THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

The Hostile Hosts Ready for the Battle To-Morrow.

Governor English's Democratic Horoscope.

Condition and Brightened Prospects of the Old Party.

PRINCIPLES LIVE FOREVER.

Dangerous Encroachments Upon Freedom by a Military Administration.

THE REPUBLICAN RALLY.

The Standard of Victory All Ready to Hoist.

PRACTICAL POLITICAL LESSONS.

NEW HAVEN, March 29, 1872.

The local democracy here have now been fully aroused, and there are indications that on Monday next, contrary to the expectations of everybody a few days ago, there will be the usual heavy majorities. The change has been largely the result of a fight over the nomination of a certain young Irish American—Mr. T. J. Fox—to the Legislature. This selection of the Convention gave almost universal dissatisfaction, and, bending to a storm of popular indignation, the leaders first induced Mr. Fox to withdraw, and then, though not without considerable difficulty, persuaded Governor English to again go before the public as a candidate. And Governor English's name has once more revived the enthusiasm of the unterrified. He has always been one of the most popular leaders of the party, and he is certain to be elected by a very handsome majority. Of course, this will also help greatly the prospects of the State ticket. It has always been hard work for the republicans to wipe out the heavy democratic vote of New Haven, and a little fuller majority this year than last may considerably derange their present confident calculations of a decisive victory.

Anxious to hear what so experienced and able and generally successful a democratic leader thought of the situation, I called upon Governor English this morning and had quite an interesting, though somewhat discursive and desultory, conversation with him upon both State and national politics.

"The republicans seem pretty certain of a victory this year," said your correspondent; "do you think they are sure to win, Governor?"

DEMOCRATIC HOPES OF VICTORY.

Governor ENGLISH—Very far from it. As the campaign goes on the democracy grows stronger and stronger, and I have every hope of our getting out a good, strong vote, and if we do we shall win. In New Haven our prospects have very greatly brightened within the past few days. A week ago there was so little apparent interest that we feared the people would overlook their political duty somewhat; but we have since had differences of opinion, which, in my opinion, have done us a great deal of good in the way of creating enthusiasm and excitement.

CORRESPONDENT—There are people who pretend to believe that if the democracy are defeated in the present election the party in Connecticut will fall to pieces.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ETERNAL.

Governor ENGLISH—In the first place, I have great hopes that we shall not be beaten. But if we should be, the party will remain as firm and compact as ever. The democratic party rests upon principles which will command support as long as our republican government exists and which are independent of temporary issues or the support or defection of individual politicians. Of course, like every other party, it has its ascending and descending periods. Its history is necessarily checkered with failure and defeat. But, in my opinion, it is now stronger here and all over the country than for several years, because the evils it specially attacks are more apparent to the great masses of the people.

CORRESPONDENT—Such as

CENTRALIZATION.

Governor ENGLISH—The constant tendency of the present administration to centralize the government, and make Washington the fountain of all political power. There are special acts of recent legislation which strike at the very life of republican liberty. For instance, a little while ago Congress—Congress, mind—granted Jay Cooke & Co. a charter for a life insurance company at Philadelphia. And recently there has been an attempt to found a National Bureau of Education, and all sorts of commissions have been either appointed or proposed to examine into matters which, according to the democratic theory of our American government, belongs purely to the States. The people of Connecticut will certainly oppose all such dangerous encroachments upon their freedom. The history of the State is a sufficient guarantee of the side which they will take on such matters. It was the first community in the history of the world to make the experiment of a written constitution, and repeatedly, in early times, it instructed its representatives to protest against any acts of Congress that claimed to exercise powers not specially conferred by the constitution. Indeed, so earnest has been the zeal of our people for freedom that, as you know, they have conferred very limited powers upon even the Governor of the State. You never can induce such a population as that to consent to the gradual consolidation of all power in Washington.

CORRESPONDENT—Then, looking at the mission of the democratic party as a permanent one, you think it will preserve its old organization?

Governor ENGLISH—Yes; because, as I have said before, it is founded on principles which are essential to the life of the republic. We adhere still to the teachings of Jefferson, and the influence of those doctrines can never die. Of course, many issues for which we have formerly contended are dead; the war has settled many things. Certain exaggerated views of sound political dogmas have been swept away. But the basis of the party is as firm as ever—the doctrine of local self-government and of the limitation of the powers of the federal Executive.

SINCERE IN ITS PROFESSIONS OF PROGRESS.

