STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

The Duty of the Street Commissioner and His Subordinates—Their Want of Efficiency—The Law—The Public Deprived of the Use of the Streets—Obstructions and Encumbrances Innumerable—Where Are the Inspectors?

It was a good remark of a European traveller in this country, years ago, that we Americans had a multitude of good laws, but failed to execute them, and hence suffered from maladministration of public affairs. He was quite right—that the people are always alert to any evil which manifests itself, and insist upon abating it by the adoption of some excellent remedial law. But these laws are but seldom enforced; the men elected or appointed to enforce them often find it to their own interest to be blind to infractions, and while the law remains on the statute book the evil against which it was intended to guard continues, and even increases, and the people, finding their efforts unavailing, are very apt to relax.

These remarks are specially applicable to the condition of the public streets of our city. The courts have again and again decided that, while the fee in the land over which a street is laid out remains in the owner of the land fronting on it, the use, the easement is vested in the public for public purposes and cannot be diverted to private uses. This has been recognized and reiterated as sound law whenever some private individual or corporation, for private ends, infringed on the right of the public to the full and unobstructed use of all land dedicated for public streets or roads. This easement, with the act of dedication, becomes a vested right in the public, and no act of the original owner, or his representatives, can in any way invalidate or encroach upon it.

The municipal authorities of the city of New York, representing in law the people of the city in their corporate capacity, have fully recognized the force and validity of this condition of the law. They have, as authorized by their charter, passed ordinances from time to time in order to insure to the people the full enjoyment of the streets free from all hindrance and obstruction. Turning to the volume of "Ordinances of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, revised in 1859," and published in 1866 by the authority of the Common Council, with all the amendments theretofore adopted or made necessary by the action of the Legislature, it is found that the first section of article one of chapter four, on page ninety, defines the duties of the Street Department. One of them is stated to be "the removing encumbrances from streets, roads, places, wharves, piers and slips." Section twenty-one of article two of the same chapter describes his duties in this particular still more concisely by saying:—

He (the Street Commissioner) may direct the removal of any article or thing whatsoever which may encumber or obstruct a street or avenue, wharf or pier in the city of New York, under the penalties prescribed by law.

This, though it uses the words "may direct," leaves him no discretionary power to be exercised or not as he wills. Decisions of the highest courts in the land are "as plenty as huckleberries in season" determining finally and forever that in such connection as that in which the word may is used in the above section it means shall, is mandatory and peremptory in its effect and compels the officer named to do what he is enjoined whenever the occasion for doing it is properly presented. The ordinance already cited provides when and how the occasion should arise compelling him to exercise this power. In the very next section—section twenty-two—the Street Commissioner is "authorized and directed to employ, under his direction, four competent persons, at a salary of $1,500 each per annum, the duty of two of whom it shall be to report to the Street Commissioner any article or thing whatsoever which may encumber or obstruct a street, avenue or place, and, with his consent, to order the same to be removed, and if not removed within twenty-four hours thereafter to order the same to be removed to the yard, under the care of the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, or other suitable place." The other two are to report in a similar way all obstructions and encumbrances on wharves, piers and slips. The articles so removed may be redeemed by the owner by the payment of the expenses of removal and a certain small penalty, and on the first days of February, May, August and November in each year all articles so removed and not redeemed shall be sold at auction for the benefit of the city treasury.

In compliance with this ordinance there are appointed "four competent (?) persons" as inspectors of encumbrances, drawing together $6,000 from the people's treasury, and what is or has been heretofore the result of their labors or the benefit to the people? Has ever anybody heard that these four "competent" inspectors ever made a determined effort, with resoluteness and perseverance, to do their duty, report obstructions and order their removal? There were some isolated cases here and there, probably, to show at the end of the month that they have done something at least for their salary and have not been idle the whole time. It may be that the late raid against some flag posts on Broadway was prompted by some such desire or instinct; but where their services are mostly needed they are not had, and the inspectors of encumbrances is not found, or if found, blind; or if he sees and feels impelled to make a report the complacency of some other official in the Street Department may be such as to save him the necessity to act and remove the obstruction by forgetting to hand over the "consent" of the Street Commissioner—a mere technical formality imposed upon him by the ordinance and which he cannot avoid.

Chapter 24, page 272, of the same volume of ordinances, provides that "no person shall encumber or obstruct any street, wharf-pier in the city of New York with any article or thing whatsoever without first having obtained written permission from the Mayor or Street Commissioner." And by a subsequent ordinance, approved February 24, 1860, all power to grant permits for showcases, stands for the sale of newspapers, fruit, books or other merchandise, article or thing whatsoever, encumbering the streets or sidewalks, is vested in the Mayor alone, but the application for such a permit must be approved by the Alderman and Councilman of the district and with the consent of the person occupying the premises in front of which such stand is to be erected. Yet even when so approved and consented to the Mayor is at liberty to reject application.

