CITY POLITICS.

The Work of the Campaign—The Great Object To Be Achieved by the Leaders in the Fall—The Judiciary Vacancies and the State—The Justiceship Vacancies and the Candidates.

The host of candidates that are in the field for the numerous offices to be filled in the coming elections are gathering all their strength for the final struggle. In a few days more the great Tammany chief will be at his post, and it is necessary that the various candidates be able to show strong cards for the favor and consideration of the Tammany slatemaker. He has a tremendous job on hand, many conflicting elements to harmonize and clashing interests to settle. The German element in particular is in a state of disturbance that threatens to give the managers considerable trouble, and it will require all their tact to restore that great voting power to perfect working order. The Germans demand more offices than have hitherto in the distribution of the spoils fallen to their share, and to support their demand they are organizing in the various wards and districts and preparing in the most approved political fashion for the coming contest.

This little political event, however, does not ruffle the equanimity of the ring. The Germans only want offices, and these will be provided for them. Tammany leaders were never more anxious than they are at this moment for the unanimous and hearty support of the democracy of this city. All their efforts will be directed to securing the election of their own special nominees to the Senate and Assembly, with a view of preparing the way, according to their policy, for the great Presidential campaign of 1872. The Senatorial slate is already made out. There will be a few sore heads, of course; but they must only grin and bear it. But no matter how disappointed unsuccessful candidates may be with the Senatorial and Assembly slates they must, after all, continue their allegiance, and give their support to the ruling powers, for outside of the pale of Tammany there is no salvation for individual or party of a democratic stripe.

THE JUDICIARY.

The Supreme Court vacancy is the great question that is exercising the minds of a few who are inwardly hankering after the coveted prize. It would be, perhaps, but encouraging the views of the parties who are aspiring to the Tammany nomination to present for consideration their names or claims, as it is perfectly clear that not one of them has the ghost of a chance. Those best posted know full well that this appointment will only be made after the most mature consideration and after Peter Bismarck has met and consulted with his colleagues of the ring. One thing only is certain, that an able and trusted lawyer and a citizen of the highest repute will be the chosen nominee. Tammany is no longer under the necessity of being guided by any considerations of expediency in the matter of its selections for high judicial officers, and is therefore only anxious, as it is resolved, to present to the suffrages of the people as their nominees the very best men.

In the Supreme Court it is generally conceded that for the vacancies here occurring two of the present incumbents, Judges McCunn and Friedman, will be renominated. For Judge Fithian's seat the most prominent candidate is Judge George M. Curtiss, of the Marine Court. Mr. William M. Tweed, Jr., is also spoken of as a competitor, as is also Judge Dennis Quin, of the First Civil District Court.

In the Court of Common Pleas the vacancy to be occasioned by the expiration of Judge Barrett's term will very likely be filled by Judge Frederick E. Loew, of the Fifth Civil District Court.

In the Surrogate Court Gideon J. Tucker will retire and be succeeded by Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Hutchings.

There will be no change in the present composition of the Marine Court bench unless Judge Curtiss receives the nomination for the vacancy in the Superior Court. Judge Michael C. Gross' term in the Marine Court also expires, but his nomination and election is certain.

Recorder Hackett, in the Recorder's Court, and Judge Garvin, as District Attorney, will enter on new terms in their respective departments with the new year.

THE POLICE JUSTICES.

There is a very earnest canvass going on among the numerous candidates for civil and police justices.

In the First district, the Tombs Court, Judges Dowling and Hogan will be renominated and elected.

In the Jefferson Market district there will be a great contest. The candidates are all strong men and qualified. The present incumbents, Dodge and Ledwith, are of course candidates for renomination, but they cannot stand the pressure. Michael Norton, ex-Senator, is after Dodge's place, and Mr. Peter Dolan, a very strong and popular citizen of the district, is after Ledwith with considerable prospects of success; but he in his turn is opposed by Alderman John Hardy. Mr. Thomas J. Barr, ex-member of Congress, is also spoken of as a candidate; but it is not likely that Mr. Barr will enter the lists.

In the Essex Market district Judge Shandley, one of the present incumbents of the court, stands a good chance for a renomination.

Judge Mansfield is doomed to walk the plank. His successor will probably be Mr. John Scott, who has the powerful influence of Senator Tweed to back him. The Germans, however, are apparently determined to urge upon Tammany the claims of Francis V. Euring, an ex-member of the Board of Education, for the nomination. Captain Mount, of the Seventeenth precinct, would have the German influence; but he will not run, and hence Mr. Euring is selected to try conclusions between the Germans in the district and the Tammany ring.

