WEST COAST OF AMERICA.

News from Colombia, Central America, Chile, Peru and Bolivia.

The Accident to the West India Telegraph Cable.

The Alcalde of Taboya Killed in a Row.

COLOMBIA.

The Panama and West India Cable—Starting of the Expedition—An Accident—Effect of the Storm—Honors to Sir Charles Bright—Unveiling the Statue of Columbus—Fatal Row in Taboya—Miscellaneous News.

ASPINWALL, Nov. 2, 1870.

The laying of the shore end of the cable which is to connect this isthmus with the Island of Jamaica, and thence with the balance of the world, is the great event of the fortnight, and one in which all feel interested. In a previous letter I announced the arrival of the steamers Dacie and Vestal at Aspinwall with the cable on board. They remained in port until Monday, the 24th ult., having been detained several days by unfavorable weather, when the boats of the Dacie landed the cable safely. The work of splicing it to that which passes through the lagoon and connects with the office was soon finished, and a little after midday Sir Charles Bright had taken leave of his friends and the Dacie was proceeding slowly to sea. The Vestal followed in the afternoon. Uninterrupted daily communication was kept up between the Dacie and the shore batteries till Friday, the 28th, when the signals suddenly ceased. Since then nothing in regard to the progress of the work has been made public. This unfortunate mishap is attributable to the disarrangement of the paying out machinery, which rendered it necessary to buoy the cable and to proceed to Jamaica for repairs. Some three hundred and fifty miles of cable had been paid out when the accident occurred. The Dacie is likely to meet with but little if any detention at Jamaica, as I understand the precaution has been taken to have three duplicates of every part of the machinery likely to be needed in case of accident.

The unusually stormy weather which prevailed in the Caribbean Sea about the middle of October, and at the time the fleet sailed from Aspinwall, must have rendered the work of paying out cable very difficult, but it is to be hoped calmer weather will favor the balance of the work, and that the news of the successful completion of the cable will appear in the HERALD long ere this reaches its destination.

The warm reception and kind greeting given to Sir Charles Bright by the good people of Aspinwall, referred to in a previous letter, was followed up by those of Panama, with equal enthusiasm, and for an entire week the two cities kept up a succession of entertainments in honor of their distinguished guest. Sir Charles, accompanied by Commander Hunter, of the Vestal, came over to Panama by special train on the 18th. He was met at the railroad station by the President of the State and the committee of reception, who escorted him to the Grand Hotel, where special apartments had been prepared. In the evening a sumptuous dinner was given in honor of the visitors, at which President Carrasco presided, and some forty of our leading citizens were present. This was followed on the succeeding day by an excursion down our beautiful bay on board the steamship Ancon, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which was kindly placed at the disposal of the committee by Mr. Corwine, the agent in this city. The day was ushered with a magnificent ball in the sala of the Cabildo (City Hall), at which all the elite of the city were present. The band of the Zealous, flagship of the British squadron in the Pacific, was in attendance, and the festivities were kept up with great spirit till nearly daylight in the morning. Admiral Farquhar and officers of the Zealous, the foreign representatives resident here and the leading citizens took an active part in all the festivities given in honor of our visitors.

On Saturday the interesting ceremony of unveiling the statue of Columbus, presented to the city of Colon (Aspinwall) by the Empress of the French, was performed by Sir Charles Bright in the presence of the President and the State authorities, the foreign representatives and a large concourse of people. The statue is of bronze, about twelve feet high, and is beautifully executed. It is erected in the business part of the city, near the railroad freight house, on a temporary base hastily prepared for the occasion. This concluded one of the most jovial and festive weeks that has been experienced on the Isthmus for many years past.

A most unfortunate and fatal disturbance occurred in the village of Taboya on the 23d ultimo between some liberty men from her Britannic Majesty's frigate Zealous and the natives of the place, which resulted in the death of the Alcalde and serious injury to many of those engaged in the row. Taboya is an island in the bay, about nine miles distant from the city, and is the anchorage of British men-of-war which stationed here. The Zealous, Admiral Farquhar, had just arrived from San Francisco en route to Valparaiso, and was engaged in taking in coal and water. Some two hundred and fifty men were permitted to go on shore as one day of liberty. They had been on land but a short while when bad liquor had its effect. A free fight with the natives of the village followed. The Alcalde appeared at the scene of conflict and endeavored to quell the disturbance, but without success. He was struck on the head with a paving stone and died soon after. A force sufficient to restore peace was immediately landed from the Zealous, and the unruly characters were carried back to the vessel, while the surgeons of the ship rendered all assistance possible to the injured. Six seamen were badly wounded, two of them dangerously. The casualties on shore are not ascertained. An investigation into the causes of the affray was held before President Corrosco, Admiral Farquhar and the British Consul in Panama. The damage to property was estimated at $250, which amount was immediately subscribed by the officers and crew of the Zealous. But a further claim of five thousand dollars was afterwards made for the benefit of the family of the deceased Alcalde. This latter claim was referred to Bogota, to be arranged between the general government and British Minister resident there. The Zealous sailed hence on the afternoon of the 28th ult. As the men engaged in the affray could not be identified none of them were given up.