CORRESPONDENT—It is claimed that the party is not honest and sincere in adopting its platform for the present campaign.

Governor ENGLISH—That is, I think, a very grave misrepresentation of our position. In my judgment, so far as the issues alluded to are concerned, the bulk of the party has been thoroughly liberalized. The platform fairly and honestly and sincerely represents our convictions as a party at the present time.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

CORRESPONDENT—Is it probable that the democracy will get much support from the liberal republicans?

Governor ENGLISH—That is a matter about which I am still in doubt. No one can say positively whether that support will or will not be extended to us. I know one man, though, here in New Haven, who has always been a very stanch and firm republican, who says he will this year vote the democratic ticket, and I should think he would carry a certain amount of influence with him. How far that feeling is general I can't say.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE ELECTION.

CORRESPONDENT—Have you any idea of the effect a democratic victory would have on the Cincinnati Convention?

Governor ENGLISH—That Convention depends for success mainly upon the result of Monday's voting. If we win the liberal republicans all over the country will pluck up courage to come out boldly and cross the Rubicon. They will see that the masses of the people are opposed to Grant, and, certain of support, will venture to act up to their convictions. But if the republicans are successful I do not think the Cincinnati Convention will amount to much. The disaffected members of the democratic party will give up the contest and go back into their party lines. That is my opinion simply. I do not make that statement as a prediction.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

CORRESPONDENT—Opposition to Grant seems during the present canvass to have been a very prominent element of all the democratic speeches?

Governor ENGLISH—It is very natural that it should have been so. Dissatisfaction with the administration is general all over the country. The people are tired of military government. Grant is a soldier and not a statesman, and has the habit too strongly marked of saying "do this" and "do that." To civilians the tone of the present Executive is very unsatisfactory. And the democratic party, as every political party properly has the right to do, takes advantage of any such current of popular feeling, when it can do so without involving a sacrifice of principle.

CORRESPONDENT—Upon questions outside the personality of the Executive there does not seem to be a very wide difference of opinion between the two parties.

Governor ENGLISH—No, if you leave out of account the general tendency of the republican party to usurp the rights of local self-government. The other side-issues have been pretty well determined by public opinion; the voice of the people upon them is plain and unmistakable. The debt must be paid and taxes be levied for revenue only, though with a proper regard, wherever possible, for the interests of home industries. And so with the majority of other minor issues.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

CORRESPONDENT—Both parties profess to be equally anxious for the inauguration of civil service reform?

Governor ENGLISH—Yes, and I hope that measure will be carried through as speedily as possible. I have myself long felt the need of it. When I was in Congress during the war I introduced a partial reform of that kind so far as my own district was concerned. Soon after I went to Washington I received letters by the dozen, asking me for a nomination to West Point or the Naval Academy. I thought about the matter and finally came to the conclusion that I had no moral right to be a party to wasting the money of the people in educating an incapable boy. So I announced that I would nominate the boys who, in an examination open to all the inhabitants of my district, should prove themselves the best educated and best fitted for the distinction. Several gentlemen—among others Professors Woolsey and Loomis—consented to act as a board of examiners, and in course of time I received the names of the boys who came out ahead. The young gentleman who went to the Naval Academy—and who, by the way, was the son of a republican—was so far above the average of the boys who went there that he passed through in one year less than the usual time, and is now a Professor of Mathematics at Annapolis. The other gentleman, who went to West Point, graduated second in the class of his year. That illustrates very forcibly, I think, the best way open to the government of bestowing its patronage, and shows how very much our public service in all its branches would be improved by substituting a selection by merit in the place of a selection by political favor.

OUTSIDE PARTIES.

CORRESPONDENT—Will the outside parties have much effect upon the election?

Governor ENGLISH—We have got to wait and see. Of course you have heard the estimates. The temperance people may get a thousand votes and the labor reformers something less.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

CORRESPONDENT—There is no eight hour law in this State, is there?

Governor ENGLISH—Certainly there is. In my message of 1867 I recommended measures for the amelioration of the laboring classes, and in the following session of the Legislature Mr. James Gallagher introduced a bill providing that eight hours should be a lawful day's labor, unless a special contract was made providing that the day should be of longer duration.

THE LABOR PARTY.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you think the labor reform party in Connecticut likely to grow into being numerically respectable?

Governor ENGLISH—I look upon it as quite possible that it should become a powerful party—that is, strong enough perhaps to hold the balance of power. But there are only two great parties, and I do not think there can be a third.