In the Fourth (Fifty-seventh street) district two vacancies occur, the present incumbents, Judge Kelly and Big Judge Connolly being doomed in that district. The candidates are Butler H. Bixby, W. C. O'Brien, Joseph McGuire, H. Murray and John S. Masterson. The latter candidate is very popular in this district and will probably receive the Tammany nomination.

For the new district there are several candidates for the Police Justiceship. Edward Moore, a superintendent of the markets, and Henry McDermott, a large liquor dealer, are spoken of. Captain William Wylie, however, has the inside track and must distance all competitors.

For civil justices there are a great many candidates in the field.

In the first district the present incumbent, Judge Quinn, is a candidate for renomination. It is pretty certain he will receive it if not nominated for the vacancy in the Supreme Court. He is opposed in his district by Michael J. Cody, L. Callahan and others. Colonel Michael C. Murphy, being slated for another term in the Assembly, has no aspirations at present to sit on the bench.

In the Second district, Judge Kivlin, presiding, there will be no contest for the Tammany nomination, it being conceded that the present incumbent will be renominated. William H. Rooney will be the Democratic Union candidate.

In the Third district Judge Smith will be candidate for the renomination of the republican party, but will be opposed therein by Colonel D. Meehan. Ex-Judge Dusenbury, a former incumbent of the office, will, in all probability, receive the Tammany nomination and take the place. J. Walker Fowler opposes him, but with little prospect of success for his efforts.

In the Fourth district, Moses D. Gale, Justice. Mr. Gale, though a candidate for renomination, will be compelled to take "a back seat." He is opposed by Mr. John H. Harnett, ex-president of the Knights of St. Patrick, who will be certain to have the support of the Celtic population of the district. A prominent German is also in the field—Anthony Eickhoff, editor of the *New Yorker Journal*. Mr. Harnett has all the chances in his favor.

In the Fifth district Justice Frederick E. Loew will leave a vacancy. Mr. Loew will certainly be elected for the vacancy in the Court of Common Pleas. His successor on the district bench in that case will be Mr. Joseph Koch, Deputy County Clerk, a young and experienced lawyer, and, what is best for his present aspirations, very popular with the Tammany powers.

In the Sixth district Thaddeus H. Lane, the present incumbent, will be re-elected.

In the Seventh district, Justice Stemmler presiding, there will be a vacancy, as Mr. Stemmler will neither receive the support of his former fellow citizens nor the Tammany renomination. Of course there are German competitors for the vacancy, but the chances are that a selection will be made outside of that element altogether. W. H. Lowenberg is a candidate, as is also Adolph Levinger, ex-Assembly man. Mr. Adolph Sanger, a Jewish citizen, is also a candidate, and bases his chance of success by running on the ticket of Jacob Cohen, the great opponent of Tammany in the race for the vacant supervisorship.

Outside of these combinations is another candidate with powerful influence, and who, if the ticket was a general one, would assuredly win. This is Mr. Matthew Daly, a young, rising and experienced lawyer, well versed in the duties and clothed with all the requirements fitting him for the position of a civil justice. He will in all probability receive the Tammany nomination, and in so do the citizens of the district will do the rest.

In the Eighth district, Wm. H. Full, Justice, will leave a vacancy. There will be a severe contest in this district from the fact that no less than three able and highly qualified candidates are in the field for the Tammany nomination. The candidates are Thomas W. Pittman, chief clerk in Judge Dodge's court; J. Kane, clerk in the Corporation Counsel's office, and A. J. Herrick. From present appearances Mr. Pittman is the favorite of the field. Judge Full will receive the republican nomination.

In the Ninth (new) district J. McIvor is a candidate, but is strongly opposed by Colonel Joseph Porter, ex-Assemblyman. Mr. Porter will no doubt receive the nomination.

The foregoing presents the judiciary slate as nearly as it can be judged of.

Eighth Ward Independent German Citizens' Club.

A large number of citizens of the Eighth ward met at Spring Street Hall, 242 Spring street, last night to organize an independent political club. Captain Henry Boehrer was elected president, Mr. W. Merdian, recording secretary, and Mr. Paul Alexander, corresponding secretary. Mr. Marcus Otterbourg, in an eloquent address, stated that the purposes of this organization were to unite the German citizens of both parties, they having not found justice done to them by either political party. The utmost efforts should be made to obtain the rights the Germans were entitled to. He also spoke a few words on the introduction into the public schools of German as a subject of instruction. Dr. Landsberg said that "all is good that is in season." The organization of independent clubs, without party distinction, was now in season. Very often the wrong men had been supported by the Germans, and now a complete revulsion should be inaugurated. Dr. Franklin expressed his wish for honest office-holders. To a remark of Mr. Thomas Rosenthal that the Germans could only prosper under the democratic platform, Mr. Otterbourg replied that neither the democratic nor the republican party offered an absolute guaranty for public virtue and purity. The following preamble and resolution was adopted:—

Whereas the control exercised or sought to be exercised by the existing party organizations over the political life of the people threatens to degenerate into a tyranny, violating personal independence, and has partly so degenerated already as to corrupt public morals and to set aside the aims of the free constitution of this country; be it therefore

Resolved, That it is the aim and purpose of this organization to counteract the influences of political party organizations, inasmuch as they exert an obnoxious effect, and further to give the widest scope to independent convictions at the public elections.

