THE ANNIVERSARIES.

THE REFORM LEAGUE.

A SPIRITED MEETING YESTERDAY.

Wendell Phillips, Lucretia Mott, Rev. Henry Highland Garnet and Cora Hatch Tappan on the Stand.

Some Hanging to be Done at the Earliest Convenience of the Radicals—Ku Klux to be Exterminated—Ben Butler Glorified.

Quite a large number of people who believe in isms or sympathize with the believers in isms assembled yesterday at Steinway Hall, at half-past ten A. M., to listen to various reports, resolutions and speeches incident to the anniversary of the Reform League. While the audience were assembling some of the most striking personages in the history of reform within the last thirty years grouped themselves upon the platform. The oldest of these radical workers and one of the truest and best was

LUCRETIA MOTT,

a woman who since the inception of the anti-slavery reform has never hesitated to say the bravest words for the weakest cause, but with such gentleness and sweetness that even the evil spirits she rebuked acknowledged not only her power but her purity. Next was Wendell Phillips, the man who is always looking over people's heads and seeing with

PROPHETIC EYE

clouds and wrath and judgments, and filling the air with warnings. Then there were Aaron Powell, the secretary of the League; Henry B. Blackwell, Abby Kelly Foster, Mrs. Andrew Jackson Davis, Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, a man and a brother, with a

VERY BLACK FACE,

but with a head almost as noble in contour as Mr. Phillips' own; Grace Greenwood, her piquant brunette beauty not obscured by years or literary labor; Julia Ward Howe, celebrated for battle hymns and peace speeches; Rev. Sella Martin, of Alabama; Hon. Robert De Lorge, Member of Congress, of South Carolina, and other lesser lights.

Mr. AARON M. POWELL called the meeting to order and nominated Rev. John F. Sargent, of Boston, as presiding officer, who, upon taking the chair, made a few remarks, saying that St. Domingo and the South would receive full consideration from the speakers of the day.

The SECRETARY (Aaron M. Powell) read a long annual report, in which Southern affairs were referred to; temperance, labor, woman's rights, the Indians,

THE HEATHEN CHINEE,

and universal peace. The report affirmed that the party miscalled "democratic," which was the former ally of the slaveholders, is now the ally of the masked assassins. It went on to say that the experiment of republican government in this country will be incomplete, so long as women are denied political rights on account of sex. In discussing the subject of temperance, the use of wine at the communion was declared to be wrong. The report closed with a protest against the disgraceful attempt to

DEGRADE CHARLES SUMNER

in the eyes of his country for fidelity to duty in opposing the unjustifiable, speculative St. Domingo scheme.

WENDELL PHILLIPS was then introduced, and proceeded to read a long series of resolutions.

No. 1 recognized in the Ku Klux Klan the same democratic rebels who fought nationality in 1861, and believed that unrelenting martial law should be dealt out to ex-generals, ex-governors, &c.

No. 2 advocated

THE STRANGLING OF THIS NEW REBELLION

unless we would have democratic rebels North and South take possession of the government and repudiate the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, refuse to pay the interest on the national debt and the pensions of our soldiers until the Southern debt is recognized, &c. The other resolutions took up the questions of the discontent of the laborers; the aggression of capital; the injustice of Congress in giving the public lands to capitalists; the success of the

WOMAN QUESTION;

the necessity of education and prohibitory liquor laws, and the check given to the St. Domingo scheme by Charles Sumner. In speaking to the resolutions Mr. Phillips said that he regarded the present hour almost as critical as any time during the rebellion. The South in its central idea is as hopeful to-day as ever. I believe if we could open a million

SOUTHERN HEARTS

we should find there the distinct purpose to strike this nation again as soon as events give probabilities of success. In 1861 there were two classes of rebels—one represented by Jefferson Davis and the other by Andrew Johnson. The policy of one was to provoke a rupture that would lead to open war; but you remember that some urged the wiser course of retaining their seats in Congress and undermining the institutions instead of assaulting them. Fortunately for us, open war was provoked. In the field that form of secession was emphatically and

FINALLY WHIPPED.