The Democracy Waking Up—Elements of the Struggle on Both Sides—The Result Still Doubtful as to the State Ticket—Victory Conceded to the Republicans in the Legislature—Liberal Republicans Republicans Still—Some Curious Features of the Canvass.

NEW HAVEN, March 30, 1872.

Though the republicans are still as confident as ever, and perhaps more so, that victory will crown their efforts on Monday, the prospects of the democrats have slightly brightened all over the State during the last two or three days and the contest may yet be a very, very close one. On a light vote the democrats have slightly the advantage. The republican strength in Connecticut, as in New York, lies mostly in the rural districts, while the democrats muster strongest in the cities and industrial centres of population. Now one great cause of a light vote will be the state of the roads, which in many sections, owing to the mild weather of the past few days, are said to be almost impassable. And even in thickly-settled Connecticut there are townships where it is a journey of several miles to the polls, and the republican farmer, especially with the complacent predictions of an assured triumph which have been put forward by the republican journals, will be very apt to stay at home and keep his wagon dry in the shed. But, wherever one looks, there are disturbing elements which make anything like certainty of the result an absurd piece of presumption on either side. A mathematical genius has figured up that in the last half dozen elections there has only been an average difference between the two parties of about a dozen votes, and this very fairly illustrates the exceeding closeness of strength between them. Many things have, no doubt, to be credited this year to the favor of the republicans. They have had plenty of money, plenty of good speakers, an unhiring and experienced chairman of the State Central Committee and the prestige of the victory in New Hampshire. And every advantage has been made the most of. They have canvassed the State with minute precision, and their agents are even now working night and day to keep the ranks unbroken. On the other side, as democrats themselves say, with a certain grim humor, it is

A POOR MAN'S CAMPAIGN.

Consequently there have been few speakers, still fewer campaign documents, and very little artificial enthusiasm. But it should be ever kept in mind that Connecticut is naturally a democratic State, and that its democracy is composed very largely of men who were born democrats, and whose political faith is a matter of family pride as well as of personal conviction. Among such people it is impossible, or very nearly so, to make converts. And whatever differences there may be between the Bourbons and the progressives, and however keen has been the sense of humiliation among the former that a platform should have been adopted in which such planks as emancipation and equal rights are prominent, yet still they recognize the necessity of keeping the party together and keeping it triumphant, if possible, until there shall be an opportunity to force it to take a back track to its original creed. Taking these things into account, it is very doubtful if the democracy are so hopelessly demoralized as their opponents affirm. Then, too, this year the split of the temperance people from the republicans will make a difference of at least five hundred votes, and this will not be much counterbalanced by the labor reformers, among whom are a number of republicans, though of course a majority are democrats. Having thus casually reviewed the principal influences working on both sides, it is hardly necessary to add that in my opinion the contest is still doubtful, so far as the State ticket is concerned.

REPUBLICAN CHANCES.

General belief, however, is decidedly upon the side of a republican victory, and, on the whole, their prospects are decidedly the brightest. That they will have a majority of the Legislature in both branches is conceded nearly everywhere, by democrats as well as republicans, and the State ticket in Connecticut, where the Governor has practically no power at all, is not of very great importance. With the Legislature, of course, also goes the choice of a United States Senator. The republicans therefore are almost certain to reap all the substantial fruits of triumph, even if they should fail to carry the State by a popular vote.

Unless we are all greatly deceived the liberal republicans will almost to a man vote with their old party. Here and there I have heard of an anti-administration republican who was going to vote for Hubbard, or who had resolved not to vote at all; but such men are extremely rare—rarer, so far as can be seen on the surface, than a temperance man. The friends of Grant claim that the "liberal republicans" do not in all make up five per cent of the party, and this estimate does not seem to be very far from the truth. At all the republican meetings, too, it has been noticeable that the name of the President has been the signal for specially uproarious applause, and there can be no doubt in the mind of any one who has watched the canvass carefully that the very virulence and bitterness of the stories that have been set in circulation against Grant have awakened a sort of popular reaction in his favor. One allusion to St. Domingo, coupled with the assertion, "he respected the will of the people," has been more than enough to counterbalance everywhere that I have been, the tirades of the democratic orators against him. In the anti-Grant movement is no stronger in other States than in this, it will undoubtedly be one of the most miserable political fizzles we have ever seen.

THE TAMEST FIGHT KNOWN IN CONNECTICUT.

