivered the contract was to be void; Garrison was not able to deliver the batteries, and therefore the French government, as the war had ceased, refused to take them;

GENERAL INGALLS CAME TO WASHINGTON

in the interest of Garrison, and went to the French Legation and endeavored to exert his influence with the French Minister to induce him to advise his government to take these batteries; Chambrun said to the witness that this was in opposition to the advice which he, as counsel for the French Legation, had given, and he was surprised to learn the French government took the batteries and paid $1,200,000 for them, although they were not delivered according to the terms of the contract; at one of these interviews Chambrun showed witness a copy of the letter from Remington to Lecesne, of the Commission of Arms at Tours, which appeared in the preamble to Mr. Sumner's resolution; Chambrun expressed a wish that he (Mr. Patterson) should introduce a resolution to have the subject investigated, which Mr. Patterson declined doing, on the ground that he was no longer a member of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, and that his motives had been misunderstood, if not misrepresented, in the investigation he had heretofore made as a matter of duty; he did not care to volunteer these investigations; and besides he thought, as a friend of the administration, that if subordinates were involved in improper transactions he should state the facts to

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF WAR,

and let them make an investigation; the witness subsequently spoke to Senator Morton, stating as fully as he could what had been related to him by M. de Chambrun, and gave to him the substance of the letter and asked him whether he should not lay it before the President; he (Mr. Morton) coincided in his judgment; M. de Chambrun gave him a copy of the letter; the President expressed a good deal of surprise when the letter was shown to him, and said he did not think it would turn out that there was any fraud in the sale of arms, and expressed his anxiety to have the matter investigated, saying if any persons were shown to be implicated in fraudulent transactions they should be brought to punishment; the President thought the witness should say so to the Secretary of War; he did so; the Secretary manifested a good deal of feeling, and said the whole business had been transacted with great propriety, and every transaction connected with the sale of arms was a matter of record, and that he would have it investigated and make a report to Congress; the witness said he thought it would be well to see the Marquis de Chambrun, and hear from his own lips what he had said to him; witness thought this was on the Friday or Saturday before the holidays.

HOW THE SUBJECT GREW IN IMPORTANCE.

On Sunday morning he received a note from the Secretary of War stating that he would be engaged on Monday, but would like to see him on Tuesday; it was then too late for the witness to see the Marquis, and he went to his home in New Hampshire; when he returned he asked M. de Chambrun about his interview with the Secretary of War, when M. de Chambrun said the Secretary's answer with reference to Remington's letter did not meet the case; the witness thought the Marquis de Chambrun communicated the contents of the letter of the Secretary of War in a general way.

WHERE DID SUMNER GET IT?

Mr. Patterson was asked whether he furnished a copy of the letter from Remington to Lecesne to Senator Sumner. He replied no, nor did he know where Mr. Sumner got it; neither did he ever have a letter from the Secretary of War to Secretary Fish; he did not see a copy of it in the hands of Chambrun, but only got from him a statement of its contents; the witness did not know from whom Mr. Sumner obtained a copy of the cable telegram about the War Contract Committee having passed a certain resolution, nor did he know how Chambrun obtained a copy; he had no knowledge of any American citizen or government official who had directly or indirectly received any of the money in the purchase of arms; all he knew was what had been obtained from Chambrun; the whole object of Chambrun seemed to be to investigate the whole subject, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any money had been improperly received by government officials or other parties; the witness had known Chambrun since 1867, and had been on pretty familiar terms with him; he understood that Chambrun was engaged in the prosecution of claims of French citizens against the government; he understood from Chambrun that it was his opinion that if the whole matter about these arms was ferreted out and brought to light it would appear that

CERTAIN AMERICANS WERE FRAUDULENTLY CONNECTED

with the sale of arms, and that it would be found that Consul Place was not the only sinner, and therefore he was anxious to get all the facts to be used on the trial.

The witness did not understand that Place had been convicted; Chambrun said he had no desire to have the matter investigated for the purpose of bringing anything against this government or any parties, but that the facts should be obtained for the purposes of his own government in connection with the trial. In answer to a question from Senator Schurz the witness said he had known Chambrun for a long time, and that he is an intelligent and high-minded man, and that the Secretary of War was anxious if there were anything wrong in the sale of arms to bring it to light; the Secretary did not make a report; the witness did not have frequent conversations with Mr. Sumner on the subject of investigation.