Mechanics and Workingmen's Democratic Association, No. 1, of the Tenth Ward—Tweed vs. Belmont.

Under the above name an association was formed some time ago, pledging itself to the following principles:—

1. The permanent union of mechanics and workingmen, democratic in faith, without distinction of race or religion, who have at heart the advancement of this great nation as a republic and the perpetuation of our constitutional laws. 2. The general intellectual and moral improvement of its members; 3, the establishment of a vigorous social bond between the members of the club, so as to advance mutual and individual interests whenever praiseworthy; 4, the election to office of men who are in favor of shortening the hours of labor and elevating the working classes socially as well as politically.

Last night a regular meeting of the association was held at 240 Broome street, Mr. Morris F. Dowley presiding. After a few introductory remarks by the chairman and some routine business resolutions in favor of the renomination of Mr. Thomas J. Creamer for Senator of the Sixth Assembly district were read and adopted. Mr. H. F. Marston, from Texas, then made a speech on democratic principles generally, in the course of which he said that Mr. August Belmont did not deserve any confidence whatever as a leader of the democratic party, while he (the speaker) had full confidence in Mr. William M. Tweed. Negro suffrage (the speaker said) was a fixed fact in the South, but he was against the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, as taking away the right to regulate suffrage from the several States. He was in favor of protection to American citizens abroad, whether native or foreign born. In conclusion he warned the democratic party in the ensuing campaign not to arraign themselves against negro suffrage or government bonds. The speech was well received and the thanks of the meeting voted the speaker. The meeting then adjourned.

Seventh Ward Jacob Cohen Democratic Association.

A large meeting assembled at their headquarters, Botanic Hall, 68 East Broadway, Mr. Morris Bennett in the chair. Resolutions were unanimously adopted pledging the support of the citizens of the Seventh ward to secure the election of Jacob Cohen as Supervisor of the city and county of New York. Addresses were then made by Captain Sloane, of the Fifteenth ward, who, in the course of his remarks, observed that if Tammany Hall endorsed the nomination indicated by the citizens of New York, the Fifteenth ward would easily be carried by the democracy. Mr. Cohen then, amid loud applause, made a few remarks, stating that under no consideration would he recede from the position he had assumed. Addresses were then made by T. Jefferson Montgomery, of the Seventh ward, Patrick Reilly, Thirteenth ward, and others.

The Matthew T. Brennan Seventh Ward Association—The Case of Tweed vs. Belmont.

Last evening the Matthew T. Brennan Democratic Association of the Seventh ward, held a meeting at No. 115 East Broadway, with Richard Walters in the chair.

The subject of the mismanagement of August Belmont was thoroughly discussed, and the members of the association spoke of him in terms not flattering. Resolutions were presented by Mr. Brophy, in which he portrayed the course of Belmont and other prominent lights of the democratic party in no manner reflecting credit on them, after which the meeting adjourned with cheers for the nominees of the ward.

Who Shall be Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, Tweed or Belmont?—The Irish Citizens Aroused.

NEW YORK, August 31, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I believe the HERALD has frequently illustrated that antipathy to Mr. August Belmont, as Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, is a thing which has found its way to the Irish brain.

There can be no doubt of it. The antipathy is there; and it has made a lodgement which is quite too deep to be easily destroyed.

The Irish citizens have a first right to move in this matter. They are democrats of an ardent nature; they constitute so immense a part of the democracy that without them that power could never win an election; and they always look on a defeat of the party as a triumph of political misfortune over themselves.

The Irish citizens are perpetual democrats. The Germans change their coats; the native Americans do so very often. The Irish always keep the ancient color. Had their fellow citizens, both native and Gothic, been as true to political conviction as they have been there had been no civil war.

The greatness of America is in an infrangible tie with the democracy, and it is the Irish citizens who constitute for the democracy both bone and muscle.