If battle can decide it the heresy of secession under State rights is forever trampled out. But the statesmanship of the South never meant that battle should decide it. They had two strings to their bow. If Providence had permitted Abraham Lincoln to live, or if we had had a man to succeed him, we should have cut both strings. If we could have continued four or eight years more with an

HONEST EXECUTIVE

we should have placed the matter beyond question. The soldier that fights you in your own uniform is infinitely more dangerous than the open foe across the field. Northern sentiment can tolerate a democrat of New York who is an ally of Ku Klux, but the public sentiment of 1861 would not tolerate a democratic ally of

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

When I was in Washington, two months ago, I had it from authority that the organization of the Ku Klux Klans is so perfect that in any case of crime anywhere the association could

PACK THE JURY

with its own comrades. So this secret organization can defy law. And my authority said—"If you can do nothing except by a judge and jury your efforts are contemptible."

UNLESS PRESIDENT GRANT

makes up his mind to stretch a long arm of power and strangle this new treason he will never have a republican successor. I only repeat the opinion of the man whose opportunities have been the largest to investigate and whose closeness to the President renders him the best authority. The labor question and the rebellion question run into each other. The insult offered to Mr. Sumner came back with a rebuke from the masses that absolutely

ASTOUNDED WASHINGTON.

They did not know that the storm that would sweep Ulysses Grant away for ever would not disturb the tenderest root of the reputation of that Massachusetts man in the hearts of the people. Under the immense dismay of that rebuke this forced from Grant his Ku Klux measure. I believe the nation stands to-day just where General Butler stood in New Orleans, when he arrested Mumford. There had not been

A MAN HUNG IN NEW ORLEANS

in nineteen years. Butler said to himself, "This is as good a time as any other to see whether I rule this city or the gamblers rule it." His friends told him he wouldn't survive Mumford's execution six hours. But the defiant spirits of the South learned that they had a master. I want Grant to go down into Georgia to some ex-general, who counts his acres by thousands, his gold by millions, track him to his lair, arrest him at midnight, try him at sunrise and hang him before sunset. Then you would

NEVER HEAR KU KLUX

again except in the nursery legends. It is a state of war, and what is wanted is war power, and unless we have it a democrat will enter the White House and you have your war to fight over again. Now, I don't know whether General Grant will follow the counsel of the ablest man that stands near him, and that's the man that hung Mumford. Charles Sumner said if General Grant had put his whole heart into the Ku Klux opposition as he did into the St. Domingo measure we should hear no more of it. As soon as

THE COWARDS OF CAROLINA

are convinced that Grant is terribly in earnest the Ku Klux will be crushed. You don't need a war. You need no more than five lives; but these must not be miserable rubbish at the foot; we must grapple with the head. (Here a man in the audience called out, "The carpet-baggers.") I am much obliged to you for your suggestion, said the speaker, and then went on to describe the kind of carpet-baggers, who, trying honestly to live at the South, could not, and then left, and the other kind, who were sharp and unscrupulous, and who remained. If the worst class go to the South and the best keep away it is the fault of the South. The South has made its choice. Let it lie on the bed that it has made. There is a great immediate question as to whether we are to have a democratic President—whether industry goes on or is checked; but in the end the

RIGHT WILL TRIUMPH,

and young Northern men will yet carry the flag to the Gulf. I have no fear of the ultimate result to North or South; but the peril is all the same. The *Tribune* may write articles by the yard to convince the people that there is no ground for complaint; you can't argue the toothache away. Capital and labor are not on an honest basis; the people know something is wrong and they are right when they know it. Children go to the mines in Pennsylvania and work eleven hours in the darkness. You are creating a class similar to that of which

THE RIOTS OF PARIS

are made to-day. What is capital doing? Buying up every acre of coal in Pennsylvania. The Legislature of Pennsylvania is nothing in the presence of a capitalist wielding four millions of dollars. It isn't a

KITE, LIKE FISK;

it isn't a knave, like Vanderbilt; it is an honest, organizing business man. Scratch New York and you will find Paris just underneath. You are teaching your men that law and justice are myths. Right behind the coward frauds of Mr. Tweed and Sweeny stands the red republicanism. Let a few years pass and the robust soldier close behind will crowd the millionaire off the precipice.

Judge Bayard is teaching that

THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS LAW

when the Erie case is depending. A Bowery boy never forgets the lesson of a lawyer selling himself to a rich corporation. When the anniversary comes round again this boy, grown up, will not be satisfied with

HANGING A NEGRO,

he'll indulge himself with a millionnaire. We stand at the dividing of the ways. We have avoided open war at the coal mines of Pennsylvania. A dozen years hence the muskets will be loaded. We are living in an era when we can dispense with corporations. We are richer than when we needed them. What is a corporation? A method by which wealth doubles its power and decreases its responsibility. Such a power can defy public opinion, can enter into a war with the people. But

LET VANDERBILT

build a railroad to Chicago and own it all himself and he'll not dare to risk conflicts. I am for loading rich men with all their responsibility, and want it to be possible for a man to go to the Legislature and not

SELL HIS VOTE

before he gets there. The present peril is the ignorance, the drunkenness, the discontent of the laboring men of the North. Six hundred men, representing a million votes, met in Cincinnati last summer, and only by the most adroit management they were prevented from pledging the great labor power to the repudiation of the national debt. If you want order and peace

CRUSH THE KU KLUX

with one hand and the great corporations with the other.