SENATOR SUMNER'S WRITTEN PROTEST.

Senator Sumner appeared before the committee. He refused to testify and asked leave to read a protest, which the committee granted. Mr. Sumner then read as follows:—

"Personally I object to no examination. Willingly would I submit to the most searching scrutiny, not only in the present case, but in all my public life. There is not an act, letter or conversation at any time which I would save from investigation. I make this remark because I would not have this protest open to the suspicion that there is anything I desire to conceal or any examination I would avoid. But appearing before the committee on an invitation which is in the nature of a summons to testify in the investigation, originally moved by me, into the sale of arms to France, I am obliged to consider my duty as a Senator. Personal inclinations, whatever they may be, cannot be my guide. I must do what belongs to a Senator under the circumstances of the case. Before answering any questions I am constrained to

CONSIDER THE COMPETENCY OF THE COMMITTEE

which has summoned me. It is of less importance what these questions may be, although there are certain obvious limitations to which I will allude at the outset. The examination of a Senator by a committee of the Senate on a matter outside of the Senate and not connected with his public duty is sustained by precedents, as when Mr. Seward and Mr. Wilson were examined with reference to the expedition of John Brown, but any examination with regard to his public conduct, and especially with regard to a matter which he has left it his duty to lay before the Senate in the discharge of his public duties, is of very doubtful propriety. In his public conduct a Senator acts on his responsibility under the sanction of an oath, and the constitution declares that for any speech or debate he shall not be questioned in any other place. This prohibition, while not preventing questions of a certain character, must limit the inquiry, but the law steps forward with its own requirements, according to which it is plain that

A SENATOR CANNOT BE INTERROGATED,

first, in regard to his conferences with other Senators on public business, and secondly, with regard to witnesses who have confidentially communicated with him."

Senator Sumner then quotes Greenleaf on Evidence, and says the rule is equally imperative with regard to witnesses who have confidentially communicated with a Senator.

After again quoting from the same authority he continues as follows:—"I am led to make these remarks and adduce these authorities because, perusing the testimony of Mr. Schurz, I find that he was interrogated on these very matters, and since I, too, am summoned as a witness I desire to put on record my sense of the impropriety of such questions. It is important that they should not become a precedent. And here again I declare that I have nothing to conceal, nothing that I would not willingly give to the world under any examination and cross-examination; but I am unwilling to aid in the overthrow of a rule of law which stands in unquestionable grounds of public policy. Especially is it important in the Senate, where, without such protection, a tyrannical majority might deter a minority from originating unwelcome inquiries. From these preliminary remarks I proceed to consider the competency of the present committee.

SUMNER VEHEMENTLY PROTESTS.

Requested as a Senator to appear before you, I deem it my duty to protest against the formation and constitution of the committee as contrary to the unquestionable requirements of parliamentary law, and I ask the committee to receive this protest as my answer to their letter of invitation. I make this the more readily because in my speech in the Senate February 28, 1872, I have set forth what moved me to the inquiry, being grounds of suspicion which, in my judgment, rendered the most searching inquiry by a committee friendly to inquiry absolutely necessary. The general parliamentary rule in the appointment of special committees requires that they should be organized so as to promote the business or inquiry for which the committee is created. This requirement is according to obvious reason, and is sustained by parliamentary authorities. In familiar language a proposition is committed to its friends and not to its enemies. In illustration of this rule we are told that members who have spoken directly against what is called 'the body of the bill,' meaning, of course, the substance of the inquiry, are not expected to serve on the committee, but should they be so nominated to decline. Their presence on the committee is not unlike participation in a trial by a judge or juryman interested in the result. Very little reflection shows how natural is the rule as an instrument of justice. The friends of a measure or the promoters of an inquiry, though in the majority, as a committee can do no more than adduce evidence that exists, so that the business cannot suffer through them, while those unfriendly to a measure or hostile to an inquiry may, from lukewarmness or neglect or possible prejudice, fail to present the proper evidence or recognize its just value, so that business will suffer. In legislation, plainly,

THOSE WHO BELIEVE AN INQUIRY NECESSARY

are the most proper persons to conduct it, and, being so, they are selected by parliamentary law. This rule may be traced in the history of Parliaments anterior to the settlement of our country. The ancient statement was simply that 'those against the bill should not be on the committee.' The meaning of the rule may be seen in the cases which have occurred in the House of Commons as far back as December 4, 1584, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on the commitment of a bill relating to misdemeanors. The entry mentions that it was given to a certain member, and then says, 'and Mr. Sargent Harris to be exempted out of the committee because he spoke against the body of the bill.' In other words, a speech against a measure disqualified the learned member, so that, according to the 'expressive words, he was exempted out of the committee.'"