When Mr. August Belmont was made national chairman the Irish citizens, every place, through their press, threw up their hands in astonishment. They had never before heard of him but as a Belgian banker having an office in the city of New York. Why such a man was made their political leader, in a Presidential campaign too, was an act for which they had no understanding. The appointment annoyed them, irritated them, disgusted them, insulted them. They regarded it in its authors as an act of defection, and they foretold for it with accuracy which cannot be questioned now overwhelming disaster at the polls. They accepted the appointment. That is true. But the acceptance was permeated with sullenness and bad grace, and only for the granitic firmness of their political nature they would have bolted from it in a body.

The last straw is now on the back of the patient camel. That stupid act of misjudgment was commenced when the second campaign was entrusted to the foreign broker's hands. They who suppose that the camel will bear its load to the end of the journey in 1872 are blind in their intellects.

The bolt is commenced. It is three years ahead of time; but, even so, the Irish citizens refuse to carry the foreign banker a single minute longer. They have already flung him from their backs into the ditch. They are determined, as they have the right, for they are the chief strength of the democracy, to win in 1872. If there are any managers who shall attempt to rein back the Irish citizens to recarry the foreign banker they will find themselves ditch companions with their idol.

No one can blame the Irish citizens for having taken this decided attitude. Look at the character of the man imposed upon them. He is a mere Belgian banker; he is as fastidiously aristocratic as great success in money shaving can make small brains; he cannot speak English syntax; he cannot write an able public letter; the public letters that have appeared from him were writen by some one else; he has neither disposition nor capacity for political toil; he has never done a political service for State, county, city or ward; he is not even a citizen of the United States; most of his time is spent in Europe; he has been wretchedly defeated in the two contests he managed, and, worst of all, he may be suspected of deliberate treason to the democracy, for at the close of the last campaign his own special organ, the *World*, suddenly and in an impudent manner dictated a change of candidates—an act which directly gave Pennsylvania to the radicals and generally disheartened the party throughout the nation.

All this is true. It is a just impeachment. Why should not the Irish citizens, who are the leading strength of the democracy, after two unfortunate experiments, after eight years of patient trial, object to the continued leadership of the man of whom such an impeachment can be made? Why should they not object indeed? They do object; and their objection is one which it is not safe to disregard.

And for the chair, filled by this unnaturalized Belgian banker, the Irish citizens have a competent choice. That man is Mr. William M. Tweed. The Irish citizens, as "resolutions" published in the HERALD of to-day prove, have fixed on him. It is a good, a skilful, a judicious choice. Tammany has made Mr. Tweed its Grand Sachem on account of his political talents and popularity. It is for the same reasons, considered in themselves purely and in all their relations, the Irish citizens have turned their regards upon him. Tammany did not give the Irish citizens a whisper. The choice is an independent one altogether. Tammany did not suggest or whisper; but it had better follow. Tammany has extraordinary power; but it has no power sufficient to justify it in running counter to the Irish choice of Tweed.

The Irish citizens have taken a careful, elaborate measure of Mr. Tweed. They have found him true to his word of honor, thoroughly devoted to the party, popular with all the citizens, able to speak, able to write, able to originate, competent to manage and crowned with success. These are the criteria by which the Irish citizens have measured Mr. Tweed.

This game is up. The Irish citizens decline to carry the unnaturalized Belgian broker another inch. They look on him with extreme political nausea and contempt. An attempt to reimpose the incompetent creature on them will be followed by a bolt which may continue radicalism for fifty years to come.

The campaign of 1872 can be won. The Irish citizens are aglow with the conviction that it can be won with Tweed. It is, therefore, not safe to violate this conviction. Let the managers make a note of it.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Richmond *Whig* is of the opinion that Honorable William M. Tweed cannot take the place of Mr. Belmont, as Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, because such officer is selected from the committee itself, and Mr. Tweed is not one of them. Mr. Tweed not "one of 'em!" shade of Indian harbor!

Professor Silliman has been appointed State Chemist of Connecticut, under an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to taverns and spirituous liquors." If it were not for so many silly men, who drink impure liquors, it would not be necessary to appoint a man like Professor Silliman to examine into the quality of them. This, however, is for the benefit of the temperance party in Connecticut, and the reformed inebriates from Meriden and other parts of the State.

James T. Drummond has been nominated as the workingmen's candidate for Mayor of Alton, Ill.

A prominent member of the new temperance party in Illinois got drunk, was placed in the calaboose, got out, paid five dollars, and is a fit candidate for a nomination for any office.

Kentucky democrats are agitated about the election of a United States Senator in place of Thomas C. McCreery, whose term of office expires March 4, 1871. What's the matter with Mac?

General Canby asserts that the test oath shall be enforced in the case of the Virginia representatives, willy nilly. He proposes to throw the whole matter into the hands of Congress.

Wanted—Light about the prospect of the assembling of an extraordinary session of the Tennessee Legislature.