And chapter forty-five of the same volume of ordinances furnishes us with the city law in regard to buildings as follows:—

SECTION 13. The owner or builder of any house or other building which may be erecting or repairing in the city of New York shall cause all the rubbish of every kind occasioned thereby, within twenty-four hours after notice, to be cast into the street, and all the ground, stone, sand and clay which may be dug from the cellar or yard, or area or vault and cast into the street, to be removed out of the said street before sunset on each day, under the penalty of five dollars for each day.

SEC. 22. No person shall sift or screen any lime, ashes, dirt or sand, or shake any carpet, or cause mats to be shaken in any street in the city of New York, or shall employ, or suffer, or permit any person so to do, under the penalty of five dollars for every such offence."

These penalties are to be recovered by civil action, in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, to be instituted by the Attorney of the Corporation.

On the Seventh avenue, just above Twenty-third street, for nearly two blocks some contractor has been excavating the street for a sewer, and, now that he is done with that west of the railroad track, he begins with spades and hoes to the east of it, piling up paving stones and rock, without removing the rubbish, consisting of sand, dirt, planks and joists, huge boulders and rocks, from the west half of the avenue, so that this part is in so far obstructed that if two cars should meet in the gap there would not be room enough for a wheelbarrow to pass them on either side.

On West Forty-ninth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, buildings are erected on both sides, and even pedestrians have to walk with difficulty over hills and through the dales of sand and mortar, and online rickety and treacherous planks, from which the least misstep would send one either into boiling lime or into a watery cellar.

Fiftieth street, from Fifth to Madison avenue, is literally impassable for any vehicle, and even a dangerous thoroughfare for man. And so are nearly all the streets east of Fifth avenue, towards Lexington and Third avenues and north of Forty-ninth street. A whole page of the HERALD could be filled with the recital in detail of all these obstructions. And yet the four "competent" inspectors of Encumbrances of the Street Commissioner's Department, who are presumed to know the law, have done nothing.

So it is in regard to other kinds of obstructions. Three of the corners of William street and Maiden lane, the sidewalks at least, were so far blocked up with boxes of Scheidam schnapps, velocipedes, willow ware, toys and perambulators, that two persons could not pass each other without going sideways.

The entire sidewalk along the railing of the church lot on William and Fulton streets is half taken up with pie, toy, cigar, candy, fruit and many other stands, obstructing free passage.

On William, below Fulton, nearly half of the street was covered by a huge mound of hogsheads, barrels, boxes and other rubbish, most of which had evidently been there for some time.

In John street, west of William, they are making alterations to a house and have dug out the sidewalk and covered the street half across with sand and dirt.

One of the tribe of Zingari or Bohemians or Gipsies had planted his table right in the street, in Liberty, near William, and placing thereon a cymbal gave to the hundred or so of people who crowded around him an exhibition of his skill. Wonder whether he had a "permit" from the Street Commissioner, or the true-hearted Irishman, who auctioneered off his blacking in the middle of the crosswalk in Cedar street.

It would be interesting to know whether the numerous stands and dealers in all kinds of "gent's furniture goods" on the steps and in the niches of the Custom House front pay any rent to Uncle Sam or to somebody else, and whether they are fortified by a permit from the city officers. Also whether those dealers in the Southern staple around Hanover square, who leave their bales of cotton and hogsheads in the centre of the square covered over with tarpaulins to save storage, are provided with the "dockiments" from the Street Commissioners, or whether those who, in South and Water streets and other streets in this neighborhood, make the sidewalk regular storehouses for cables, chains and anchors, and other bulky articles of merchandise or commercial use, are similarly favored.

Those poor people who have their peanut or chestnut stands along the Battery, the City Hall Park, at the corners near the ferry houses, pay heavily for the permission to drive pedestrians into the gutter, while it is doubtful whether even then they are not trespassers upon the public easement, subject to peremptory and immediate removal. Now, let the four "competent" inspectors of encumbrances walk about the city and be up and doing, so that when, on the last of April, which is the municipal pay day, they cash the Comptroller's check at the Broadway Bank for their salary they may lay the flattering unction to their souls" that for once in their official lives they have earned the $125 they are to receive for the month.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Presentation of Colors to the Seventh Regiment.

The Seventh Regiment Armory was literally thronged last night with fair women and brave men. The occasion of the gathering was the celebration of the anniversary of the departure of the regiment to the defence of the capital and the presentation of a set of colors on behalf of the Common Council by Mayor Hall.