Mr. Sumner cited several cases to show that "those against the bill should not be on the committee."

GOING BACK TO OLD TIMES.

In referring to a bill affecting the city of London, which came up November 11, 1601, the question was, if the members for London known to be against the bill could be of the committee, and when the speaker put the vote he said, "All that will have a man that hath been against the body of the bill to be a committee let them show their opinions by saying, 'Yea,'" and no one said "Yea." "All that will not, say 'No,'" and all said "No." Parliamentary law up to the creation of committees always seeks those who care for the inquiry and believe that there is occasion for it. One against the inquiry or believing that there is no occasion for it is repudiated by this rule so just and benign, and also so venerable with years. Mr. Jefferson adds other words of his own, "and when any member who is against the bill hears himself named of its committee he ought to ask to be excused." This is the language of our Manual, declaring the duty of a member who hears himself named of a committee on a bill he is against. Of course the general rule is applicable to any other matter referred to a committee. Any one disposed to neglect the rules will find

A WARNING FROM MR. JEFFERSON.

In his opening chapter he quotes these words from the famous Speaker Onslow, "That these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority, and that they were in many instances a shelter and a protection to the minority against the attempts of power." Mr. Jefferson follows this quotation by declaring the forms and rules of proceedings to be the only weapons by which the minority can defend themselves, and by which the weaker party can be protected from those irregularities and abuses which the forms were intended to check, and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities." This is the parliamentary rule which forbids a person unfriendly to the business of the committee from serving on the committee—one of those inhibitions by which the public business is promoted, and especially by which the minority is shielded against the wantonness of power.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE MAKES IT EASY

to apply what has been said to several of this committee, unless the law, as illustrated by ancient cases and adopted by Mr. Jefferson, is entirely neglected; unless the rule so frequently enunciated is set at defiance or treated as a sham. There are at least three serving on the committee in violation of parliamentary law. In undertaking to serve they were undoubtedly oblivious to the time-honored requirement or did not appreciate its stringency. Not only every Senator, but the whole country has an immeasurable interest in the preservation of these rules, by which what Mr. Jefferson justly calls "the wantonness of power" is restrained and minorities are protected against majorities. Any shock, to them, as in the present case, becomes a precedent

BY WHICH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE SUFFER.

As a Senator, appearing before this committee, I deem it my duty to file this protest in the sincere hope that whatever may be the result of the present inquiry, the open violation of parliamentary law in the formation and constitution of the committee will not be permitted to become a precedent hereafter. When law is sacrificed individuals may for a moment triumph, but it is at the loss of a great safeguard for the good of all. CHARLES SUMNER.

Mr. SUMNER offered to file with his protest a copy of his speech in the Senate.

Senator HAMLIN then said he would administer the oath to Mr. Sumner, when Mr. Sumner said he declined to take it.

Senator CARPENTER moved the protest be filed, and also that Mr. Sumner be subpœnaed to appear here to-morrow at half-past ten, which motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Richardson was then examined in relation to the purchase of arms and his interest in the same.

FIRE IN PORT LEYDEN.

PORT LEYDEN, N. Y., March 26, 1872.

A destructive fire occurred in this village last night, destroying the Sylvester block and contents. The loss is $24,000, and is insured for $13,000. Rigg's block was also consumed. Loss, $12,000; insured for $8,000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	5 53	Moon rises....eve	9 20
Sun sets	6 19	High water, morn	10 02

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF MARCH AND APRIL.