But whatever may be the result of the present election, one thing is certain—it is the tamest fight Connecticut has seen since the beginning of the war. If there be any enthusiasm at all—as no doubt there is on both sides—it is of a very quiet species, and smoulders only in the breasts of the men who form the solid nuclei of the two parties. It certainly does not extend to the great masses of the people. As I stated in a former letter this may be explained reasonably by the absence of local issues and the reluctance to be in earnest about national ones before the conventions have met, and with the certainty of a special election to decide them in the fall. Yet this indifference is worthy of attention, for it proves incontestably that the people at large believe that they have been well governed, and have no crying grievances to complain of.

The Aspect from Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 30, 1872.

The political campaign in Bridgeport has been dull, and less interest has been manifested than is usual as the day of election draws near. The democrats have counted a hundred and fifty less votes than last year, and while still numerically superior to the republicans in that respect the relative difference is much less. The detection of Poland and Copeland in their attempt at false naturalization may have cast a damper on the ardor of the democratic workers; but a general lack of interest and confidence is the probable cause. Few meetings have taken place. Senator Doolittle has addressed the democrats and to-night Senator Ferry will speak to the republicans. Senator Ferry is a candidate for re-election and the southern and western portion of the State will go for him strongly, while he has also many friends throughout the State. The complexion of the Legislature will not be materially changed this year, and the republicans expect about the same majority—twenty-one in the House—as last session. In that case the fight for the Senatorship will be between Senator Ferry and General Joe Hawley, of Hartford. Hawley is a popular man throughout the State, and a thorough Grant man as well, but Senator Ferry has made an excellent record and stands squarely with the administration to-day, so that there is nothing that his opponents can pick up against him, save his failing health and the fact that in the event of his decease while the Legislature was in the hands of the democrats a democratic Senator might be chosen in his place. This contingency is too remote, however, to be of much weight. The political wire-pullers were sure that Hawley had the inside track a month ago; but since the appearance of Senator Ferry upon the scene his chances have grown apparently better. The democrats throughout the State will use every effort so as to carry the Legislature, and to this end are neglecting the safe towns and bending their entire force upon such as are doubtful, and in which they may hope to turn the tide in their favor. In the event of their succeeding they will probably nominate for Senator Hon. William H. Barnum, present Congressman from this district. Bridgeport will probably go democratic by a somewhat reduced majority. The city election takes place together with the State, and under the new charter the Council is divided between the two parties, the Mayor having the casting vote. The present incumbent, E. A. Goodsell, will probably be renominated for Mayor by the democrats, and the republicans have put up C. B. Hotchkiss, president of the Pequonnock National Bank.

While there is little hope of a republican triumph in this city the members of that party seem confident of a victory in the State, and that, too, in spite of the temperance and labor reform movements. The managers of the former party, by far the most formidable, do not expect to accomplish anything more than to defeat an election by the people, and the temperance vote will be generally given in favor of the republican candidates to the Legislature, thus insuring the election of Jewell if he fails of the necessary popular vote. The object of this temperance movement is to demonstrate the strength of the party, and to thus compel more stringent temperance legislation. The most sanguine temperance men do not anticipate polling more than twelve or fifteen hundred votes.

SMALLPOX IN THE STREETS.

Christian Stolshmeier, a German, living at 263 Stanton street, and John Darbeot, of 247 in the same street, were found at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street, last evening, suffering from smallpox. They were sent to the hospital by the police of the Twenty-first precinct.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 30—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼ for both money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862's, 92½; 1865's, old, 93½; 1867's, 93¾; tenforties, 89¼.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, March 30—P. M.—United States five-twenty bonds closed at 96 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, March 30—P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 72c.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, March 30.—Tallow list at 55s. per cwt. for Russian.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	5 46	Moon rises..morn	12 54
Sun sets	6 23	High water...eve	1 30

OCEAN STEAMERS.

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

Steamer.	Sail.	Destination.	Office.
Idaho	Apl 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Baltim're	Apl 6	Liverpool	19 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.
Tritonia	Apl 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
St. Laurent	Apl 20	Havre	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 30, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship Tyrian (Br), Lawson, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.

Steamship Rhein (NG), Meyer, Bremen via Southampton—Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Maury, Aspinwall—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship City of Austin, Eldredge, Galveston via Key West—C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship United States, Crowell, New Orleans—Frederic Baker.

Steamship Geo Cromwell, Clapp, New Orleans—H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina—James Hand.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah—W R Garrison.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah—R Lowden.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, NC—Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Geo B Upton, Roberts, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Washington & Co.

Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, &c—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship E C Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, DC—G B Merrick.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston—H F Dimock.

Ship Thos Dunham, McLain, Havre—Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Republik (Brem), Fortman, Bremen via Philadelphia—Unkart & Co.

Ship Ann Lally Banfield (Br), Sherris, Antwerp—G F Bulley.

Bark Emperor (Br), Dudley, London—Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Addie McAdam, Partridge, Gibraltar—Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Antelope, Davis, Port Spain—Jones & Lough.

Bark S W Holbrook, Polleys, Havana—Brett, Son & Co.

Bark James E Ward, Nickerson, Cardenas—Jas E Ward & Co.

Bark Pancock, Collins, Cardenas—Miller & Houghton.

Bark Abbie Craig (Br), Dean, St John, NB—Henry & Parker.

Brig Domenico (Ital), Trapani, Gibraltar for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig W A Henry (Br), Taylor, St Thomas—Peniston & Co.

Brig Ambrose Light, Higgins, Demarara—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Aroostook, Bryant, Kingston, Ja—S De Cordova.

Brig Virginia, Johnson, St Pierre—Reynal & Co.

Brig Maggie (Br), Strum, Jacmel—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Havana, Bennis, Havana—Jas E Ward & Co.

Brig Harry, Brown, Boston—Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr Emma F Law (Br), Bodden, Savanna la Mar—G Wessels.

Schr Laura A Webb, Hatch, Aux Cayes—B J Wenberg.

Schr Isaac Oliver, Pennell, Aux Cayes—Younge, Smith & Co.

Schr T S McLellan, Farr, Portland—H W Lond & Co.

Schr W G Dearborn, Scull, Boston—Overton & Hawkins.

Schr Wm Gray, Allyn, New London—Ed Ripley.

Schr Cinderella, Jarvis, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.

Schr Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Steamer Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Denmark (Br), London March 13 via Havre 16th, with mdse and 547 passengers to F W J Hurst. March 24, lat 40 11, lon 42 32, passed a German bark rigged steamer bound E, showing signal flag Q B W E; 25th, lat 43 51, lon 48, steamship Holsatia, hence for Hamburg; 27th, lat 42 46, lon 55 54, a steamer, supposed the India, hence for Glasgow; same day, lat 42 34, lon 59, bark Agate, from Liverpool for Boston; same time, ship Florence Nightingale (Br), 78 days from Liverpool for Boston; 29th, lat 40 23, lon 69 55, steamship Thuringia, hence for Hamburg.

Steamship Deutschland (NG), Neyrscher, Bremen March 16, via Southampton 18th, 8 30 PM, with mdse and 600 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had variable winds and rough sea all the passage.

Steamship Gen Meade, Sampson, New Orleans March 22, and the bar 23d, with mdse and passengers, to Frederic Baker.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah March 26, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, NC, 3 days, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Ship Alexander A Marshall, Liverpool, 57 days, with mdse and 44 passengers to C H Marshall & Co. Came the northern passage, and had a succession of heavy westerly gales, shifting cargo and staving bulwarks; been 16 days W of the Banks.

Bark H L Routh, Martin, Liverpool, 52 days, with mdse to Thomas Dunham's Nephews & Co.

Bark Antoinette Cacamo, Italy, Jaccarino, Marseilles, 63 days, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Celine (Fr), Leclerc, Rio Grande, 75 days, with wool and hides to Dowlev, Corners & Co.

Bark Emilie Casanova (Ital), Jaccarmo, Naples, 53 days, with fruit to A P Agresto.

Bark Liburna (Nor), Mosfield, Seville, 50 days, with lead and cork to order.

Bark Walsatch (Br), Graham, Montevideo, 60 days, with wool and hides to master. Crossed the Equator March 2, in lon 37; had fine weather up to Hatteras; from thence 7 days with heavy N and NW gales.

Bark Nauma (Nor), Hansen, Havana, 22 days, with sugar to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark R W Griffiths, Drummond, Matanzas, 13 days, with sugar, &c, to Jas E Ward & Co.

Bark Joshua Loring, Lamb, Sagua, 14 days, with sugar, to Ponvert & Co—vessel to James E Ward & Co. Has been 6 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NE and NW gales; split sails, &c; was up to Barnegat 24th inst, and was obliged to haul off shore again on account of a heavy easterly snow storm prevailing at the time.