The project to supply this city with water, which has been under consideration for some time past, has finally ended in nothing, and Mr. Center returns home to-day without having accomplished anything. The proposals on the part of the government were so absurd and preposterous that no company could possibly accept them, whereas those on the part of Mr. Center were of the most liberal character. The property owners of our city do not want a good supply of water unless they can have it for nothing.

The monthly French steam service between St. Nazaire and Aspinwall has been suspended for the present.

The steamship Shannon, from Carthagena and Santa Martha, arrived at Aspinwall this afternoon. She brings no news whatever from the interior.

Political matters are quiet at present. The election of members for the Constituent Assembly, to meet in December, for the purpose of revising the constitution, took place last Sunday. The prominent men of the liberal party refused to accept any of the candidates brought forward, and did not vote, consequently. The negroes carried the election as they wished.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Decimal Monetary System Adopted in Guatemala—Popularity of the Guatemalan President—Progress in Honduras—The President and Congress of Costa Rica at Variance.

PANAMA, Nov. 2, 1870.

From Central America we have to announce the arrival of the Costa Rica, Captain Bowditch, on the 22d ult., and the Guatemala, Captain Howes, on the 30th ult. The news they bring is from

GUATEMALA

that the decimal monetary system has been adopted by law, and that the anticipated trouble with Mexico had passed over—the whole affair, according to Mexican sources, having originated in a mistake on the part of the Guatemalans. From

SALVADOR

we hear of no thing but the celebration, by all classes, of the birthday of President Dueñas, who appears to have gained universal approbation during his administration, and that this republic has passed a decree adopting the new monetary system of Guatemala.

HONDURAS.

This government has annulled the decree establishing a monopoly in the cultivation of tobacco, which branch of industry is now free to all the inhabitants of the republic. It has also passed another decree declaring the sale of foreign liquors from a bottle and upwards shall be free, the sale by retail remaining as before. From

NICARAGUA

we hear of the rejoicings of the people on the occasion of the anniversary of the Independence, the 14th September; also complaints of the defective state of the postal arrangements for the delivery of letters throughout the republic. From

COSTA RICA

we hear of disagreement between President Guardia and Congress. The President has issued an address, in which he says that "the National Convention declares itself omnipotent, and he therefore offers to resign." The Municipality have replied, declaring their entire confidence in him and offering him full support in whatever measures he may deem fit to adopt.

CHILE.

The Administrative Policy—Preparations for the Struggle—The Chilean Fourth of July—Araucania.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 3, 1870.

During the recent celebration of the anniversary of Chilean independence the President of the republic, at a public banquet, made a speech and proposed a toast, in which he declared that in the approaching Presidential campaign the government had decided to maintain a strictly neutral position; to interfere in no manner whatever with the right of the people; to support no particular candidate; and that he, when his successor was elected, would retire to private life, satisfied with the services he had done to his country. Although these remarks might be considered as conventional by skeptical persons, they caused a most pleasurable excitement throughout Chile, and called the serious attention of the press.

It has been for so many years a prominent feature of the programme of the administration to take a part in the elections, whether Presidential, Congressional or local, that a departure from this plan gives renewed confidence to the people in their desire for complete liberty and reform. So much the more as the power of the government is very great, from the fact of the extension of its appointing prerogatives; as in every city, town and hamlet it could command the principal local officers under pain of dismissal to make returns of the elections in accordance with its desires, or by the employment of force to cause the result to be in conformity with its prejudices. By abandoning these powerful illegalities the people can enter upon a period of unaccustomed freedom, and hence the satisfaction with which the President's words have been received. Again, the recent coalition of the majority of the different opposition organizations gives a more confident aspect to the results of the elections of 1871, the belief gradually gaining ground that the clerical party, united with the upholders of the government, will find it more than impossible to defeat a candidate chosen from the ranks of the coalition and representing those principles which now are held by the masses generally.