THE PRESENTATION

took place in the regimental drill room. The regiment was brought skilfully into a hollow square, when the Mayor, advancing to the centre of the room, spoke as follows:—

COLONEL EMMONS CLARK AND GENTLEMEN OF THIS VETERAN REGIMENT—The mutual relations existing between you and the corporate authorities, as well as those between you and the nation, are comprehended by the occurrence that collects so brilliant an assemblage in this armory, which is at once your social club room and your school of discipline. As to the relations between you and the national government, eight years ago to-night you began your first march to the national capital in defence of the Union and constitution and across the very threshold of those gates of civil war which had rebellion then swung open and kept open. That occasion and its memories are still so vivid to us all that this mere reference carries to every heart eulogy and honor. Many times afterwards you aided in protecting the national capital; as for half a century parts, at least, of your present organization have protected the great metropolis during times of impulsive, riotous rebellion. And your fame has become national! Your relations to warden corporate authorities, whom I have the honor tonight to represent, have also been distinguished and are distinguishing. City records narrate many gifts of colors to your military organization or some of its component parts. Names as honored as those of De Witt Clinton and Philip Hone have associated themselves with presentations of colors that you now own, as gifts from an always grateful city. It may be your proud boast that as the sturdy oak which breasts all storms can count its age by annular rings, so you may count your existence for half a century by the many stands of colors which you possess. To this metropolis its volunteer standing army is a necessity of security. Even its silent presence is ever a potent weapon in the hands of law and order, and is a perpetual menace to the tumultuously disposed. In honor presenting these colors the corporate authorities, do, therefore, simply but worthily symbol popular regard for representatives of that standing army. It is their municipal boast and pride to give you always the best quarters and the best civic welcome in return for your volunteer services. Less onerous is even large taxation for promoting the security that you and kindred organizations sacrificingly present to the city than taxation sometimes imposed through the destructive voice of tumult. The corporate authorities trust soon to add to this gift of flags the gift of a site for a larger and more central armory. Receive, then, sir and gentlemen, this stand of colors, representing those of State, city and regiment, and ladies and gentlemen, nor State nor city shall ever tremble for their safety or honor while in this regimental keeping.

In reply to Mayor Hall Colonel Clark said:—

To possess the respect and confidence of the constituted authorities and to secure the favor and approbation of the public are objects worthy the ambition of citizen soldiers. But objects so desirable are not won in a day, or without earnest, arduous labor. To this end excellence in drill and discipline are absolutely indispensable, as well as the utmost promptness in responding to the calls of the proper authority whenever the peace of the city or the property of its citizens are in danger, or when foes, foreign or domestic, threaten the safety of the State or the nation. Nor is this all that is necessary to the permanent popularity and prosperity of a military organization. It must confine itself strictly to its legitimate duties and abstain from all active interest in those political questions which upon occasions offer, and it must impartially support the chief magistrates of the city and State, of whatsoever party or creed in the enforcement of laws duly enacted and in the preservation of the public peace. Last, but not least, its members must possess, and on all occasions exhibit, the attributes of the gentleman as well as the soldier. That the efforts of the officers and members of the Seventh regiment during the half century to establish and maintain a military organization of this character have not been altogether in vain, I must infer from your complimentary allusions to its past services and to the place it still holds in the hearts of the people and in the estimation of the city authorities. This elegant stand of colors, the gift of the city of New York, which, as its honored Chief Magistrate, you have this night presented to the Seventh regiment, is received by its officers and members with hearts overflowing with gratitude. To merit this munificent testimonial of public approbation shall be our earnest effort. In the future, as in the past, may this regiment ever be found ready to protect the honor of our beloved city, and to defend the happy homes of its people.

The color bearers then advanced, when the Mayor, taking the State flag, handed it to the designated official, exclaiming at the same time, "Excelsior;" then the city flag, with the motto "*Oranje Boven*;" then the regimental guidons, with the sentence "*Pro Patria et Gloria*." As soon as the presentation formalities were over a complete

TRANSFORMATION SCENE

was effected. A platform was rigged up in the middle of the room in short order, when Gratulia became master of the situation, and to the melodies of Offenbach and composers of more renown the gallant lads and the pretty lasses who were present promenaded around the hall and down stairs through the various rooms. In the latter Flora's fairest gifts were arranged with exceeding good taste, and, together with specimens of art in the arrangement of the national emblem, paintings and engravings, added to the originally handsome appearance.