LUCRETIA MOTT

followed, criticising Mr. Phillips' characterization of General Butler as the greatest man. She thought that the greatest men are those who, like Garrison, go forth with moral power. She referred to the second resolution, in which the deserts of certain people at the South are said to be a "drumhead execution and a gibbet," and wished that it could have been made a little modified and

MORE QUAKER LIKE.

The Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, of Washington, announced himself as in a strait betwixt two. His judgment was convinced by Mr. Phillips, but his admiration was excited by the sweet and earnest protest of Mrs. Mott. He believed in treating the rebels to homœpathic remedies. He thought Grant would do the right thing if his hands were not tied. Many of the best men of the party are against extreme measures. The government is what the people desire and they will change it when they get ready. The St. Domingo scheme will ruin the men in power if it succeeds.

Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE came forward and said that she was glad to follow the colored man. She didn't want "Grant swept away." If Mr. Phillips was President she wasn't sure that Mr. Sumner would be chairman of the Foreign Committee. She thought Mr. Sumner was not dispassionate nor just in his criticisms on the President; that he strained the letter and misinterpreted the spirit of Grant's words.

Mrs. Howe was followed by the Rev. Mr. Dennison, of Washington; Mrs. Cora L. V. Tappan, Rev. Mr. Butler, Abby Kelly Foster, Mrs. M. F. Davis and others.

EVENING SESSION.

Wendell Phillips on the Corruption of Congress.

This society had a brilliant reunion last night in the theatre of the Union League Club. The attendance was very numerous, and the number of pretty dresses and prettier faces among the fair portion of the audience was quite refreshing. At first the proceedings threatened to be of a cold and formal character, as every one was as still and formal as the passengers of the Mayflower; but under the influence of the speeches, the music and the songs the restraint gradually loosened, and in the intervals between the addresses and the music the buzz of conversation became

QUITE ANIMATED,

and now and then the gravity of the reunion was relieved by a half-suppressed laugh. On the whole the evening was agreeable and entertaining, but a little more *entrain* would not have deprived it of any charms. The proceedings were opened by Aaron M. Powell advancing to the footlights and reminding the people that they had not come to a formal public meeting, but to a reunion of friends and sympathizers in a great cause, and stated that short addresses would be delivered by Wendell Phillips, Julia Ward Howe and other well known friends. After this little explanation the chairman introduced Miss Tinnie Lasar and Miss Louise Finch, as two young ladies who would contribute to the vocal entertainment of the audience. The ladies sang "The Swallows" with excellent taste and judgment, the voices, though somewhat thin, being very sweet. As a proof of the sincerity of the Union League in their advocacy of equal rights for the colored race several colored men of very ebon hue were present and moved about on a perfect social equality with their white, pink and yellow brethren. These representatives of the man and the brother seemed to enjoy their elevation hugely, and to bear their

BLUSHING HONORS

with good humor, now and then exhibiting magnificent rows of ivory, as something said or done tickled their fancy.

WENDELL PHILLIPS came forward and said—There used to be a maxim a great while ago that punctuality was a great virtue, and, being a worthy characteristic, had a suitable reward, but this is not the case in public life; on the contrary, punctuality brings with it its punishment. As I am the only one of the

SELECTED VICTIMS,

I must speak first and break the ice—a by no means pleasant undertaking. This pleasant meeting is only a disguise; music and frolic are brought in to cover the real object of the meeting, which is to rally the American people for the great struggle. At this moment parties are struggling like great ships in a tempest, tossing about and rolling and dashing up against each other, and underneath lurks the danger to the republic. Prince Albert said a remarkable thing, though he did not say many profound things in his life: "In this age