A warning to office-holders may be found in the fact that Secretary Boutwell has ordered the dismissal of a revenue officer in Cincinnati, because he held another civil office of emolument. How would such a system work in New York? Who'd suffer?

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says Andy Johnson is bound to be elected United States Senator from Tennessee.

While the radical papers are discussing the propriety of sending Ben Butler to the United States Senate in place of Senator Wilson, both those heroes are catching tomcod together on the coast of Cape Ann and taking their temperance switchell together.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Destruction of a Block of Buildings in Grand and Tompkins Streets—Loss $35,000—How It Originated.

The fire alarm sounding at four o'clock yesterday evening from all the towers in the lower part of the city apprised the watchful enemies of the destructive element that a more than ordinary attack was being made on property, if not on life. The ready engines swept through the streets to the spot indicated, the horses bounding under the lash of the driver's whip. The signals indicated Grand street as the scene of operations, and the repeated ringings told of an extensive conflagration. The first engine arriving in the neighborhood was at once placed in position by the men in charge, and the hose being attached to the hydrant began to play. At this time there seemed to be little to justify the double alarm, but an examination of the premises connecting with the particular place where the flames were then starting out revealed the alarming fact that fire had taken firm hold of several buildings and was creeping slowly and stealthily toward the rear of the block of houses at the corner of Tompkins and Grand streets. Some few seconds after the arrival of the first steamer, a large force of firemen, with their engines in full working order, and a heavy detail of police under Captain Bennett, were on the ground. Under the concentrated efforts of the engines the fire dipped from view for a moment and a dense cloud of smoke filled the air, covering the scene of the disaster and the people standing around the fiery engines. The check was but momentary, however. Forked flames of angry red burst through the canopy of smoke and illuminated the scene of devastation. The extent of the fire and the imminence of the danger were then seen and the locality was properly noted.

At the corner of Tompkins and Grand streets is the wood yard of Russel & Johnson, lumber merchants. It extends from Broome very nearly to Grand street and far back from Tompkins street. A pile of lumber was placed in the farthest part of the yard and close to the rear of the houses flanking it on Grand street. The most careful observer must have seen in a passing glance at the position of the yard relatively to the houses in its neighborhood that should a conflagration occur in the former those houses and the entire neighborhood would be exposed to serious peril. Fortunately these houses were not very valuable in themselves, and, more fortunately still, the fire in the wood yard occurred in broad daylight, else there might have been a loss of life as well as property to deplore.

It appears that about four o'clock a number of children were playing in the lumber yard of Mr. Johnson, about fifty yards from the office, which was at the corner of Broome and Tompkins streets. Totally unconscious of the danger of their acts they continued to play, making fires of shavings with lighted matches and standing by to see them burn. They were not noticed, unfortunately, for some time, and then it was too late. The shavings had caught the wood lying about in small pieces, and the flames, fanned by the rising wind, rushed across the yard, licking up with its red tongue all the debris in its way until it reached a pile of timber, which was soon in flames, and in a few moments the whole yard was a sea of fire. Jets of water in such a raging furnace were unavailing. On it rushed, roaring over everything inflammable, and then the walls of the houses in Grand street began to show signs of distress. The private house of Mr. Clarke, No. 4 Franklin street, fell before the onset of the flames before the Grand street houses began to brighten, but these quickly followed suit. The efforts of the firemen were unavailing at the early part of the contest, between the elements of fire and water. The third story building No. 602 Grand street was speedily and entirely destroyed; the frame house No. 600 also succumbed; No. 598½ was rendered uninhabitable in a few seconds; No. 598 was partially destroyed, and No. 596 had its roof burned off. When all the houses within reach of the flames and in the direction of their course had fallen or had been secured against further damage, an attempt was made to estimate the amount of damage sustained; but until the fire is entirely out it will be difficult to form any proper idea of the loss or to ascertain the amount of insurance and the names of the offices interested. The following, however, may be relied on as nearly correct:—