The question of reform still progresses slowly in the Senate and House of Representatives. It cannot be denied that the bill is of such importance as to demand the strictest attention and consideration, but since Congress has been specially convened to finally settle the matter it must be admitted that energy at least should be manifested. The complete reform and remodelling of the constitution of Chili, particularly in those provisions relating to the right of franchise, is not only of interest to residents of the republic, but to those abroad who have commercial relations here, who might at any time settle within her limits. The HERALD has been made acquainted with the more important steps already taken in this matter, and as the events transpire they shall be duly communicated. No candidate has as yet been proclaimed by either of the contesting parties. It is considered more than probable that M. Errazwiz will receive the nomination as President from the opposition.

The national celebration on the 18th ult., already referred to, was not so enthusiastic as generally, but at the same time the people gave themselves freely up to the enjoyment afforded by the festival. Speeches, of the spread eagle description, which form an essential part of all American gala days, were not wanting on this occasion. Grand high masses and *Te Deums*, which are not a feature in the United States, were held in the capital, attended by the President and the minister officers. Free exhibitions in the theatres and circus, an unlimited supply of gunpowder, gallant militia and fireworks, races on velocipedes—a novelty in Chile—and a most extraordinary consumption of strong liquor were noticeable incidents of the celebration.

The finest ball ever given in Santiago took place under the auspices of the Philharmonic Society, where the beauty of the ladies was only exceeded by the attentions of the gentlemen, and in fine, every attraction that the government and municipalities could devise for the entertainment of their people on such a notable occasion.

The state of war in Europe is still affecting the mercantile interest here. But few sales are made, and the extreme difficulty attending the purchase of sterling drafts is productive of great inconvenience. Large subscriptions have been made by both Prussians and French for the wounded, widows and orphans of their respective countries. The general feeling here is in favor of King William rather than the Emperor, although the French, as a nation, are more sympathized with. Apropos of military affairs printers in Chile have been relieved from serving in the National Guard, a measure which meets with universal approval.

We hear nothing new from our savage enemies in Araucania. The mild policy of the government has not proved effectual, and the Indians appear to have forgotten the existence of the national troops or of the Chilian settlers, except when their stock of provisions runs low, and then they quietly make a raid, procure the necessary chickens and return to their picturesque country to eat them. It is supposed that Orelie has improved the Araucanian *cuisine*.

French Naval Operations—Chilian Declaration of Neutrality.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 10, 1870.

The war between Prussia and France has been the cause of considerable excitement recently in this port. A French gunboat, the Lamothe Piquet, left a few days since, ostensibly for the purpose of looking for her consort, the flagship L'Astrée, and on her return with that vessel to Valparaiso it was reported, on fair authority, that several german merchant ships had been captured by the gunboat and sent to Tahiti. This report was afterwards given some dignity by its publication in a semi-official manner by the newspaper *Ferro Carril*, and from the private information your correspondent has obtained he considered it as well founded. The minister of the North German Confederation addressed a note on the subject to the Foreign office, but the short space of time and the reticence observed by the magnates of that department have deprived the public of any very reliable information on the point.

The government has thought proper to issue a neutrality proclamation, in which it is ordered that the vessels of the belligerents must abstain from all acts of hostility while in Chilean ports, and are prohibited from taking on board any articles destined for warlike purposes. No armed vessel belonging to either of the belligerents can leave a Chilean port before the expiration of twenty-four hours after the sailing of a merchant ship or man-of-war of the other Power. No articles contraband of war can be furnished to such armed vessels, and they are not to be allowed to bring their prizes into Chilean ports. This measure was deemed necessary in view of the presence of two French men-of-war in the port of Valparaiso, together with quite a number of ships carrying the North German flag. These last, however, have no intention of leaving their anchorage until the news of the capture of Paris and the declaration of peace reaches them. This news, it is needless to state, is confidently expected by the great majority here.

The Viscount de Treilhard, Minister of France to this republic, leaves for the United States by this steamer. He had been appointed representative of France in Washington by the government of the Emperor, but is unaware whether the new administration will confirm or annul the appointment. Having lived in Chile for a number of years and become most favorably known to all, the Viscount leaves behind him a great many friends, who wish him all health and prosperity.

PERU.

Proceedings of Congress—Fears of a Deadlock—Rumors of Revolution—Strength of the Government—General Items—Bolivian News.