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENTS

are on their trial." Some men think they are firmly established, but the Prince looked deeper. Here in this country we have to decide whether the people can fight the battle against money, and cliques and their influences of a worse than hereditary aristocracy. Our forefathers thought they had laid deeply the foundations of democracy, and that its future was assured. They thought that though men might be worth millions they would die and their property be redistributed among their children; but they forgot the conniving of association. Men may die, but corporations live on. Vanderbilt may die to-morrow, but the New York Central will live, gathering round it the same worldly wisdom and business cunning that characterize it to-day. An English paper lately writing on the subject of popular sovereignty wondered what crime a man in New York with forty millions could not commit with impunity, and with sorrow we must confess that it is true. Before the influence of wealth every one bows down—the courts, the government itself feels the influence of the moneyed corporations. On whatever side we turn we can only see the ignorant, miserable masses heaving in aimless agitation, feeling their sorrow and degradation, but not able to understand the cause; but daily their discontent increases. Who shall tell them the means of cure? Not those who trade upon them. The instinct of the English-speaking races naturally inclines us to seek the aid of the press in appealing to the millions. Daniel Defoe was the first to discover the immense power and influence of the press, and to see the use it would be to him in his contest with that coterie of cousins—the English Parliament. I suppose no finer collection of epithets can be found out of Webster Unabridged than the New York press have heaped on the head of the agitators, but they did not perceive that we but follow the bent of the Anglo-Saxon race. The difficulty with the ordinary press is that so many can write and so few are able to think, we are covered, overwhelmed by an avalanche of words. Sometimes, indeed, by accident a thought creps up by mistake. We have met here to-night for the same purpose that for twenty years we met together in Boston—the agitation of the public mind on questions of national importance; but we need

HELP IN OUR WORK,

and we expect our friends to give us the means to carry our agitation to a successful end. You are here to-night much in the position of the pig in the fable, and come in to be eaten. We invite you to walk in, to come and sacrifice. We hope you will give us the oil to make the machine go. Some men are puzzled to explain the causes of the corruption of Congress. I will explain it. You have all heard that old nursery rhyme that "Satan still finds work for idle hands to do;" and when you go to Washington, if you are a man of any observation, you see this at once. The men who are in Congress, no matter how they got there, are always possessed of some ability, and when these men have nothing to do Satan speedily finds them employment. About a dozen men work hard. No matter upon what subject you inquire you will always end by knocking up against one of these men; but the other 370 do nothing but come down to the debates and there lounge about; these are the men whom the rings use to control the legislation of the country. We want an agitation to keep them up to their work, so that the devil may not be able to tempt them. If you want to keep them pure you must stir them up. Give us a little yeast, that we may leaven the corruption of Congress.

Mrs. Abby Kelly Foster and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe afterwards addressed the meeting at some length upon the objects of the reunion and the necessity of work on the part of the sympathizers of the Union League.

HOWARD MISSION.

The Academy of Music was densely crowded from parquet to dome last evening by friends and admirers of the institution, and other crowds turned away unable to gain admission. The doors had to be locked at eight o'clock to prevent any more coming in. The children, arrayed in clean but simple garb, were arranged in rows on the stage, and entertained the audience with their mission songs and hyms, and one or two recitations by the infant class. The larger girls were dressed in pure white muslin, and, in manner and appearance, would compare favorably with an equal number from Fifth avenue or any other aristocratic section of the city. Mr. Hatch presided, and addresses were delivered by Revs. H. M. Gallagher and Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., of Brooklyn, and Rev. W. C. Van Meter, the Mission Superintendent. Mr. Van Meter gave a brief sketch of the origin and history of the Mission, whose tenth anniversary they had met to celebrate. From this statement it was learned that the children among whom the Mission labors are divided into three classes, viz.:—

First—Those placed under its care to be sent to homes and situations.

Second—Those whom it is not authorized to send to homes, but who need a temporary shelter until their friends can provide for them or surrender them to the Mission. These two classes remain day and night in the Mission.

Third—Those who have homes or places in which to sleep. These enjoy the benefits of the wardrobe, dining and school rooms, but do not sleep in the Mission.

Food, fuel and clothing are given to the poor, after a careful inspection of their condition. Mothers leave their small children in the day nursery during the day, while they go out to work. The sick are visited, assisted and comforted. Work is sought for the unemployed, and the poor are taught to help themselves.

Those children over whom the Mission can get control are sent to Christian homes in the country and are trained to some useful business, trade or profession. Machine operating, plain and fancy sewing, knitting, &c., are also taught to the girls in the Mission.

Since the commencement of the Mission more than 10,000 children have been received into its day and Sunday schools, hundreds of whom have been placed in carefully selected Christian homes. Many of them have grown up to usefulness and comfort and some to positions of influence and importance.