Mr. Clarke, with whom were in possession of the dwelling house No. 4 Tompkins street Messrs. Donnelly, Brown, Fisher and Downing, suffers a loss of $3,000, and is not insured. On the houses Nos. 596, 598, 600 and 602 Grand street there is a loss amounting to a large amount. These houses, together with No. 4 Tompkins street, are part of the Ketteltas estate. The latter were occupied by the following persons:—No. 596 by Ellery H. McCartin, on the first floor, as a paint shop; insured; loss unknown. Second floor by Benjamin Huitz and Mr. Loveland as a dwelling; no insurance; damage unknown. No. 598, occupied by Rudolph Demund as a barber shop on first floor; insured for $1,100; loss unknown. Second floor, occupied by John Raff as a dwelling; no insurance; loss unknown. No. 598½, occupied by Louis Wertheimer as a shot store on first floor, insured for $600; loss about $500. Second floor, Rudolph Demaud, insured; loss not known. No. 600—Charles Schlischer, lager beer saloon keeper, on first floor, insured for $1,200; loss not estimated. George Skinner, confectioner and liquor dealer, who also occupied part of the latter building, sustained a heavy loss, but is insured for $1,200. The second floor of same building is occupied by Patrick Kelly as a dwelling; loss $200, no insurance. George Whalen, on the third floor, suffers $200 damage to furniture. No. 602 Grand—Francis Davis, tailor, insured in $600; Henry Waller, on same floor, cigar dealer, insured in the sum of $2,200. The second floor, occupied by Francis Russel as a dwelling, loss not known; not insured; also by Mrs. Baker, insured in the sum of $300, loss not estimated. The third floor, occupied by Thomas Glass, is insured in $300, but the amount of damage is not known.

While we are going to press the fire is still burning, but all danger of further loss is past. The neighborhood of Grand and Tompkins streets is still enveloped in smoke, and the debris of the wreck of the several houses litter the streets. The total loss is vaguely estimated at $25,000, but it is feared that it will exceed that amount. The firemen worked with commendable energy, and happily no lives were lost.

Fire in William Street.

Between five and six o'clock last evening a fire occurred from some unknown cause at No. 16 North William street, occupied by William Demoth. The loss is about $400; insured in the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company for $1,000, and in the Lafayette Insurance Company for $2,000, and in other companies for $3,000. The building, which is owned by Mr. Bergen, is damaged about fifty dollars.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD WAR.

A Decision of Judge Sturges Favorable to the Ramsey Interest.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1869.

Judge Sturges has decided in the case of the town of Oneonta that a check given does not constitute a cash purchase of railroad stock, and has declared the offices of the Commissioners vacant. This aids the Ramsey interest, and will govern all like cases in Otsego county.

THE GREAT WEST.

Her Progress and Prosperity—Splendid Crops in Ohio—The Wheat Yield Enormous—Oats, Rye, Barley and Potatoes Excellent—Corn Crop Light—Fruit in Abundance—Interesting Statistical Information.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, August 30, 1869.

We have the most cheering news from all parts of the State with regard to the crops and harvest. The yield of wheat will be larger than has ever been known before, and the general expression is that the "crop is enormous." Oats is only second to wheat, the product this year being larger than has been known for twenty years. Barley and rye are also good. Potatoes splendid. The corn crop is not so good the present season, owing to the heavy rains in the spring. The yield will not be more than half or three-quarters of the usual yearly return in good seasons. To give the readers of the HERALD an idea of the general feeling and condition of the farmers and their prospects we subjoin the results of personal observation and questioning along a belt of country extending over 200 miles, as follows:—

CONNEAUT.—Wheat, never had such heavy yields; oats, very large crop; potatoes, abundant and large; corn, medium crop; fruit, peaches splendid, apples not so good as in former years. Farmers are satisfied that the crops will be largely remunerative.

ASHTABULA.—Wheat, yield immense; oats, never been better; corn, the crop will be light; fruit, very good. General prospects are good and the farming communities are prosperous.

GENEVA.—Crops of every kind in this region magnificent, especially wheat, oats and potatoes. Fruit in abundance.

MADISON.—Yield of wheat and oats will be something enormous; corn crop will be light. There is abundance of fruit.

PAINESVILLE.—Prospects of the farmers are very bright. The harvests were never more abundant.

COLUMBUS.—Wheat crop magnificent; oats, splendid; corn crop, about half yield; hay crop unequalled; fruit will be about average yield.

GRAFTON.—Apples, half crop; peaches, splendid; pears and cherries abundant; wheat and oats never were better; potatoes, splendid yield; hay excellent. Farms in this locality sell all the way from fifty dollars to $200 per acre, according to improvements. Harvest hands receive two dollars per day and found.

LA GRANGE.—Corn looks better and will be more abundant here than in neighboring districts; wheat splendid; oats splendid; hay in great quantities; apples, crop will be small; peaches very plentiful.

WELLINGTON.—Wheat, oats and potatoes have not been equalled in the last twenty years; apples scarce, but other fruit plentiful. General price of farms in this region average from $100 to $150 per acre.

ROCHESTER.—The largest and best crops ever known abound in this locality. The wheat, oats and potatoes are magnificent. Fruit will be scarce, owing to the fact that the trees shed most of the young germs. No cause is assigned for the falling off of the young fruit during the early summer.