THE DECORATIONS

were really beautiful. In the small drill room was a handsome painting by Nast representing the departure of the regiment. The scene is laid in front of Ball, Black & Co.'s, and the picture is an exceedingly well executed portrait of the locality, while the principal figures are represented with such accuracy as to need no comment. In the room of the Seventh company was another picture by Nast, entitled "Peace Again," and in other rooms were comical sketches of abuses which had prevailed in the ranks, but which, being brought prominently into notice by these sketches, have been done away with. The large picture and the painting "Peace at Last," are masterpieces of oil painting. The latter represents the volunteer rolling up the sleeve of his blue army jacket and about to catch hold of the plough which is ready for him, while his little boy, with the military fatigue cap on his head and bayonet for a sword straddles a hoe handle in imitation of a military commander. The sketches are, of course, in Nast's best style, and attracted during the evening universal admiration. In the room of the Seventh company the floral decorations were superb. In the room of the Board of Officers and in the hallways Gabrielson exhibited his skill in arranging natural flowers, while the decorations in bunting, if not by Garvey, were very much like it. In the rooms of several of the companies natty members were posted to distribute bouquets to the ladies as they passed through. In the officers' room were erected fountains emitting luxurious perfumes, and throughout the building there were evidences of the fact that nothing had been left undone to render the affair the reception *par excellence* of the season.

The officers of the regiment have decided to keep the rooms open this evening, so that those of their friends who were not present last evening may have an opportunity of viewing the style in which the Seventh can do things when they set about it.

RUNAWAY CASUALTY.

Police Contradictions.

The following despatches relating to a runaway accident were received at the Central Police Office at a late hour last night:—

From Thirty-second precinct, 8:25 P. M.—About five this P. M., at 140th street and Eighth avenue, A. Charters, residing at No. 142 West Thirty-ninth street, horse ran away and ran into P. H. Sydam's team, throwing all the parties out, slightly injuring Charters. Sydam was taken home in an insensible condition at No. 27 West Thirty-eighth street.

The following later despatch was received:—

From Twelfth, 8¾ P. M.—April 19, at about 4:30 P. M., a horse and wagon belonging to Mr. Chesler, 142d street, ran away on Eighth avenue and 140th street and collided with Mr. Peter M. Seydam's team, smashing his wagon and throwing him and his driver out of the wagon. Seydam and driver (Moran) were seriously injured. Taken to their residence, No. 27 West Thirty-eighth street.

It is very difficult to determine the actual condition of the injured parties from the above reports, but it is safe to say that Mr. Seydam's injuries are such as will cause much concern on the part of his friends.

THE BINGHAMTON (N. Y.) MURDER.

Another Mysterious Affair.

[From the Albany Argus, April 19.]

The coroner's investigation into the circumstances of the murder of Warren Blanchard, in Binghamton, about a week since, is still continued, the facts of the case being elicited but slowly. As we briefly mentioned at the time, the body of Blanchard was discovered on Sunday evening of last week lying on the floor of his own house, in that city, and investigation showed that his death had been the result of a pistol shot wound in a vital part. About the hour of the supposed murder the woman, Kitty Verry, who passed as the wife of Blanchard, was seen by the neighbors to leave the house in company with a man, supposed to be James De Witt, an old lover, and when the body was discovered the house was uninhabited. This woman, who claims to have been married to Blanchard, although her parents had never heard of such marriage, was arrested at a hotel in Binghamton a day or two after, and has been repeatedly examined before the coroner's jury. No information has been elicited from her which will tend to throw any light on the mystery, but the testimony of many persons who know the parties tends strongly to criminate the woman as an accessory, if not the actual murderer. She has been heard repeatedly to threaten him, and the life they have led since their pretended marriage has been a stormy one. De Witt, her supposed paramour, is also implicated very strongly in the matter, and the testimony daily becomes more damaging to him. The testimony has not yet been concluded, but it is believed that enough has been developed to warrant the indictment of the woman and De Witt. A great sensation has been caused by the discovery of the dreadful crime in that usually peaceful neighborhood, and the press of that city is almost entirely occupied with the discussion and publication of the particulars of the occurrence.

THE AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

Anniversary Meeting at Cooper Institute—Speech of Rev. Dr. Tyng—He Tells How Frogs are Made—Likewise Papists.

The American Protestant Association celebrated last night the 340th anniversary of the signing of the Protest, by a meeting at the great hall of the Cooper Institute, which was about half filled. Mr. James McKinley, P. R. W. G. M., was called to the chair. The exercises were opened by Rev. M. Walsh. After a few remarks by the President, Mr. A. Mosher was introduced and spoke a few minutes.