The following summary will show what has been done in and by the Mission during the year ending May 1, 1871:—

Children in day schools	1,245
Average daily attendance in day schools	381
Families connected with the Mission through the schools, of whom 146 are widows	646
Mothers' Bible class	216
Young women's Bible class	64
Average in Sunday school	395
Average at prayer meeting, not less than	200
Taught in sewing classes	93
Taught on sewing machines	27
Placed in homes and situations	121
Missionary visits	4,526
Baskets of provision and loaves of bread distributed among the sick and needy	6,936
Pecks of coal among the same class	1,667
Garments, pieces of bedding and pairs of shoes	10,324
Meals eaten in the Mission	108,185

The following report of the Treasurer for the year shows the receipts to be:—

Balance, May 1, 1870	$1,107
Contributions	40,401
Contributions, special relief fund	274
Friends in Europe, per Rev. W. C. Van Meter	4,141
On loan	5,630
Total	$51,555

The expenditures footed up the same amount save a balance of $578. Subscriptions to a large amount were taken up at the meeting last evening, and the proceeding were closed by the children singing the "Hallelujah Chorus" with grand effect under Mr. Theo. E. Perkins' direction.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS TO-DAY.

The Female Guardian Society have a meeting this morning, for ladies only, at the Collegiate Reformed church, Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue.

The American Woman Suffrage Association meets this morning, at half-past ten o'clock, at Steinway Hall. Addresses will be delivered by Mary A. Livermore, Rev. Edward Eggleston, Julia Ward Howe, Moses Coit Tyler, Lucy Stone, Rev. Robert Collyer, Grace Greenwood and others. The Convention will continue its sessions at three P. M. and eight P. M.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Riotous Rabble at Clinton Hall—The Reform Party Snuffed Out—Gross Partisanship of the Chair—Yells, Hisses, Cat-Calls, Threats and Defiant Demonstrations—The Police Preserve Order.

The annual meetings of the above society have, in the past, achieved for it an unenviable notoriety for the disorder and unfairness that characterized them; but the one held last evening at Clinton Hall will long stand out in bold relief when compared with previous ones. The society numbers 12,855 members, and is convulsed by internal bickerings between rival factions. This year the reformers, as they style themselves, rallied in all their strength for a desperate effort to overthrow what they call

THE RING PARTY,

or anti-reformers, who have, they claim, routed them in previous set-tos by repeaters and ballot-box stuffing only. The reformers, or Young Democracy of the Association are headed by M. L. McKenzie, J. C. Lloyd, Thomas T. Hazard, Wm. C. Noyes, &c., and profess, among other reforms, to want the Library opened on Sunday, dues reduced and an honest election.

At the hour named in the call, Sergeant Haggerty, of the Fifteenth precinct, marched a platoon of men into the Hall and took possession. All who applied to be admitted were refused until

THEY HAD SECURED TICKETS

of admission, which were issued by the officers of the association to keep out strikers. About four or five hundred were so admitted, when the President, Charles F. Allen, took chair, and the minutes of last meeting were read. The The conclusion of the reading was the signal for the opening of the batteries of the reformers. Mr. Lloyd led by moving to amend the minutes where they declared the adoption last year of the constitutional amendments by a unanimous vote, by inserting the word "lost." The President ruled the motion out of order. Instantly

THE MEETING BECAME A PANDEMONIUM

of unseemly sounds, including yells, cat-calls and hisses, that drowned the bugle voice of young Lloyd and the gavel of Allen, that played a vigorous tattoo upon the venerable pine table as the spirit moved him. The scene that followed was disgraceful; but order was temporarily restored, after Lloyd had declared he would not be hissed down. The president's rulings were all through decidedly against the reformers, and this aggravated them beyond measure. They stormed, raved and threatened vehemently. Finally, the meeting adopted the minutes amid hisses, yells, screams, groans and cheers that made the building shake. Lloyd and his faction then attempted to get in motions on which to speak, but Allen applied

THE "OUT OF ORDER" GAG,

called frantically for the police to expel Lloyd, who was gesticulating frantically, and fighting vigorously for a hearing. Order was again restored for a sufficient time to allow some of the reports to be read, when the riotous proceedings were renewed, the regulars voting with the minority in riotous demonstrations and attempts to force their way to the platform, many of whom reached it after climbing over the reporters and forcing them to seek safety at the rear. Here Allen called for the police, and a resolution was declared carried instructing

THE POLICE TO EXPEL LLOYD.