LIMA, Oct. 14, 1870.

The long vexed question of the Dreyfus contract still occupies the attention of Congress and of the public generally, and seems now to be approaching a favorable termination. The interests of many influential persons here, attached by the terms of the contract, have caused a most violent opposition to employ every possible force against the scheme. Indeed, for nearly two months the Chamber of Deputies has been almost exclusively engaged in this matter. Speeches without end have been delivered, every Representative has thought it a sacred duty to express opinions upon the advantages or the evils to result from the negotiation, although from the first it has been clear that the government would ultimately obtain a triumph. Within the last few days matters have been approaching a climax, and before the end of the month I hope to be able to inform the HERALD of the final vote in the House regarding the affair.

There is yet, however, a difficulty existing in the way of settlement. The government has a majority in Congress, but not a quorum. Now it is whispered that the plan devised and adopted by the opposition is that the members of that party absent themselves from the House when the time arrives for voting, thus leaving the affair unsanctioned and still further entangling what now appears to be most intricate. Such action would doubtless cause the government an immense amount of trouble and vexation, since the French house would be naturally unwilling to continue advancing large sums of money on conditions not legally ratified or recognized. Still the upholders of the policy of the Administration assert that by the time fixed for the vote they will have secured such a number of the opposition party as to defeat this proposed plan. On several previous occasions this scheme has been put into successful practice, and by its employment Prado, in 1867, received the first blow that led to his downfall.

A great effort is also being made to intimidate the government by rumors of revolution in the south. It cannot be doubted that some dissatisfaction exists in the southern departments, more especially in the always rebellious city of Arequipa, the inhabitants of that warlike place complaining that the government has granted concessions for railways from the rival city of Tacna to the frontier of Bolivia, and thus counteracting the benefits that should be derived by Arequipa from the Puno Railway extending to the limit of Peru. President Balta understands the motives of these rumors too well to disturb himself about them. Immediately after his accession to supreme power he placed a number of his relatives and warm adherents in the most important positions in the army. By this means the troops are now held under perfect control, and are loyal to the administration. With this element in his favor he has but little to fear from any revolutionary movement.

Trivial as may seem these matters to foreign readers, they are more than interesting to residents in Peru, especially to our own countrymen, who, since the arrival of Mr. Meiggs and the commencement of his numerous and important enterprises, have materially increased their interests in the republic. Any change of government at present by revolutionary force would be fatal to the fortunes and hopes of many of our people, and would be most deplorable for Peru in general. Fortunately, as has already been remarked, no great danger exists. Even should a revolt occur, the government, with such abundant supplies of the sinews of war at its disposal, would make short work of its opponents. Balta's known firmness of purpose would also deter a number of his enemies from taking active steps against him, as hitherto, a rosewater policy has generally been adopted towards a class of agitators who deserved the most exemplary punishment that the government could employ.

In the midst of this proposed disturbance the public works already initiated are progressing with the most satisfactory activity. By every mail from the interior we learn that planters are increasing their estates, and that property in the towns and villages along the lines to be built, before of no value, has become an object of speculation, and now commands comparatively an exorbitant price. The public lands are eagerly sought for; on the Oroya line they have all been portioned out. It is well known that for the want of cheap transportation the interior portion of Peru, although wonderfully fertile, has up to the present time been almost uncultivated. Now, with the facilities afforded by these different railways, a radical change will take place, and from a consuming country it is hoped that Peru in a few years will become productive. The various private lines of road in the north and south are also being rapidly pushed forward.

The municipality of Lima, presided over by Don Manual Pardo, has been changed by order of Congress, on account of an informality in the manner of election. Although the new coporation is composed of intelligent and active citizens, it is greatly regretted here that the former body could not have remained in office. During the two years of its term Lima has been transformed from a medieval into a civilized and modern appearance. The sewers that formerly ran along the surface of its streets, always considered as the origin of the terrible epidemics that have afflicted the city, are all covered; the streets themselves are paved as well as those of almost any American city; the houses now are built in a uniform manner, and, better than all, a very perfect system of common and free schools has been adopted, by which more than 5,000 children before without the means of education are now instructed by competent teachers.