Rev. Dr. TYNG was the next speaker. He spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND MY FRIENDS, YOUNG AND OLD:—I was a very sick man at noon to-day. I had made up my mind that I could not come; but when it came towards night I remembered that it was a meeting of the Protestant boys, and if I was not here very likely the "Old Boy" would be. (Laughter.) I made up my mind that whether or no I would come and say a word. It is year since I have spoken upon the platform. I spent more than forty years upon it in battling for human rights. When that glorious war between slavery and liberty was over, in which I spent my breath in maintaining the authority of the government over rebellion and lawlessness and crime, I thought that I was to have for the rest of my life a discharge. But when there was put into my hands an invitation of the Protestant Association to address this meeting, my tongue might quiver with palsy in my mouth if I refused to say a few words. (Applause.) Three hundred and forty years ago to-night that faithful document was signed by men faithful to God, faithful to the Bible, faithful to humanity, faithful to the liberties of their race. They put their names to the protest:—"We will agree to nothing which is repugnant to God or His word, to the salvation of souls or to a good conscience." (Applause.) That ample, solemn, faithful declaration, sounding like the very thunder of the heavens, has rolled along from mountain top to mountain top that all the dwellers in the valley between might hear the one great truth. We are free—free for God, free for man, free for human welfare, free for the progress of our race, and we mean to be free. That great solemn testimony has gone on and we are here to-night to put our hands in this meeting at the foot of that noble protest and to say we will stand to it. (Cheers.) Now, whatever it may cost, and cost something it always will; it will cost me something to come here tonight; it will cost me words of derision; it will cost me the condemnation of Papists and of bastard Papists (Great applause.) Herodotus, the great historian of Greece, in giving an account of his travels tells us how frogs are made. He says that they grow out of the slime of the Nile. To prove this he says:—"I was down on the borders of the Nile, and I saw frogs that were partly formed. Nothing but their heads were out; all the rest was unformed mud." So it is with the great mass of men who are endeavoring to make Papists of themselves. They grow out of the mud, and while they keep up their little droning noises their hind legs are kicking still and trying to get out. I have the most solemn respect for the Roman Catholic Church. I believe the great body of intelligent Roman Catholics are perfectly sincere. In the spirit of my own defence of liberty I will defend their liberty just as thoroughly as my own. I have been born in a country which, thank God, has not a single slave. (Applause.) I desire to see the time come when this country shall not hold a slave of any description whatsoever. I therefore would not restrict the Roman Catholics. They same rights that I have they shall have. The same protection that I have they shall have. The right to exercise their utmost power in planting their church wherever they can find a place for it I do not mean in the least to interfere with. But the right to bottle me up and carry me with them I solemnly protest against. (Applause.) Thank God, I never was made to live in a rum cask. Nor will I suffer any living man to bung me up. I have been young and now I am old. The days of man are three score and ten. If I live to another birth day I shall touch the limit. Up to this time God has given me a tongue to speak for the enlargement of liberty throughout the world, and I think he has never permitted me to flinch in the midst of hostility or derison. I sincerely respect, as I have said, the Roman Catholics, out as for these bastard Papists, I have the most supreme contempt. I would spew them out of my mouth. For a man, for instance, to stand in this day, in the midst of broad daylight, and tell me that all the result of this glorious protest is a mere failure in the world. What does he want? He wants to drive the whole flock back again with Satan's fold. There is not a particle of sincerity about such a man. When liberty floats along upon the skies; when divine instruction irradiates thousands and tens of thousands of schoolhouses; when twenty thousand pulpits are speaking to men's minds and consciences; when the whole land is glorious with the beauties of instruction and the fruits of liberty, a poor, paltry, petty man stands upon the end of a hogshead and says all this is a failure. My dear friends is there a monkey so ridiculous, a skunk so obnoxious, a hedgehog, a porcupine so to be avoided as that? I say no.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. A. Mosher and Rev. H. D. Northrop and others, after which it adjourned.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF MUTES.

Exhibition of Scholars.

The first exhibition of the scholars of the above institution was held last night at Allemannia Hall, in Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue. The attendance was large and highly select. Dr. Blumenthal, the President of the institution, commenced the proceedings by the delivery of an address which was of a very interesting character. After welcoming the friends of the institution the learned Doctor went on to speak of the system pursued. He said the mimicry peculiar to deaf mutes is made available to teach them to imitate the various movements of the lips, the tongue and the mouth. Teacher and pupil together practise with a mirror before them, and the child imitates the motions and thus joins the labials and consonants. Vowels are taught by letting the child feel upon the teacher's throat or chest, and the hard consonants, such as *t p k*, by the impression of the forcible breath upon the pupil's hand and the observation of the motions of the tongue combined. The letters thus acquired are combined and syliables and words formed. Pictorial illustrations follow, and the child is made to say what he sees on the picture.

At the conclusion of the address, five young children of about six years of age, four of them boys and the other a girl, were brought forward, and their tutor commenced speaking to them. As fast as the words were formed by the mouth of the teacher the children pronounced them, and afterwards wrote them upon a black board. A class of older children, two of its number being congenital mutes, were then brought forward and put through a course of reading and writing from the teacher's lips. These elder children were also examined in geography, history and arithmetic, and gave answers that would be a credit to many classes in schools where the pupils are blessed with both speech and hearing. The exhibition throughout was both interesting and wonderful and considerable interest was evinced by the audience.