The fearless youth, however, stood his ground, and, with dishevelled hair and flashing eye, that hurled defiance at the mob, who were hooting him on all sides, raised his voice to the highest pitch and

DARED THE POLICE TO LAY A HAND UPON HIM.

Immediately on his right was an excited youngster, who should still be in swaddling clothes, yelling, "Go in, Lloyd! Don't be put down! Mr. President, I protest! We will be heard." Here his infantile voice was lost in yells of

"OH, GIVE THE YOUNG FELLOW A SHOW!"

"Hang him up to dry!" "Go home to your mother, sonny!" During all these scenes of disgraceful rioting the police moved not; but when the bottom had been invaded they moved in and drove the crowd of

YOUNG SKIRMISHERS BACK INTO THEIR INTRENCHMENTS

and established a neutral line, upon which they took up their position. Finally all the reports were read and adopted, and the President, amid the same violent scenes, declared the meeting adjourned until Tuesday night, for the annual election. Several times, on divisions, an opportunity was given to learn the strength of the reformers, who were not more than thirty or forty in number.

After the adjournment, the minority mounted chairs and commenced haranguing the crowd, but not a word could be heard above

THE DIN OF CAT CALLS,

yells, groans and profanity that mingled in chorus. While the excitement was at its height, and the police stood ready with clubs drawn to keep back the charging lines that were advancing upon each other

THE GAS WAS TURNED OFF,

and by the aid of lighted matches the police cleared the room. The "Young Democrats" defeated, to the number of about thirty, left in a body in search of a hall to hold an indignation meeting.

Taken as a whole it was one of the most disreputable gatherings that have ever been held in the city, and one that would make thieves, could they witness it, blush. The President, by his grossly partisan rulings, lent fuel to the flame that has been smouldering for months, and until the association is entirely purged of its disorderly elements it will be a leprous spot upon our fair fame.

The annual report shows the expenditures for the year to be $56,328; income for the year, $60,517; balance in treasury, $5,289; the number of volumes in the library, 127,287; increase during year, 11,416, of which 1,430 were donated; circulated during year, 269,034 volumes.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises..... 4 48 | Moon rises..morn 12 29
Sun sets..... 7 05 | High water....eve 1 14

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF MAY AND JUNE.

Steamer.	*Sails*	*Destination.*	*Office.*
Colorado	May 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Bremen	May 11	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Hermann	May 13	Bremen	68 Broad street.
City of Brook'n	May 13	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Columbia	May 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Limer'k	May 17	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Wisconsin	May 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of B'ltim'e	May 18	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Lafayette	May 20	Havre	58 Broadway.
Anglia	May 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	May 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Assyria	May 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nebraska	May 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Brussels	May 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Wyoming	May 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Oceanic	June 3	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
St. Laurent	June 3	Havre	58 Broadway.
Australia	June 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Europa	June 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, MAY 9, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Java (Br), Martyn, Liverpool via Queenstown—C G Francklyn.

Steamship Colorado (Br), Freeman, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.

Steamship Thuringia (NG), Ehlers, Hamburg—Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship City of Mexico, Timmerman, Havana, Vera Cruz and Sisal—F Alexandre & Sons.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wm P Clyde, Parker, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Washington & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston—H P Dimock

Bark Progress (Nor), Leschley, Cronstadt—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Froy (Nor), Emmanuelsen, Rostock—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Lucy Frances, Upton, Marseilles—James Henry.

Bark Yokohama, Pani, Anjier for orders—A A Low & Bro.

Bark Antelope, Davis, St Croix—Roche Bros & Co.

Bark Colonist (Br), Andrew, Sydney, CB—Wm Ingalls.

Brig Belle (Br), Hill, Dunedin, New Zealand—R W Cameron & Co.

Brig Haidee (Br), McDonald, Kingston, Ja—A H Solomon & Co.

Brig Calliso, Buckman, Matanzas—Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Martha, Cassidy, Mobile—J D Hurlbut & Son.

Schr Ella Brown, Robinson, Demarara—J F Whitney & Co.

Schr Lucy, Mohlman, Barbados—Francis W Whitney.

Schr Sophia R Jameson, Malcolm, Aux Cayes—Edw A Ball.

Schr H V Crandall, Pettis, Windhor, NS—Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Schr Nellie Potter, Gaskill, Washington, NC—Wm E Inman & Co.

Schr St Croix, Eaton, Georgetown, DC—John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr Annie Sheppard, Newton, Georgetown, DC—Van Brunt & Stapleton.