A very sad loss was experienced a few days since by Mr. Henry Meiggs, in the death of his niece, Caroline. This young lady, only of about fourteen years, was noted for her great promise and gentle disposition. Beloved by all who knew her, both Peruvians and Americans have been prodigal in their assurances of profound sympathy and sorrow.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking in regard to the recent incident regarding the departure from Callao of a bearer of despatches from the American Legation here, while certain sham legal proceedings were urged against him, has refused to publish the diplomatic correspondence relating to the same in answer to the request of the Legation. This is considered as admitting a victory on the part of the Legation.

The United States ships Onward and Nyack are still in port. Commodore McDougal, commanding the station, is awaiting the arrival of his flagship, the Saranac, from San Francisco.

From Bolivia we learn that the accident suffered by President Melgarejo, in falling from his horse, has assumed a very serious aspect, the physicians fearing that an amputation of the leg may become necessary, and the distinguished patient declaring that he never will allow such an operation. During the General's illness the government of the republic is entrusted to the Council of Ministers. Congress was about to adjourn after having transacted some important business. All the parochial duties hitherto exacted for burials—a remnant of the old colonial absurdities—have been abolished. The guano contract with Mr. Meiggs for the Mejillones deposits had been approved, with slight modifications.

M. Reconavento, the Bolivian Minister to Peru, had declined the post of Plenipotentiary to the Peace Congress at Washington. It was thought that Colonel Quevedo would be selected, and would immediately proceed to his destination.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Some of the Work for the Ensuing Session—The Candidates for President, Speaker and United States Senator.

Already the republican members of the New Jersey Legislature are drawing up a programme for the session. At a serenade given to the Assemblymen in Jersey City a few nights ago two of these gentlemen were loudly applauded when they declared their intention to repeal the bad legislation of the two late sessions. With a majority of eleven on joint ballot, as well as a majority in each House, the republicans will find no difficulty in passing a registry law, and perhaps a sunset law, though many of the leading republicans are opposed to the latter. The work of redistricting the State will be the grand performance of the session, however, and there is little doubt that this business will be performed in such a manner that the dominant party will be able to control the State for some years.

The mismanagement of affairs in Jersey City will occupy the attention of the Legislature for some weeks at least. Numerous amendments to the charter of the consolidated city will be made. It is proposed to reduce the Board of Aldermen to one member from each ward and the Board of Education in the same proportion. The big Nicolson pavement job on Grand street, from Mill creek to Washington street, and which by a dexterous manœuvre of the Bergen "ring" was dovetailed into the charter, will be repealed on the petition of the residents, who have already taken action in the matter. The act creating the police commission is also to be repealed, and a new commission substituted. The existing commission has become so obnoxious that hundreds of democrats at the late election voted the republican ticket in order to have the act repealed. The Water Commissioners will have to "walk the plank" next, on account of the abuses of long standing which the taxpayers continually complained of. Two of the salaried officials of this department spent their time for the last few weeks, not in the service of the Board, but in canvassing for the democratic candidates, and in some cases they abused old and respectable residents. Mayor O'Neill succeeded in carrying out some desirable measures in the board, but the opposition to him was powerful. Men were discharged because they refused to vote for certain candidates. The public feeling on these and other vital questions affecting the taxpayers is so strong that a mass meeting is to be held at the Catholic Institute on the 22d inst. for the purpose of taking steps to procure the repeal of all odious measures affecting the city.

The Erie Railway bill—the most odious of all, passed by a democratic legislature, and which contributed in a great degree to the defeat of the democracy—must be repealed first of all. The exemption of that corporation from taxes to the amount annually of nearly $50,000, which is assessed on the taxpayers for the benefit of the railway company is the greatest grievance the people of Jersey City have to complain of. On this issue alone the candidate of the Young Democracy for Assembly in the Third district received over nine hundred votes, being a majority of nearly four hundred over the regular democratic candidate.

For President of the Senate little Ned Bettle, of Camden, is the foremost man. He was the choice of the republicans for that office when they made a nomination last year in caucus. There is not throughout the State a republican more popular or more esteemed by the members of the Legislature, the halls of which have known Mr. Bettle for years; Mr. J. F. Baccock, of New Brunswick, is named for Secretary of the Senate, while two Newarkers are tossing up for the Speakership. A very prominent and active republican of Jersey City will be put forward for Clerk of the Assembly.

The great prize is the office of United States Senator. Two years ago Jake Vanatta was laying his wires, but Governor Randolph found it out and headed him off, throwing honest, plucky Joel Parker into the background. As Governor Randolph's calculations in regard to the Senatorship have been upset by the late elections, Frelinghuysen looms up as the successor of Cattell. Ex-Governor Ward, Cornelius Walsh and Cortlandt Parker expect to have something to say in the matter. They are all Newarkers.