At the close of the exhibition Judges Daly and Cardozo made some pleasant remarks endorsing the system taught in the institution.

OBITUARY.

John Lawlor.

The Philadelphia papers report the death of this well known newspaper publisher at the Girard House in that city, on Sunday evening last, after several weeks of sickness. He was born in Canada during the year 1816 and learned the trade of a printer at Montreal while a boy. In 1836 he came to New York and, after working as a journeyman printer for some time, started a penny paper called the *True Sun* in opposition to the *Sun*. His enterprise did not result successfully, although the papers was published for over two years. In 1843 the deceased moved to Philadelphia and worked as a journeyman until he started the *Sunday Dispatch*, in May, 1848. Of this paper, which is now one of the most influential and widest circulated in Philadelphia, he was the senior partner until his death. Mr. Lawlor was a member of the Catholic Church. He leaves a large circle of friends, who will sincerely regret his death.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	5 14	Moon sets..morn	1 51
Sun sets	6 44	High water..morn	2 39

Weather Along the Coast.

APRIL 19—9 A. M.

Port.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Plaister Cove	NNW	Clear	28 above
Portland	E	Cloudy	52 above
Boston	SW	Clear	57 above
New York	SW	Cloudy	66 above
Philadelphia	SW	Clear	65 above
Wilmington, Del	SW	Cloudy	68 above
Washington	S	Cloudy	70 above
Fortress Monroe	SW	Clear	66 above
Richmond	SW	Cloudy	65 above
Charleston	SSW	Clear	72 above
Savannah	S	Clear	68 above
Key West	E	Clear	78 above
Havana	SE	Clear	78 above

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 19, 1869.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the HERALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting, held March 3, 1868:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

☞ The office of the Herald steam yachts JAMES and JEANNETTE is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

CLEARED.