NEW LONDON.—Prospects of the farmers here are splendid. The wheat crop is magnificent. Yield of oats and potatoes very large. Apples, half crop, owing to a heavy storm in the spring. Harvest laborers receive two dollars per day and found; field hands average twenty dollars a month and found during the spring and summer months. Good farming teams readily bring from $400 to $500 a span; good saddle horses are worth $200; ox teams from $150 to $250 a yoke.

GREENWICH.—Wheat and oats never were better; hay crop excellent; apples, small return; peaches and pears, fair crop.

SHILOH.—Never were better crops of wheat, oats, potatoes and hay; apples in this vicinity very abundant, peaches and pears plentiful.

SHELBY.—Wheat crop very heavy, oats cannot be surpassed; potatoes, very plentiful; corn crop light; apples, half yield, other fruits plentiful.

CRESTLINE.—Crops of wheat, oats, barley, rye, excellent; corn crop light; best wheat yields from thirty to thirty-five bushels to the acre. Within a space of two miles there are now at work fifteen threshing machines, and all as busy as bees; apple crop poor, pears and peaches plentiful. Cooking apples are bringing two dollars per bushel. In conversation with a farmer who has lived in this vicinity for thirty years, I learn that the crops were never so good. Twenty-six years ago bears, wolves and deer roved wild over the very spot on which Crestline now stands, and there are old residents here who made many a Bruin come to time in and about where the railroad depot now stands.

From the districts of country surrounding Galion, Iberia, Gilead, Cardington, Ashley, Eaton, Delaware, Berlin, Lewis Centre, Orange, Worthington and other points we received most gratifying intelligence in regard to abundant harvests. In the country about Columbus, and indeed throughout Franklin county, the crops are the best ever known. In round numbers it is estimated that there are 2,000,000 acres of wheat sown this year, which would be an increase of 159,964 over that of 1867; oats, 900,000 acres; corn about 2,000,000 acres; the hay crop will yield some 250,000,000 tons; the potato estimate is put down at 6,000,000 bushels, nearly 1,000,000 bushels over the crop of 1867; about 100,000 acres of flax are sown; 16,000 acres of tobacco; butter is estimated at 35,000,000 pounds and cheese at 20,000,000 pounds; apples set down at 8,000,000 bushels—a falling off of 2,000,000 bushels since 1867; peaches, 1,500,000; pears, 80,000 bushels. The wool yield will be 23,000,000 pounds—a decrease of over 1,000,000 from 1867. This is caused by the "sheep panic" of last year, when the stock raisers became alarmed at the low price of wool and slaughtered sheep in great numbers for the market. In all the principal features of farming life the prospects in Ohio were never better and brighter. A table of live stock throughout the State has just been made public by the proper official autnorities, from which we sum the general result:—The number of horses, 704,578, to 700,375 for 1868; number of cattle, 1,492,581, to 1,512,666 for 1868; number of mules, &c., 25,020, to 25,411 for 1868; number of sheep, 6,272,640, to 7,688,845 for 1868; number of hogs, 1,455,943, to 1,812,572 for 1868. Thus it will be seen that there has been a decrease of live stock, with the exception of horses, of which there has been an increase of nearly 4,000. The Ohio farmers are beginning to take great pride in the horse, and especially in the breeds used for farming purposes. Some of the oldest and most substantial farmers work teams valued at $400 on the average, but many have spans for which they ask $500. Racing stock is also receiving great attention.

So far the prospects of the agricultural communities are beyond all expectation. There is something very charming and substantial in the views of farming life one gets on his travels throughout Ohio and the other great producing States of the republic. The great majority of the farmers are well to do; many have built splendid brick residences, large and commodious barns, and otherwise improved their farms. A peaceful and happy air is everywhere prevalent. The farmers are the genuine life blood of the nation.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.....	5 27	Moon rises...morn	1 09
Sun sets.....	6 31	High water....eve	5 05

PORT OF NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 1, 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 Cuba (Br), Moodie, Liverpool via Queenstown—C G Francklyn.

Steamship Manhattan (Br), Forsythe, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.

Steamship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, NC—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, DC—Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Ashland, Crowell, Boston—W P Clyde.

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

Ship Dragon (Br), McClennan, London—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Camelia (Ital), Auriamna, Penarth Roads for orders—J Robinson & Co.

Bark Antal (Aus), Koransich, Cork or Falmouth for orders—Slocovich & Co.

Bark Fury, Wilson, Cadiz—Tupper & Beattie.

Bark Carlota (Br), Merrill, Bayonne—T C Merrill & Co.

Bark N W Brett, Blanchard, Pienevich, C—Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Harry Booth, Chase, Havana—J E Ward & Co.

Bark Xulla (Br), Howes, Sydney, NSW—R W Cameron.