A CAPE COD PHENOMENON.—Wise men are puzzling themselves to account for the fresh water that comes up through an iron tube, sunk fifteen feet through the constantly shifting sands of Cape Cod, from fifteen to twenty feet from high water, and not more than three feet above it. The water in this tube rises and falls with the tide, yet more than 100 barrels of water have been pumped from it at one time, without finding the slightest trace of saline matter. It is of such fine quality that vessels supply themselves for a sea voyage from this well.—*Newport (R. I.) Mercury, Nov. 6.*

REOPENING OF BUSINESS IN NEW ORLEANS.

The November Trade Unusually Animated.

(From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 6.)

The city is fast assuming the old time November animation. The crowds on the streets grow larger daily, especially in the avenues given up to wholesale trade, where may be encountered numbers of country merchants—the nonsense about fever having been fully exploded. Another theatre opens tomorrow night, the Opera House will quickly follow, and the stately and popular St. Charles Hotel will again throw open its doors within a few weeks, renovated, repainted, refurnished throughout, and newly furnished. The business and amusement season has been a little tardy in developing itself, owing, in a measure, to the scarcity of labor on the plantations, which forced planters to give themselves primarily to taking off the crop, and owing to the grossly exaggerated reports prevailing abroad about yellow fever. The latter has been completely dissipated, the health of our city now being perfectly satisfactory, no less for the unacclimated stranger than for any one who has got safely through the struggle with "Bronze John."

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

On Thursday afternoon a young man, a passenger on the Western through train bound for New York, attempted to jump off while passing through Rahway, N. J. He slipped and rolled under the wheels. His extremities were literally cut to pieces. There are two statements in relation to his identity. One is that he was named Clinton Johnson, a resident of Rahway and a student in Rutgers College, New Brunswick; the other that he was Julius Wallack, a dealer in wines and liquors at Elizabeth. At all events he died at a late hour on Thursday night at Rahway.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Friday, Nov. 12—12:30 A. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer Fahrenheit.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.42	49	—	Calm.	Clear.
Boston	29.72	41	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Buffalo	29.31	29	E.	Calm.	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.46	47	S. W.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.02	33	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.85	53	S. W.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Chicago	29.62	49	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Detroit	29.91	33	S. W.	Very gentle.	Fair.
Duluth	—	—	—	—	—
Key West	—	—	—	—	—
Lake City, Fla.	30.06	62	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.92	41	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Montgomery	30.07	55	—	Calm.	Clear.
Mobile	30.09	61	—	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	30.14	47	W.	Very gentle.	Fair.
New Orleans	30.13	63	N. W.	Very gentle.	Light rain.
New York	29.89	46	N. W.	Very gentle.	Fair.
Omaha	30.10	55	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Oswego	30.01	39	—	Calm.	Fair.
Pittsburg	—	—	—	—	—
Rochester	29.99	35	E.	Very gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.98	49	—	Calm.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.85	33	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Toledo	30.02	35	S. W.	Very gentle.	Fair.
Washington	29.94	42	N. W.	Very gentle.	Fair.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	6 43	Moon rises....eve	8 02
Sun sets	4 45	High water, morn	10 47

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Lafayette	Nov 12	Havre	58 Broadway.
Queen	Nov 12	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Paris	Nov 12	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	Nov 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Pennsylvania	Nov 12	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Deutschland	Nov 12	Bremen	68 Broad street.
City of Cork	Nov 16	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Acadia	Nov 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Nov 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Donau	Nov 19	Bremen	68 Broad street.
City of London	Nov 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Caledonia	Nov 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Colorado	Nov 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Nov 26	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of Brooklyn	Nov 26	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Anglia	Nov 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Nov 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Britannia	Nov 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Brussels	Dec 3	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
India	Dec 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Manhattan	Dec	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Pereire	Dec 10	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of Wash'n	Dec 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Australia	Dec 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 11, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Paris (Br), Mierhouse, Liverpool—John G Dale.

Ship Nagpore (Br), Baynon, Liverpool—E E Morgan's Sons.

Ship Confidence, Patterson, London—Wm Nelson, Jr.

Ship Pride of the Ocean (Br), Cooper, London—Thos Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Ship Grey Eagle, Collin, Rio Janeiro—J L Phipps & Co.

Bark Marie (Fr), Beaurad, Point-a-Pitre—H A Suan & Co.