Brig Atlas, Hodsdon, Palermo, Jan 5, and Gibraltar 30, with fruit, to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co; vessel to Miller & Houghton. Took the southern passage and had light variable winds and calms; has been 6 days north of Hatteras. Feb 21, lat 22 08 N, lon 29 50 W, spoke bark J E Woodworth (Br), from Saltillo, Ga, for Montevideo; March 9, lat 22 23 N, lon 53 52 W, brig Harry Stewart, from Messina for Philadelphia.

Brig W D Andrews, Jenkins, Demerara, 22 days, with sugar to D W Richards & Co. Had very rough weather on the coast; 13th inst off Somorero, spoke brig Lulan (Br) from St Martins for Boston; 15th lat 36 42, lon 67 54, brig Teresita (Br) from Demerara for Baltimore; 26th lat 37 33, lon 73 43, ship Nevada, from Batavia for Boston.

Brig Nicolas, Johnson, Arroyo P R, 21 days, with sugar and molasses to James Henry.

Brig James Miller, Thomas, Cienfuegos, 18 days, with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig W J Wilber (Br), Mundy, Cardenas, 15 days, with sugar to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Has been 8 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NE and NW gales; shifted cargo between decks.

Brig Queen Elizabeth (NG), Rieck, Zaza, 26 days, with sugar to order; vessel to master. Had fine weather up to Hatteras with heavy NE and NW gales; lost and split sails, 17th inst, lat 31 46, lon 75 07, passed the wreck of a vessel dismasted, waterlogged and abandoned.

Schr Silver Stream (Br), Todd, Malaga, 45 days, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co; vessel to G F Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Feb 18; took the Southern passage and had fine weather up to Hatteras; from thence 5 days with heavy N W gales; March 4th, lat 29 lon 40 spoke bark Albana (Sp) from Barcelona for Matanzas, 72 days out; 8th, lat 29 lon 46 43 bark Lucy (Br) from Liverpool for Charleston, 43 days out.

Schr Annie Lewis, Dayton, Montevideo, Feb 1, with hides to Z F Zimmerman—Vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Crossed the EqSator Feb 25, in lon 38; thence to Hatteras fine weather; has been 19 days N of Hatteras, with constant heavy N W gales in which lost and split sails.

Schr Bright Star (Br), Roberts, Cardenas, 14 days, with sugar and molasses to P J Nevins & Son.

Schr Edward Lee, Sypherrek, Baracoa, 15 days, with fruit to B J Wenberg.

Schr E A DeHart, Pinkham, Baracoa, 13 days, with fruit, to W Douglass. Been 6 days N of Hatteras with heavy northerly gales; was hove to 48 hours.

Schr Sassacus, Ritchie, Baracoa, 13 days, with fruit to B J Wenberg.

Schr Commerce, Tobin, Baracoa, 14 days, with fruit to W Douglass; vessel to B J Wenberg. Has been 6 days north of Hatteras with heavy NW gales.

Schr A L Putnam, West, Baracoa, 14 days, with fruit, to J & P Pearsall; vessel to B J Wenberg. Has been 5 days north of Hatteras, with fresh NW winds.

Schr Joan, Williams, Wilmington, NC, 7 days, with naval stores to E S Powell.

Schr Ben, Lewis, Wilmington, NC, 12 days with naval stores to E S Powell.

Schr R F Stockton, Soper, Virginia.

Schr Sarah J Fort, Allen, Virginia.

The brig Camille (Br), Fickett, from Messina, which arrived 29th, reports was one month coming down the Mediterranean, with strong westerly gales; passed Gibraltar Jan 31; had light winds to Bermuda, from thence 9 days, with heavy N E and N W gales.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland for New York, with mdse and passengers, to J F Ames.

Schr Mary Isabel, Sammis, Northport for New York.

Schr M Doughten, Perry, Pawtucket for Philadelphia.

Schr Clarissa Allen, Hodgdon, Fall River for New York.

Schr Mansfield, Eaton, Providence for New York.

Schr Ira Ladfrooler, Coleman, Boston for New York.

Schr Annie E Safford, Jones, Providence for New York.

Schr St Elmo, Davis, New Haven for New York.

Schr Chas S Rogers, Mayo, Rockport for Philadelphia.

Schr Thos B Smith, Bowman, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Mary Brewer, Saunders, Rockland for New York, with lime to J S Browne.

Schr D A Berry, Colton, Cold Spring for New York.

Schr J C Hamlin, Etheridge, Wareham for New York, with nails to Parker, Mills & Co.

Schr Wm Camp, Wilson, Newport for Newburg.