Steamship Allemannia (NG), Bardua, Hamburg—Kuhbarth & Co.
Steamship G W Garrett, McLaughlin, Baltimore.
Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland—J F Ames.
Ship Excelsior, Pendleton, St John, NB—S Thompson's Nephew.
Park San Giovanni (Ital), De Martino, Gloucester, E—A P Arresti.
Bark Inca (NG), Renjes, Bremen—H Koop & Co.
Bark Alcedo (Swed), Overgard, Cronstadt—Funch, Meincke & Co.
Bark W Van Name, Craig, Havre—Boyd & Hincken.
Bark Montreal (Br), Smith, St George, NB—J F Whitney & Co.
Brig Nuova Providenzia (Ital), Manganaro, Civita Vecchia—Funch, Meincke & Co.
Brig Messenger (Br), McCully, Kingston, Ja—J F Whitney & Co.
Brig Galveston, Merryman, Matanzas—Bryan & Pease.
Brig Alpha (Br), Craig, Trinidad—C B Swain.
Brig Clotilde (Ital), Cafiero, Ancona—G Slocovich.
Schr C M Newins, Ryland, Ponce—J H Winchester.
Schr Champion (Br), Jarel, Inagua—Penlston & Co.
Schr Julia A Decker, Dunton, Harbor Island—B J Wenberg.
Schr Southern Cross (Br), George, Parrsboro—Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Schr M Brooks, Jones, Jacksonville—J N Raynor.
Schr Matoaka, Fooks, Baltimore—C E Staples.
Schr John Fields, Wilmington, NC—F S Powell.
Schr Abner Taylor, Dodge, Port Johnson—Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Petro, Rogers, Salem—Snow & Richardson.
Schr Lake Mills, Boston—J V Haviland.
Sloop Ida Lee, Enslen, Hartford.
Schr S P Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr O C Aiken, Hobbie, Stamford.
Steamer A C Stimers, Knox, Philadelphia—J Hand.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of Antwerp, Minehouse, Liverpool April 7, Queenstown 8th, with mdse and passengers, to John G Dale.
Steamship City of Baltimore, Roskell, Liverpool April 7, Queenstown 8th, with mdse and passengers, to John G Dale.
Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, 52 hours, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. 17th, 2 PM, off Cape Romain, passed a screw steamer, with a dismasted vessel in tow, steering SW; 18th, 8 AM, 30 miles off from Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Prometheus, from Philadelphia for Charleston, and at 5 PM, 90 miles N from Hatteras, passed steamship United States, for New Orleans and San Jacinto; at 6 PM steamships Huntsville, for Savannah, and Champion, for Charleston.
Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, NC, 62 hours, with naval stores, to James Hand.
Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse, to J F Ames.
Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse, to Wm P Clyde.
Ship Louisa (Br), Lansdown, Hong Kong Dec 20, with matting, fire crackers, &c., to Cary & Co. Passed Anjier Jan 7, Cape of Good Hope Feb 20, crossed the equator March 18; had light, variable winds the whole passage; had no NE or SE trades; Feb 11, lat 31 S lon 36 E, spoke bark Hope from Bangkok, for Falmouth; 18th, lat 35 S lon 23 E, ship Hampton Court, from Algoa Bay for London; 21st, lat 33 S lon 12 E, ship Monarchy, from Zanzibar for London; March 19, lat 1 N lon 24 W, ship Nimrod, from London for Simons Bay; March 9, lat 3 N lon 25 W, ship Chas Grant, from S Shields for Sincapore; 31st, lat 15 N lon 56 W, bark Libertad, from Buenos Ayres for Boston.
Ship Etha Rickmers (NG), Davidson, Shanghae, Jan 8, with teas, &c, to Olyphant & Co. Passed Anjier Jan 16, Cape of Good Hope Feb 21; crossed the equator March 22, in lon 24 W. Experienced fine trade winds in the Indian Ocean, boisterous weather off the Cape, very light and variable trade winds in the S Atlantic, with a heavy swell; had nothing but calms and light winds, April 13, 14, had a heavy revolving gale; lost tiller and rudder head. Took a pilot 18th, off Egg Harbor, from boat M E Fish, No 4.
Ship Glenaros (Br), Roberts, Foochow Jan 10, with teas, to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Anjier Jan 24, Cape of Good Hope Feb 27; 8th inst, lat 22, lon 66, spoke schr Clara Montgomery, from Paris for New York.
Ship R Robinson, Robinson, Liverpool via Queenstown, 27 days, with mdse, to Snow & Burgess. Has been 14 days west of the Banks, with heavy N and NW gales; March 27, lat 49 09, lon 17 46, saw ship Eliza McLean, bound west.
Bark Sterling, Hong Kong, Jan 1, with teas, to Olyphant & Co; passed Anjier Jan 18, Cape of Good Hope Feb 22; 1st inst, lat 9 N lon 22 W, spoke schr A Middleton from Rio Grande for New York, in ballast, supplied with provitions; 24, spoke bark Minerle from Montevideo for New York; 8th, lat 17 N, lon 54, spoke whaling bark Fanny, of and for New Bedford, from San Francisco, 120 days out.
Bark Havilah (Br) Robertson, Yokohama Nov 9, with teas to John Caswell. Passed Anjier Dec 11, Cape of Good Hope Feb 4, St Helena Feb 17; crossed the Equator March 9 in lon 32. Nov 23, 40 miles Northeast of Formosa channel, encountered a hurricane which blew with terrific violence for 12 hours, throwing the vessel on her beam ends, the sea boarding her at times with such force as to stave in the cabin doors and skylights, all of which were secured in the best manner, washing everything movable from the deck, oiling the cabin and damaging some of the cargo; carried away foretopsail yard and three topsails, a number of other sails were blown from the gaskets. From the equator to Hatteras had light winds and moderate weather; was off Hatteras a week with continual northerly gales, one day was driven sixty miles to the southward; have spoken a number of vessels, but all have no doubt arrived at their destinations.