Brig Stabia (Ital), Romano, Constantinople—Slocovich & Co.

Brig Eugenia, Larrabee, Malaga—Marcial & Co.

Brig Louisa (Br), Dee, Barbados—McColl.

Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, Matanzas—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Ida L Ray, Bradford, Nassau, NP—Moss & Ward.

Schr Mary Patten, Cummings, Madeira and a market—R P Buck & Co.

Schr Mollie Porter, Megathlin, St George (Grenada)—B J Wenberg.

Schr Pioneer (Br), Miller, Halifax—D R De Wolf & Co.

Schr Aurora Borealis (Br), Hamm, St John, NB—P I Nevins & Sons.

Schr R M Brookings, Douglass, Cedar Keys and Key West—Bonner, Brown & Pinckney.

Schr W B Mann, Rogers, Jacksonville—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr Lookout, Howes, Alexandria—G H Brewer.

Schr Marcena Monson, Jr, Dayton, Baltimore—Baker & Dayton.

Schr Joe Maxfield, May, Philadelphia—Baker & Dayton.

Sloop New World, Coe, Middle Haddam—Hacket & Bro.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Steamer C Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Helvetia (Br), Grigg, Liverpool Oct 28, and Queenstown 29th, with indse and 455 passengers, to the National Steamship Company. Had moderate weather with variable winds throughout. Nov 2, lat 50 14, lon 25 45, passed a Cunard steamship, bound E; 3d, lat 50, lon 31 15, a large quantity of wreck stuff; 4th, lat 49 04, lon 36 40, a large steamship, bound E; 7th, lat 45 25, lon 52 03, a Cunard steamship, do; 8th, lat 43 11, lon 58 50, one of the National Co.'s steamships, do; same day, passed a New York steamship and large quantities of wreck; 10th, lat 40 47, lon 68 56, passed Cunard steamship Scotia, bound E; 11th, lat 40 20, lon 72 39, bark rigged steamship, do.

Steamship Tripoli (Br), Sowerby, Liverpool and Queenstown via Boston, with mdse, to Chas G Francklyn.

Steamship Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall Nov 3, with mdse and passengers, to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, 60 hours, with mdse and passengers, to R Morgan & Co. From Hatteras to Sandy Hook had strong head winds and very heavy head sea.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

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

Schr Julia A Decker, Dunton, St Pierre (Mart), 16½ days, with sugar, &c, to H A Vatable & Sons—vessel to B J Wenberg. Nov 6, lat 32 15, lon 71 40, spoke brig Fort au Prince, from —— for New York.

Schr Julia A Rider, Johnson, Indianola via Nassau, NP, 10 days, with hides, &c, to Evans, Ball & Co. Put into Nassau in distress; before reported.

Schr L A Edwards, Marshall, Indianola, 20 days, with hides, to Tupper & Beattie.

Schr Artie Garwood, Godfrey, Wilmington, NC, 10 days, with naval stores, to Evans, Ball & Co. Had strong northerly winds, split sails, &c.

Schr Jennie Hall, Bailey, Virginia.

Schr L B Hallock, Lee, Virginia.

Schr J G Crate, Virginia.

Schr Wm Allen, Jones, Alexandria.

Schr Julius Webb, Cremmer, Virginia.

Schr Helen Hesbrook, Soper, Georgetown, DC.

Schr Ald, Smith, Philadelphia for Somerset.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Adelia Kelley, Young, Gloucester for New York, with fish, to E Nickerson & Co.

Schr Mary E Gage, Church, New Haven for New York.

Schr Annadir, Corwin, Danversport for Albany.

Schr Jesse B Allen, Case, Nantucket for Philadelphia.

Schr Nellie H Benedict, Mills, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Trade Wind, Cullen, Fall River for Philadelphia.

Schr S W Wright, Brown, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr J S & L C Adams, Somers, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr John P McDevitt, McDevitt, Hartford for Amboy.

Schr William Gray, Hart, Portland, Conn, for New York.

Schr Traveller, Hodges, Portland, Conn, for New York.

Schr Rachel Edwards, Edwards, Portland, Ct, for New York.

Schr Chauncey, St John, Morten, New Haven for New York.

Schr Joseph, Skidmore, New Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr Cornelia, Carroll, New Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr Emily C Dennison, Allen, New Haven for Albany.

Schr James Deverty, Cair, New Haven for New Brunswick, NJ.

Schr R H Shannon, Hill, New Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr Mary Anna, Leonard, New Haven for New York.