Schr Sarah, Cobb, Chester, Pa—H W Jackson & Co.

Schr John S Foreman, Carpenter, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Steamer E C Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia.

Steamer S F Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of Brooklyn (Br), Brooks, Liverpool April 27 and Queenstown 28th, with mdse and 1,175 passengers, to John G Dale. May 5, lat 42 20, lon 49 35, passed a large iceberg; 6th, at 1:30 PM, lat 41 48, lon 56 40, steamship Scotia, bound east; 8th, at 4:35 AM, 356 miles from Sandy Hook, a Guion steamship, do.

Steamship Sidonian (Br), Mackay, Trieste March 30, Marseilles April 14, Palermo 18th and Gibraltar 23d, with mdse and 188 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Had moderate weather first part of passage, latter part strong variable winds. May 5, passed a German steamship, bound east; 6th, a National steamship, do; 7th, steamships City of Antwerp, Donau, and India, do; 8th, an Inman steamship, do.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah May 6, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston May 6, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, NC, with mdse and passengers, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Ellen S Terry, Chapin, Newbern, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

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

Bark Mattia (Ital), Lauro, Trieste 75 days, with mdse, to Dutilh & Co—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 20. Had strong W and NW gales most of the passage.

Bark Enterprise (Hol), Mulder, Leghorn, 61 days, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 18; took the Southern passage and had variable weather; May 4, in the Gulf stream, had heavy squalls from S and SW; split sails, &c.

Bark Cynthia Palmer (Br), Smith, Cardenas 9 days, with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co—vessel to P I Nevius & Son. 6 days north of Hatteras, with light baffling winds.

Bark S W Holbrook (of Portland), Pollys, Cardenas, 8 days, with molasses, to B H Howell, Son & Co—vessel to Breit, Son & Co. Had fine weather; has been 5 days north of Hatteras.

Bark Rival (Br), Taylor, Cardenas, 12 days, with sugar, to Wille, Knowles & Co, vessel to G F Bulley; had fine weather, May 3, lat 31 19, lon 77 32, spoke brig Ancient Promise (Br), from Cuba for Queenstown.

Bark Arletta (of Searsport), Blanchard, Cardenas 7 days, with sugar, to R P Buck & Co. Had moderate weather, 7th inst, Cape Henlopen, bearing WNW, 70 miles, spoke bark Union, hence for Havana.

Bark Frey (Nor), Helvursen, Havana, 9 days; with sugar, to Young & Co—vessel to master. Had light S and SE winds throughout.

Bark P Wikstrom, Jr (Swe), Engelbreckten, Havana 17 days, with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong variable gales.

Bark Orchilla (of Searsport), Havener, Matanzas, 9 days, with sugar, to Youngs & Co—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Had variable weather.

Bark Alpine (Br), Kimball, Havana, 11 days, with sugar to master.

Bark Jeanie (Br), Cromwell, St Jago 17 days, with sugar to J M & L Escorizaza & Co—vessel to master. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Amilcare (Ital), Paturzo, Marseilles Feb 28, with mdse to James Henry, vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Queen of the Sea (Br), Pilleul, Rio Grande 60 days, with hides, &c, to Oelrichs & Co—vessel to master. Crossed the equator April 10 in lon 33 15; had moderate weather; has been 5 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Branch (Br), Sanford, Savanilla, 17 days, with hides and coffee, to D De Castro & Co—vessel to G F Peniston & Co. Had fine weather. Left no vessels in port.

Brig Staples of Stockton, Staples, Cardenas, 10 days, with molasses, to order—vessel to Carver & Barns. Had fine weather up to the last 3 days; had a thick fog.

Brig Architecte Renaud (Fr), Weens, Havana 9 days, with sugar to D Romer & Co—vessel to master. Had fine weather.

Brig Ysidora Rionda (Br), Plummer, Matanzas, 11 days, with molasses, to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had been 5 days north of Hatteras, with light winds and thick fog.

Schr Sabao, Lampton, Arrago, PR, 13 days, with sugar and molasses to Burdett & Pond—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Had fine weather. May 5, lat 26 lon 73.10, spoke schr Mary Edward (of Boothbay), bound south. Has been 5 days north of Hatteras.

Schr H H Thompson, Stevens, Gonaives 12 days, with logwood and coffee, to Kunhardt & Co—vessel to A Abbott. Has been 6 days N of Hatteras, with light baffling winds and calms. April 27, spoke brig Kingston, bound in Gonaives.