Bark Norton Stover (of Harpswell), Stover, London, 26 days, with mdse, to C L Wright & Co. Had fine weather up to lon 71 W; since strong westerly winds.
Bark Nordpol (NG), Johnke, Gloucester, E, 58 days, with salt, to order. Had very heavy weather most of the passage; March 16, lat 29 30, lon 89 40, spoke ship Edmund Keene (of Newcastle), from Genoa for Pensacola.
Bark Fremont (Nor), Berntsen, Cardiff via London, 71 days, with railway iron, to order. Had very heavy weather latter part of passage.
Bark Marco Polo (NG), Minssen, Bremen, 42 days, with mdse and 225 passengers, to Herman Koop & Co; 1 birth. Had strong W and NW gales latter part of passage.
Bark Atalanta (NG), Hogemann, Bremen, 34 days, with mdse and 165 passengers, to Eve & Brock. Had fine weather to the Banks; since strong NW gales, with hail and rain.
Bark Delphin (Rus), Nymin, Marseilles, 71 days, with mdse to Jas Henry. Had extremely heavy gales from W and NW the last week.
Bark Rosalia (Ital), Jaccarino, Trieste, 85 days, with mdse, to C J Hess & Co. Had very heavy weather most of the passage; sprung foretopgallant yard, split sails.
Bark Damon, Wilkins, Buenos Ayres Feb 11, with hides, &c, to R W Ropes & Co. Sailed in company with barks Libertad, and Isabel; March 28, lat 19 N, lon 62 10 W, spoke schr Lookout, bound to Porto Rico; crossed the Equator March 18, lon 41 30; passed Bermuda April 10; had a heavy northerly gale in the Gulf Stream. Jan 3, Andrew Anderson, seaman, a native of Sweden, was drowned by falling overboard at Buenos Ayres.
Bark John Edney (Br), Hopkins, Ocho Rios, Ja, 18 days, with logwood and peanuts, to Bartram Bros.
Bark Mayflower (of New Haven), Dill, Mayaguez, PR, 17 days, with sugar and molasses, to H Trowbridge's Sons. 13th inst, off Hatteras, had a heavy northerly gale; since light winds and calms.
Bark Triumph (of Portland), Mahoney, Matanzas, 16 days, with sugar, &c, to Miller & Houghton. 7th, lat 28 20, lon 79 30, had a severe gale from NNE; lasted 12 hours, split and lost sails; had water casks and spare spars washed from the deck and bulwarks on both sides stove; from the 10th to 16th first had a succession of gales from SW to N; since light, southerly winds.
Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Port Spain (Trinidad), 21 days, with sugar, &c, to T T & F A Dwight & Co. Left no vessels.
Bark Adelaide, Risk, Matanzas, 16 days, with sugar, &c, to Dollner, Potter & Co. April 12, off Hatteras, spoke ship India, from New Orleans for Hampton Roads.
Bark Navasota (of Boston), Greenough, Galveston, 24 days, with hides, &c, to C H Mallory & Co. April 14, lat 35, lon 74 44, saw brig Howe, Phillips, St Thomas via Bonaire for N York.
Bark Veteran, Cathcart, New Orleans, 16 days, with black walnut timber, to master. April 11 had a severe NE gale, during which carried away rudder.
Bark Caro, Beals, Savannah, 9 days, with timber, to R P Buck & Co. Had strong northerly winds; 16th inst, off Hatteras, saw a vessel on fire; several vessels were lying in the vicinity; (probably brig Paragon, before reported).
Brig Memphis (Br), Sanford, San Juan, Nic, 20 days, with hides, &c, to H J De Wolf & Co. Had strong northerly gales most of the passage.
Brig Fred Bliss, of Camden, Me, Sherman, Matanzas, 12 days with sugar to Estevez, Govin & Brothers, vessel to R P Buck & Co.
Brig Amy A Lane, Conover, Matanzas, 13 days, with sugar, to Walsh, Field & Way.
Brig Glendale, of Boston, McIntyre, Cay Francis, 14 days, with sugar, to Ralph Ingersoll, Livermore.
Brig Wolfville (Br), Davison, St Pierre, Mart, 24 days, with sugar, to H J De Wolf & Co. Off Hatteras had a heavy northerly gale, and split sails.
Brig Hatfield Brothers (Br), Hatfield, Havana, 12 days, with sugar, to Boyd & Hincken.
Brig Udala, Whittemore, Trinidad, Cuba, 15 days, with sugar, to Peter Wilince & Co; vessel to Thompson & Hunter.
Brig Geo Downes (Br), Lanfare, Demarara, 23 days, with sugar, &c, to H Trowbridge's Sons.
Brig Sailor Boy (of Sheborgan, Wis), Humphrey, New Orleans, 18 days, with corn, to G A Philips & Collins. April 6, in the Straits of Florida, spoke bark Veteran, from New Orleans for New York.
Brig Turnah, Winslow, Providence.
Schr Kolon, Jasper, Cienfuegos, 20 days, with sugar, to F Talbot & Co.
Schr Julia (Br), Barrett, Baracoa, 12 days, with fruit, to Jas Douglass.
Schr D Sawyer (of Jonesport), Drisko, Port Spain, Trinidad, 16 days, with sugar, to Sampson & Clapp. April 17, lat 35 50, lon 74 21, spoke brig Martha, hence, bound south.
Schr Prince (of Bangor), Shackford, Barbados, 19 days, with sugar and molasses, to J J & F A Dwight & Co. Had light winds and calms to lat 30 N; since strong N and NE gales; April 5, no lat, &c, spoke brig Mary Ida (of Yarmouth, NS), from Trinidad for Greenock, 8 days out.
Schr Lavinia Bell, Bayles, Grecciho, PR, 15 days, with sugar, to Van Brunt & Slaght. Had some very hard weather; blew away mainsail, 10th inst, lat 39 54, lon 72 42, spoke schr Elizabeth, De Hart, from Porto Rico for New Haven. Left schrs Sabino, for Philadelphia; Gladiator, for Boston, do. Sailed three days previously, schr Wm Jones, for Baltimore; Halcyon, do.
Schr Louis A Van Brunt (of Brookhaven), Arroyo, PR, 15 days, with sugar, to Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr Florence Roberts, Rogers, Sagua, 10 days, with sugar, to Spence, Montanye & Co.
Schr J W Roberts, Thompson