Schr E H Barnes, Avery, New Haven for Baltimore.

Schr Anthony Burton, Johnson, New Haven for New York.

Schr Minnie Warden, Stanley, New Haven for New York.

Schr Louisa Baker, Baker, Fair Haven for Virginia.

Schr V Barkalew, Holmes, Greenwich for New York.

Schr Henry Remson, Allen, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr L Taylor, Clark, Bridgeport for Albany.

Schr A G Lawsah, Morrill, Bridgeport for Haverstraw.

Schr Fred Tyler, Terrill, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr Mary Tice, Rice, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.

Schr J R Mitchel, Morrill, Stamford for New York.

Schr Alcora, Clark, Portchester for New York.

Schr Highland, Lynch, Roslyn for Albany.

Schr S S Brown, Mott, Northport for Albany.

Schr Sterling, Hays, Southport for Elizabethport.

BOUND EAST.

Bark Alfred, Thibault, New York for Cadiz and Seville.

Schr John Bucklaew, Robins, New Brunswick for New Haven.

Schr James Hoffman, Shropshire, New Brunswick for New Haven.

Schr H W Benedict, Bishop, Woodbridge for Portland.

Schr Ida Devaring, South Amboy for Taunton.

Schr J C Chew, Phillips, Port Johnson for Taunton.

Schr Roanoke, Phillips, Port Johnson for Taunton.

Schr Alice Scranton, Lewis, Port Johnson for Milford.

Schr Addie Ingalls, Ingalls, Elizabethport for Portsmouth.

Schr Fashion, Garbory, Elizabethport for New Haven.

Schr Charter Oak, Booth, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr Ann S Walters, —, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr George & Edgar, Smith, Elizabethport for Stamford.

Schr Messenger, Dean, Elizabethport for Taunton.

Schr M R Carslile, Northrup, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr S P Goodwin, Waterburn, Elizabethport for Stamford.

Schr Onrust, Heath, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr Niagara, Worden, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.

Schr Wm Duren, Doyle, Hoboken for Boston.

Schr Alice Oakes, Marson, Hoboken for Bath.

Schr Iris, Griffin, Hoboken for Norwich.

Schr Edward Wooten, Young, Rondout for Pawtucket.

Schr Fearless, Smith, Poughkeepsie for Calais.

Schr George Washington, Peck, Newburg for Stamford.

Schr A Borella, Hand, New York for St John, N B.

Schr Harriet Newell, ——, New York for Salem.

Schr Julia Newell, McEntire, New York for Salem.

Schr Vulcan, Small, New York for Boston.

Schr Senator, Faulkin, New York for Boston.

Schr J P Allen, Allen, New York for Boston.

Schr E M Gregory, Thorndike, New York for Boston.

Schr Phil Sheridan, Murphy, New York for Fall River.

Schr Mary Potter, Potter, New York for Noank.

SAILED.

Ship Grey Eagle, Rio Janeiro.

Shipping Notes.

The North German Lloyd steamship Deutschland, Captain Neynaber, will sail from the company's pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, to-day for Bremen.

The bark Frances, 850 tons burden, of Messrs R W Cameron & Co's Australia Pioneer line, is now rapidly loading at pier No 9 East river, and will soon sail for Sydney direct. The Frances has comfortable accommodations for passengers.

The Old Dominion Steamship Company have now on their line to Norfolk, City Point and Richmond the fine, large and splendid steamers Wyanoke, Isaac Bell, Saratoga, Niagara, Albemarle and Hatteras. Owing to the filling in of a portion of the channel in James river during the late terrible storms, the two first named steamships have been withdrawn from the Richmond route, and now only ply between Norfolk and New York. Their places, however, are well supplied in the Saratoga and Niagara, which draw few feet less water. The business of this line is constantly increasing, and, what is very gratifying, their patrons are enthusiastic in praising the officers of the several steamships for their uniform courtesy, and the accommodations for their convenient and luxurious arrangements.

The elegant fruiting schooner Hattie Haskell, Captain Erastus Young, formerly of the Flying Scud, will be launched from the yard of Messrs C & R Pollen, foot of Bridge street, Brooklyn, to-day, at twelve o'clock. This vessel is 85 feet long on the keel, 100 feet over all, 22 feet breadth of beam, 8 feet 6 inches depth of hold and is 150 tons burden. She is of white oak, hacmatack and locust. Wm J Young, brother of her owner, is the captain.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP BIENVILLE, Baker, at New Orle