Schr Emily Curtis (of Boston), Barber, Cardenas, 10 days, with molasses, to B H Howell, Son & Co—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had fine weather; 7th inst, 22 miles south of Barnegat, was struck by a sudden squall from NW, which carried away jibboom and bowsprit; has been 5 days north of Hatteras.

Schr S L Burns (of Pembroke, Me), Crosby, Cienfuegos April 23, with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne—vessel to Breit, Son & Co. Had moderate weather; 5 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Pedro A Grau (of Philadelphia), Grace, Matanza, 10 days, with molasses, to order, vessel to Evans, Ball & Co., has been 6 days north of Hatteras, with light, moderate weather.

Schr Mary Ellen (of Islip, LI), Hubbard, Harbor Island 6 days, with pineapples to James Douglas—vessel to master. Had variable weather.

Schr C C Pettengill (of Salem), McKinnay, Harbor Island, 6 days, with pine apples, to Douglas & Griffen—vessel to B J Wenberg. Had fine weather.

Schr Harry Bluff (of Salem), Phillips, Eleuthera 6 days, with pineapples to R E Hutchinson—vessel to B J Wenberg. Had light W winds.

Schr Sophia Godfrey, wheaton, Corpus Christi, 23 days, with wool and hides, to G H Brower & Co—vessel to Tupper & Beattie. Had moderate weather.

Schr E M Duffield, Raynor, Montego, NC, 10 days, via Hatteras Inlet, 7 days, with shingles, to De Mill & Co.

Schr A L Pearce, Hudson, Virginia.

Schr R E Steelman, Nickerson, Virginia.

Schr William McGee, Wood, Virginia.

Schr D B Steelman, Scull, Virginia.

Schr J H Kelsey, Clearmah, Virginia.

Schr J A Chambers, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr Jesse Irving, Chamberlain, Virginia.

Schr Cupid Depew, Crittenden, Virginia.

Schr M J Kennedy, Hudson, Maryland.

Schr Cobassett, Gibbs, Philadelphia for Norwich.

Schr Isabella Thompson, Endicott, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr J C Craig, Lee, Egg Harbor.

Schr Rebecca & Harriet, Cronin, Morris river, NJ.

The bark De Capo (Nor), from Liverpool and Belfast, which arrived 8th inst, is consigned to Funch, Edye & Co. Reports took the northern passage and had strong W gales; was 25 days west of the Banks.

The bark Thania (Nor), which arrived 8th, is consigned to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

The brig Fidelia, from Calbarien, which arrived 8th inst, is consigned to C Luling & Co, and the vessel to Miller & Haughton. Reports had fine weather. May 5, lat 34 29, lon 75 16, passed part of a vessel's deck and stern post. March 15, lat 34 40, lon 71 25, on the outward passage, passed the wreck of bark Woodman (of Liverpool), abandoned.

The brig Five Brothers, from Matanzas, which arrived 8th inst, is consigned to Miller & Houghton. Reports fine weather, and was five days north of Hatteras.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Whistler, Heath, Calais for New York.
Schr Wm Thomas, White, Wood's Hole for New York.
Sloop Milton, Lockwood, Hyannis for New York.
Schr North Pacific, Eaton, Providence for New York.
Broke mainboom in a gale and put into Hart Island for repairs on the 4th inst.
Schr M A Lovell, Howard, Stamford for New York.
Schr S P Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford for New York.
Schr Haze, McNamee, Greenwich for New York.
Schr G F Brown, Gedney, Mamaroneck for New York.
Schr Flying Fish, Mold, Northport for Peekskill.
Schr Racer, Howard, Cold Spring for New York.
Schr T Bodine, Brown, Cold Spring for Port Johnson.
Schr O H Perry, Murphy, Glen Cove for New York.
Schr Yosemite, Mott, Roslyn for New York.
Schr Tariff, Miller, Cow Bay for New York.
Schr Montana, Seely, Cow Bay for New York.
Schr J A Brown, Crowley, Cow Bay for Elizabethport.
Schr Nelson, Weed, Oyster Bay for New York.
Schr Julia A Swan, Knapp, Oyster Bay for New York.
Sloop Adeline, Johnson, New Haven for New York.
Sloop Housatonic, Smith, Stonybrook for New York.
Sloop Frank Dillon, Golden, Cow Bay for New York.
Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers to Isaac Odell.
Steamer Doris, Young, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden New York for Boston.
Schr Wm Boardman, Ballard, Alexandria for New Haven.
Schr M A Pratt, Pratt, Alexandria for Midd