Steamer.	*Sails.*	*Destination.*	*Office.*
Minnesota	Mar 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Limerick	Mar 28	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Atlantic	Mar 30	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
City of London	Mar 30	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Iowa	Mar 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	Apl 3	Liverpool	39 Broadway.
City of Baltim're	Apl 4	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Baltic	Apl 6	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Pereire	Apl 6	Havre	58 Broadway.
Anglia	Apl 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Montreal	Apl 6	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Republic	Apl 13	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Trinacria	Apl 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
St. Laurent	Apl 20	Havre	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 26, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship Europa (Br), Campbell, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.
Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Wm P Clyde, Drew, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Washington & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Tillie, Deering, Boston—C H Mallory & Co.
Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston—H P Dimock.
Bark Yankee (NG), Klugenberg, Rio Janeiro via Richmond—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Trait d'Union (Br), Ballou, Port au Prince—R Murray, Jr.
Bark Carlton, Macartin, Matanzas—Brett, Son & Co.
Brig Gem, Neal, Barbados—D Trowbridge & Co.
Brig Louisa Price (Hay), Wilson, Cape Hayti—R Murray, Jr.
Brig Hiram Abiff, Tibbits, Havana—Miller & Houghton.
Brig C M Goodrich, Look, Cardenas—Miller & Houghton.
Schr Dauntless, Coombs, Barbados—Miller & Houghton.
Schr Ignita, Smith, Jacksonville—W Ray.
Schr Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Wilmington, NC—W K Hinman & Co.
Schr Isle of Pines, Scull, Yorktown, Va—Overton & Hawkins.
Schr Addie Ryerson, Pike, Boston—Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, Providence—Rackett & Bro.
Schr Thos J Owen, Simpson, Bridgeport—Waydell & Co.
Schr O C Acken, Mead, Stamford.
Steamer E C Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.
Steamer S C Walker, Sherein, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Spain (Br), Grace, Liverpool March 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse and 478 passengers, to F W J Hurst. Had strong westerly winds throughout. March 20, lat 43 57, lon 44 26, passed bark Harriet Scott, from Galveston, bound east; 23d, lat 41 40, lon 60, steamship Columbia, hence for Glasgow; 25th, 300 miles east of Sandy Hook, steamship Italy, hence for Liverpool; same time, bark Sverige (Swe), from Table Bay, CGH, for Boston.

Steamship America (NG), Bussius, Bremen March 2, Southampton 7th, via Halifax 22d, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co; had strong westerly gales the whole passage; 18th had a hurricane coming from all points of the compass, with a fearful sea, and since leaving Halifax had had very bad weather.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah March 23, with mdse and passengers, to R Lowden.

Ship Early Morn (Br), Fursman, Hong Kong, Dec 5, with mdse, to A A Low Bros. Passed Angier Dec 19, Cape of Good Hope Jan 27, St Helena Feb 9; crossed the Equator Feb 26, in lon 36; had fine weather up to lat 32, from thence strong NE and NW gales; has been 10 days north of Hatteras. March 16, lat 32 56, lon 71 50, passed a vessel's spars, with yards attached, apparently but a short time in the water, as they were newly varnished.

Ship American Congress, Ghiselin, London and Isle of Wight Jan 10, with mdse, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Took the southern passage, and was 40 days to lat 30 N, lon 20 W, with heavy westerly gales; thence to lat 34, lon 72, had light, variable winds and calms; from thence 8 days.

Ship Webster, Norris, London Dec 21, with mdse to Spofford Bros & Co. The Webster is anchored outside the bar.

Bark Resolute (Br), Stephens, Messina 66 days, with fruit to order—vessel to J F Bulbe. Passed Gibraltar Feb 1; took the southern passage and had strong, variable gales; has been 11 days west of Bermuda; Feb 27, lat 22, lon 37, spoke schr Fred Smith, hence for Barbadoes.

Bark Esploratore (Ital), Longobardo, Trieste, 160 days, with mdse to Dutilh and Co, vessel to A P Agresta; passed Gibraltar Dec 27, took the southern passage, and had strong W and NW gales throughout; lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, &c; has been 75 days W of Bermuda; March 9, lat 29 54, lon 73 36, spoke schr Hanna (Rus), steering E N E.