Bark Phenix (Br), McKenzie, Pictou—C B Swain.

Brig P I Nevius (Br), Sherry, Bilboa—G F Bulley.

Brig Aroostook, Lord, Oporto and a market—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Fred Bliss, Sherman, Curacoa—R P Buck & Co.

Brig Harry & Aubrey (Br), Weeks, Barbados.

Brig Orinoco (Br), Roberts, Turks Island—C E Knox & Co.

Brig Lenoir (Br), Lenoir, Arichat, CB—G P Braver.

Brig Chieftain (Br), Carroll, Halifax—Curtis & Ward.

Schr Hattie E Dodge, Freeman, Demerara—H W Loud & Co.

Schr Laura Pride (Br), Hassell, St Kitts—Jones & Lough.

Schr Lady of the Lake (Br), Taffand, St Pierre, Mart—H A Snow & Son.

Schr Lord of the Isles (Br), Peterson, St Jago—Brett, Son & Co.

Schr Southern Cross (Br), George, Windsor, NS—H J De Wolf & Co.

Schr Mary Stow, Rankin, Charleston—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr O C Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Aug 28, with mdse and passengers, to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Experienced strong northerly winds the last three days.

Steamship Zoe (Br), Cloake, Cow Bay, Aug 27, with coal, o Snow & Burgess.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, Philadelphia, with mdse, to J Lorillard.

Bark Eliza White (of Portland), Look, Tarragona, Alicante and Malaga July 15, with mdse to Gomez, Wallace & Co; vessel to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar July 18. Had light easterly winds and fine weather up to the Banks; since then light westerly winds and rain; Aug 13, had a heavy gale from SW. Aug 19, off Cape Sparivel, spoke wh bark Annawan, of New Bedford, 22 months out, with 275 bbls oil.

Bark Mayflower, Dill, Barbados, 22 days, with sugar, to H Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Salinas, Lind, Para, 27 days, with rubber, &c, to L E Amsinck & Co. Had light winds and calms the whole passage.

Brig Eolus (Br), Seabrook, Inagua Aug 3, via Holmes' Hole 30th, with railway iron, to H J DeWolf & Co. Aug 10, had a heavy gale from NW, during which shifted cargo. The E has part of the cargo of ship Marmion, recently wrecked at Inagua.

Brig George (Br), Graham, Cow Bay, CB, 13 days, with coal, to the Block House Mining Co.

Schr Sarah Purves, Jones, Virginia.

Schr W H Rutan, Decker, Virginia.

Schr Katie J Hoyt, Parker, Georgetown, DC.

Canal boat H N Titus, Potter, Ottawa, CE, 16 days, with lumber, to R W Adams.

Canal boat Ida Vaughan, Williams, Ottawa, CE, 16 days, with lumber, to R W Adams.

The steamship America, from Bremen, which arrived 31st, reports Aug 26, lat 45 24, lon 51 13, spoke ship Egmont (Br), bound W; 28th, lat 44 N, lon 57 22, steamship Main, hence for Bremen; same day, lat 43 40, lon 58 10, steamship Malta, hence for Liverpool.

The steamship Magnolia, from Savannah, which arrived 31st, is consigned to Wm R Garrison, not as before.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig Wolfville (Br), Wolf, Windsor, NS, 6 days, with plaster, to order.

Brig Jas Hatchford (Br), Smith, Windsor, NS, 8 days, for New York, with plaster, to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Two Brothers (Br), Dixon, Halifax for New York, with lumber, to order.

Brig Geo Harris, Manson, Bangor for New York, with lumber to C & E J Peters.

Brig Gipsey, Fox, Boston for New York, in ballast.

Brig Ellen M Crowley, Crowley, Port Jefferson for New York, in ballast, to master.

Schr Edwin, Dayton, Curacoa via Bridgeport for New York, with salt, to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr Statesman, Cole, Shulee, NS, via Machias, 13 days, for New York, with piling, to Snow & Richardson.

Schr Abbie Ingalls, Musquash, NB, 6 days, for New York, with piling, to Snow & Richardson.

Schr The Chief, Crocker, Block Island for New York, with fish, to Crocker & Haley.

Schr Wm Conners, Collins, Machias for New York, with lumber, to Simpson & Porter.

Schr Alcora, Dennison, Machias for New York, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Tantamount, ——, Calais for New York, with lumber, to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Clara Sawyer, Sawyer, Calais for New York, with lumber, to G Boardman. Was 48 hours from Mt Desert.

Schr Northern Light, Harper, Calais for New York, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr George & Mary, Lord, Calais for New York, with lumber, to Chase & Talbot.

Schr Sandalphon (new), ——, Pembroke for New York, with lumber,