Schr J B Allen, Chase, Portland for Philadelphia.

Schr James Parker, Sr, Kelly, Pawtucket for New York.

Schr Nathaniel Stevens, Andrews, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Prudence, Halsey, Pawtucket for New York.

Schr Mary Louisa, Doyle, Fal River for New York.

Schr Grace Cushing, Bailey, Portland for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr More Light, Jones, Calais for New York, with lumber to Boynton & Co.

Schr Telegraph, Henderson, Providence for New York.

Schr Boston, Hall, Stamford for New York.

Schr Warrington, Thomas, Providence for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, New York for Boston.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New York for New Bedford.

Brig Abby Thaxter, Parker, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr Whitney Long, Hayes, New York for Boston.

Schr Lottie, Smith, New York for Boston.

Schr W W Wood, Selsey, New York for Huntington.

Schr Ella, Sammis, New York for Huntington.

Schr W D Haucun, Chase, New York for New Bedford.

Schr Mary Weaver, Weaver, Weehawken for Providence.

Schr Cora Nash, Wright, New York for Calais.

Schr Aid, Smith, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr A Godspeed, Parker, Elizabethport for Norwich.

Schr Fannie C Warner, Dickinson, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr Pell S C Vought, Hallock, New York for Huntington.

Schr J S Perry, Raynor, Hoboken for Pawtucket.

Schr Harriet Lewis, Hunt, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr Marcus L Ward, Mullins, Brooklyn for New Haven.

Schr J H Rainwater, Abrahams, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr J D Buckalew, Robbins, Amboy for Norwich.

Schr A J Bentley, Robinson, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr Marshall Perrin, Packard, New York for New Bedford.

Schr Manantico, Claypole, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr G W Furnell, Provost, New York for Stamford.

Schr Thomas J Jefferson, Blossom, New York for Stamford.

Schr S Taber, Clarke, Elizabethport for Glencoe.

Schr J G Smith, Bacon, Cabaken for Boston.

Schr Eva, Sherman, Weehawken for New London.

Schr Palladium, Ryder, New York for Fall River.

Schr Chief, Smith, Port Johnson for Norwich.

Schr Hudson, Chase, Weehawken for Montville, Ct.

Schr R S Deane, McCumber, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr Iris, Strong, New York for Harwich.

Schr Hattie S Collins, Mills, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr A B Baxter, Baxter, New York for Yarmouth, NS.

Schr Treasure, Taylor, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr Z L Adams, Robbins, Weehawken for Boston.

Schr Yarmouth, Baker, New York for Hyannis.

Schr Silas McLean, Spear, New York for Rockland.

Schr Cornelius, Smith, Hoboken for Norwich.

Schr J B Bleeker, Wilson, Port Johnson for Stonington.

Schr S R R 46, Adams, Port Johnson for Norwich.

Schr Harper, Griffiths, Elizabeth for Boston.

Schr Diadem, Louden, Elizabeth for New London.

Schr S McLellan, Carr, New York for Portland.

Schr A & E Baker, Gordon, New York for New Haven.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, New York for Fall River.

BELOW.

Ship Nevada, 100 days from Batavia.

Bark Lochten (NG), 16 days from Matanzas.

Brig Serena P Smith, 6 days from Malaga.

Brig Rapboni, 103 days from Palermo. (All by pilot boat A Leggett, No 4).

SAILED.

Steamships Spain, and City of London, Liverpool; Rhein, Bremen; Ocean Queen, Aspinwall; City of Austin, Galveston and Key West; Geo Cromwell, and United States, New Orleans; Mercedita, Fernandina; Montgomery, and San Salvador, Savannah; Manhattan, Charleston; Wyanoke, and G B Upton, Richmond, &c; Fanita, Wilmington, NC; E C Knight, Georgetown, DC.

The following vessels sailed from this port during the past week:—March 24, ships Lord Macauley, Midnight; brig Valero; 25th, ship Nestor, barks Shanhorst, John Griffin; brigs Velocity, Iris; scnr Gernet; 26th, schr Eveline; 27th, ships Mikado, Moonlight, Birdston; barks Maria Stella, Trait d'Union, Carlota, Orient, Maggie M, Mary; brigs Agenora, Nancy Ross, Annie Kreil, Amelia Emma, C A Hoard, Hiram Abiff, Geo Burnham, Mercedes, M Goodrich; 28th, ship Resolute; barks Chas Tee, Yankee; brigs Gem, Chantilcer, Loch Lomond, Oliver Cutts; schr Ontara; 29th, ships Strathhearn, Merom; barks St Peter, Ann Elizabeth, Rebecca Goddard; brigs Normanby, J C Clark, Jalis, Nellie, Louisa Price; schrs Dauntless, Grace Webster; 30th, U S steamer Canandaigua; brigs N Stowers, P M Tinker.