Bark Glide (of Salem), Williams, Zanzibar Nov 13, with mdse to master. Is bound to Boston; came in for a harbor. Cleared the south end of the island Nov 8, rounded Cape of Good Hope Dec 27, and crossed the Equator Jan 28 in lon 24 25, where were becalmed 9 days; March 2, lat 34 51, lon 70 15, experienced a severe gale from SW to NW, barometer 29.08; it blew hardest from W to WNW, with a heavy cross sea; vessel under goosewing maintopsail and half of mizzen staysail, putting her lee rail even with the water, keeping the decks flooded; shipped two heavy seas, and started bulwarks and forward and after house; had a continual succession of hard gales since Feb 15; March 11, on the northern edge of the Gulf Stream, passed a large lot of wrecked stuff; 24th, 90 miles ESE of Sandy Hook, saw a large bark bnoy; 25th, took a pilot from boat W H Aspinwall, No 21; Feb 14, lat 24 50, lon 66 04, passed schr Eothen, hence for Jacmel; March 7, lat 34 07, lon 68 38, schr Chas C Warren, hence for St Kitts.

Bark Queen (Nor), Espeland, Zaza 20 days, with sugar to master. Was 10 days north of Hatteras, with strong NE and NW gales.

Bark Anna (Swed), Hansson, Matanzas, 15 days, with sugar, to H H Swift & Co—vessel to master. Has been 8 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NW gales. The Anna is anchored in the lower bay.

Bark Jane Adeline (of Portland), Hutchinson, Havana, March 5, with sugar to Ponvert & Co; vessel to Jas Henry. Had fine weather up to 10th inst, on which day passed Hatteras, and has since had a succession of heavy gales; were driven across the Gulf twice; 12th inst, when lying to in the Gulf Stream, Stephen Bradley, second officer, was washed overboard and drowned; lat 39, lon 72, encountered a terrific gale from WNW, with very cold weather, covering the vessel almost completely with ice.

Brig Harry, Brown, Messina 74 days, with fruit to John E Devlin & Co; vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Passed Gibraltar Jan 30; had light winds and calms to Bermuda; from thence 14 days, with heavy W and NW gales. March 15, lat 29 40, lon 64 35, spoke bark Golconda (Br), from Melbourne for Boston, 87 days out.

Brig Foam (Br), Jenkins, Palermo, 80 days, with fruit to order—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Jan 30; took the middle passage, and had strong variable gales; lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, &c; has been 12 days W of Bermuda; March 14, lat 29 23, lon 65, spoke bark Golconda (Br), from Melbourne for Boston.

Brig Racer (Br) Spink, Palermo, 75 days, with fruit to Morton, Bliss & Co—vessel to S L Merchant & Co. Passed Gibralter January 31; took the Southern passage and had light winds and calms up to Bermuda; from thence 14 days with heavy W and NW gales.

Brig Vigilent (Swe), Lund, Santos via Lisbon 75 days, with coffee to E Caylus, de Ruyter & Co. Had fine weather to lat 28, lon 66; from thence 45 days, with heavy W and NW gales; carried away mainstay.

Brig Annie Gardner (of Castine), Gardner, Demerara, 20 days, with sugar, to John M Smith, Son & Co—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 3 days north of Hatteras, with fresh NE and NW gales; 9th inst., lat 35, lon 69, spoke schr E M Sawyer, hence for Baracoa.

Brig Roseway (Br), McFarland, Cienfuegos 17 days, with sugar to Rubira & Co; vessel to L F Brigham. Was 10 days north of Hatteras, with heavy head gales.

Brig Leander (Br), Caron, Matanzas 15 days, with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co. Was 6 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NE and NW gales; on the second day out the vessel sprung aleak, and has been making water at the rate of 14 inches per day ever since.

Brig Joshua King (Br), Smith, Matanzas, 11 days, with molasses to order—vessel to P J Nevius & Son. Had strong N and NW winds the entire passage.

Schr T S McLellan (of Brunswick, Me), Farr, Mayaguez, PR, 24 days, with sugar, &c, to H Trowbridge's Sons; vessel to H W Loud & Co. Had fresh head gales; was 12 days north of Hatteras. 12th inst, lat 32, lon 73, spoke bark J E Holbrook, hence for Havana.

Schr W H Jones, Jones, Fernandina 17 days, with lumber to A Abbott.

Schr Henry Jones, Jones, Brunswick, Ga, 7 days, with lumber to Geo Gilchrist; vessel to H W Loud & Co.

Schr Maxson Rogers, Jackson, Virginia.

Schr Lark, Guptill, Calais for Philadelphia. Put in for a harbor.