Wind at sunset S, light.

Shipping Notes.

The past few days have been quite dull as regards ship repairs, and the various docks have been for the most part unemployed.

Ship Franconia, previously reported, was lowered from the balance dock foot of Pike street yesterday after having metalled.

Mr James Gordon Bennett, Jr's, yacht Dauntless is on the balance dock adjoining, having some repairs to her keel and her bottom put in order for the coming season.

Schr Gen Howard, 117 tons, of Bath, Me, is on the small sectional dock foot of Rutgers street calking and painting bottom.

Ship Carolina Galatola, 512 tons, was raised yesterday afternoon on the sectional dock foot of Clinton street for examination.

Schr Mary M, of Gloucester, Mass, 101 tons, was lowered on Friday from the Peoples' dock, foot of Gouverneur street, after calking and painting, and her place is now occupied by brig Leander (Br), 117 tons, to calk.

Schr Gen Putnam, 76 tons, of Danvers, was lowered yesterday from the central screw dock foot of Market street after stripping, calking and remetalling. Brig Edward (Br), 205 tons, is on the large screw dock adjoining calking.

Pilot boat J W Elwell is on the small screw dock patching copper and cleaning bottom.

Messrs O'Donnell & Co have had out on their sectional dock at Erie Basin during the last week tugs R S Conner, to adjust new shaft and wheel, and Georgiana, to calk and paint; brigs Aylesford and Forest Prince, to paint; schrs Modesty and Mary Eliza, to find leaks and paint, and elevator Havre, to calk and paint.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP NEPTUNE, of the Boston outside line, which was towed into Vineyard Haven, 28th inst., with a heavy chain entangled in her screw, succeeded in getting it clear without damage and arrived here yesterday. She sailed on her regular time last evening.

SHIP BLACK HAWK, for San Francisco, when hauling out of the dock yesterday fouled with ship Harvest Queen, lying at same pier. The Black Hawk carried away foretopgallantmast and mainroyalmast, the other ship sustained no damage.

SHIP SARANAK, Ives, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, 66 days out, was spoken, 28th inst, 25 miles SE of Barnegat, and reports having had a succession of westerly gales all the passage; March 7, lat 43, lon 52 40, observed a wreck to the westward, which, on coming up to, proved to be the bark Annie M Cann (Br), from Leith for Boston, in a sinking condition; took off the captain and crew, and will carry them to port of destination.

SHIP VIRGINIA, from Bath, England, loaded with railroad iron, was ashore 10 miles west of Indian Key, Fla, 30th inst. No particulars of the situation of the vessel have been received, but it is reported that she has not bilged.

BARK SARAH SLOAN, wrecked lately on Grand Menan, was a vessel of 344 tons, and built at St Martins in 1863. Mr Hugh McQuesten, the well-known shipbuilder of St Martens, a part owner, was a passenger. The remnants of the last bark have been sold at auction for $440 in all. The expenses incurred by order of the wreck master amounted to $334 05, leaving a balance of $105 95. The shooks scattered along the beach were sold for $30. Forty bundles of hay picked up at Long Eddy were bid in at 80c a bundle.

BARK SARAH A STAPLES, Stone, at Cardenas 16th inst from New York, disabled her rudder in a heavy gale off Hatteras.

BRIG FLASH (Br), Burford, at Boston 29th from St Johns, NF, experienced heavy gales of wind the entire passage, and was obliged to throw overboard about 200 qtls of dry codfish. On the 24th inst, in lat 43, lon 66, had a very heavy gale from NW, accompanied by a fearful sea. Had previously lost bulwarks and broke main rail, and sustained other damage; also lost and split sails. Captain Burford states that during his 18 years of sea life he never experienced such heavy weather.

BRIG MARY E ROWLAND, Rowland, from New Orleans for Marseilles, put into Gibraltar 8th inst with foremast sprung; will have to put in a new mast and discharge part of cargo for that purpose.

BRIG MARY L WILLIAMS, Fickett—At Sagua 17th inst, from Philadelphia, had been ashore on the Canezo de Canete, and had to discharge part of cargo into lighters