Schr S G Hart, Ellis, New Bedford for Philadelphia. Put in for a harbor.

The bark Hakon Jarle, which arrived 25th from London, is consigned to S L Merchant & Co (and not as before stated).

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston for New York, with mdse, to H P Dimock.

Brig Raven, Chapman, Windsor, NS, for New York, with plaster to order.

Schr White Star (Br), Raynor, St John, NB, for New York, 26 days, with lumber to P I Nevius & Son.

Schr Pampero, Tuttle, St John, NB, for New York, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Calvin, Clark, Musquash, NB, for New York, 14 days, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Martha A, Thomas, St Andrews, NB, for New York, with lumber to Boardman & Co.

Schr Addie Ryerson, Pike, Providence for New York, in ballast, to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr John Randolph, Smith, Wareham for New York, with nails to order.

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

Schr James Satterthwaite, Jarvis, Providence for Port Johnson.

Schr H Crowley, Crowley, Calais for New York, with lumber to order.

Schr Clara Davidson, Davidson, New London for New York.

Schr Delia Hopkins, Barnard, Portland for New York, with headings to order.

Schr Charles E Smith, Manson, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr Ida L Howard, Clark, Calais for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Ada Stimpson, Robbins, Portland for New York, with headings to order.

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

Schr Ida Hudson, Ray, Portland for New York, with lumber to order.

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

Schr Budabedec, Rowe, Rockland for New York, with lime to master.

Schr Nevada, Davis, Portland for New York, with lumber to order.

Schr Nellie C Payne, Payne, Vinalhaven for New York, with stone to order.

Schr P C Babcock, Johnson, Boston for New York.
Schr J B Anderson, Davis, Providence for New York.
Schr J W Wooley, Jones, Boston for New York.
Schr F Kindberg, Thomas, Providence for New York.
Schr J Freeman, Jones, Providence for New York.
Schr Benj English, Keily, New London for New York.
Schr Kate Kallahan, Avery, New London for New York.
Schr Anthony Burton, Allen, Providence for New York.
Schr Amelia, Mott, Huntington for New York.
Schr J Foreman, Carpenter, Providence for New York
Schr Wm Tice, Tice, Bristol for Philadelphia.
Schr Emma Bacon, Sammis, Fall River for Baltimore.
Schr Mary Weaver, Weaver, Providence for New York.
Schr James M Bayles, Arnold, Providence for New York.
Schr James E Cahill, Hallock, New London for New York.
Schr Emerald, De Castro, Sag Harbor for New York.
Schr M R Carlisle, Crocker, Providence for New York.
Schr R J Bleecker, Carpenter, Stonington for New York.
Schr Elwood Doran, Jarvis, Providence for New York.
Schr Era, Thompson, New London for Alexandria.
Schr M E Wells, Wells, New Haven for New York.
Schr Edwin Stevens, Harding, Providence for New York.
Schr Ontario, Barber, Providence for New York.
Schr Sarah Purves, Brown, Providence for New York.
Schr Darius Edw, Jones, New Haven for New York.
Schr Marion Draper, Beebe, Providence for Baltimore.
Schr Silas McLoon, Spear, Newport for New York.
Schr Charlotte, Chase, New London for New York.
Schr Ann Dole, Eunice, Providence for New York.
Schr Josephine, Caswell, Narragansett Pier for New York.
Schr G M Tyler, Smith, Providence for New York.
Schr Marshal Perrin, Bennett, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Thomas Jefferson, Bloxom, Stamford for New York.
Schr Enterprise, Mott, Roslyn for New York.
Schr Ella Sammis, Huntington for New York.
Schr Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Hudson, Chase, Fall River for New York.
Schr Addie Murchie, Wasson, New Haven for New York.
Schr J F Barrenger, Conkling, New Haven for New York.
Schr W D Mangam, Chase, New Bedford for New York.
Steamer Doris, Young, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell.
Steamer Centipede, Willets, Boston for Philadelphia.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, New York for Boston.
Schr Vulcan, Perkins, New York for New Haven.
Steamer United States, Davis, New York for Fall River.

SAILED.

Steamships Virgo, for Savannah; Charleston, Charleston; W P Clyde, Richmond, &c; Isaac Bell, do.

Wind at sunset NE