CITY POLITICS.

Monster Gathering of Radical Republicans at Apollo Hall.

Determination to Unite the Various Factions and Squelch Tammany.

Secret Meeting of the Irish Democratic Union.

Condemnation of Incendiary Orators.

The Germans of the Seventeenth Ward Aroused.

RAMPANT REPUBLICANISM.

Monster Meeting at Apollo Hall Last Night—The Determination of the Radicals for Unity—A Grand Coup in Anticipation—Jackson S. Schultz Will Redeem the City and Preserve the State—Resolutions on Tammany Corruption.

Agreeably with the programme laid down as far back as the 9th of March last, when the old organization of the Republican State Committee was declared for the time dissolved, and when it was agreed that as soon as the organization of fifteen Assembly districts should be completed a call was to be made for the purpose of rallying the republicans of the city around their standard for the next campaign, the republican delegations of New York met in considerable force last night at Apollo Hall. On entering the upper hall at eight o'clock it was apparent at once that something extraordinary was anticipated; for, strange to say, the room was well filled promptly at the hour named for the meeting, and all present were busily engaged, apparently, discussing beforehand the benefits that were to accrue to the party from the conglomeration. The hum of voices, the gesticulations of hands, and the shaking of white hats gave the reporters an idea that a grand *coup* was about to take place, that all the errors of Tammany from its earliest days were to be laid bare for public inspection, and that the republicans were about to issue such a "bull" that every democrat in the United States would totter in his boots and sue for mercy. One gentleman with a strong Hibernian accent declared that "if the people of New York would only give them a chance he would guarantee a perfect system of accounts and an entire freedom from jobbery," and he went on to describe in the most encouraging terms to his five hearers how much he knew of the folly of people who would quietly submit to be robbed like fools, while they placed implicit confidence in men whom they considered political Solomons simply because they had the wisdom to keep their own counsel.

While the various caucuses were thus engaged, and to all appearance perfecting among themselves a grand plan for political emancipation, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz quietly left his seat in the body of the hall and ascended to the platform, carrying in his hands sufficient paper to have drafted a new set of laws for the constitution; but, be it said, the paper was blank, and the expectations of hearing lengthy resolutions was not realized. Having rapped on the table with his knuckles three or four times for the purpose of calling the meeting to order, the gentlemen took their seats; in an instant a stillness reigned as in a chamber of death, and then the chairman—for such Mr. Schultz declared himself—proceeded to address the meeting.

Commencing by styling all those present as "friends," he went on to say that while far away from New York at two o'clock that afternoon he received a telegram announcing to him that his esteemed friend and colleague, Mr. Orton, was so sick that he could not preside at the meeting, and he need scarcely tell them how much be regretted to learn this, as it was understood—at least, he understood—that Mr. Orton was to take special charge of their committee. He had no doubt if he had been present they would have been much better pleased, but as it was Mr. Orton had requested him (Mr. Schultz) to act for him, and he had come to do what he could to harmonize the republicans of this city. (Loud cheers.) If it had been reported in the city of New York that new organizations and new purposes were necessary he was sure that the events of the last few days more than demonstrated it. (Loud cheers.) He might occupy their attention for a long time by going over again there the questions that had been mooted between the parties, but he thought it unnecessary then, as they had met, as all present were aware, to talk over family matters, to preserve the organization with which they were identified, redeem the city and preserve the State. (Loud cheers.) He understood their first business was the selection of suitable secretaries for the transaction of business, and, in true Artemus Ward phraseology, he said, "Now let's to business." George W. Lyon, of the Eighteenth Assembly district, was the first gentleman chosen; next in order came William Drummond, of the Ninth district, and thirdly, Nathaniel J. Newiller, of the Twentieth district. These worthy secretaries were immediately ordered to call over the names of the delegates present, a task more easily named than accomplished, for several lists of names were either not prepared at all, or in an unfinished condition, so that they could not be obtained.

This part of the business being considered highly satisfactory, HUGH GARDNER rose for the purpose of proposing an adjournment for a week in order to allow time for the completion of the delegation lists and to afford an opportunity for Mr. Orton to be present; in fact, Mr. Orton ought to be present to act as overseer and see that the lists were correct, &c.

Colonel DUGAN didn't want to have the meeting adjourned. He wanted some expression of sentiment regarding the great organization which they would form at the next meeting. At the same time he wanted to rebut the false and malicious charges and innuendoes which had been furnished by their enemies and to deny that that meeting had been called in the interest of anybody or any individual. He had no hesitation in affirming that if any unprejudiced person looked for an instant around the hall on the countenances of those collected therein he would be instantly disabused of such an idea, everybody seemed so interested, honest and determined. (Several of the audience, positively, were ungrateful enough to laugh at this last sentence.) He wanted, also, to "move" a resolution to the effect that, when the next meeting was called, all the delegations should be called in their order, from the First to the Twenty-first Assembly district, each delegation being called upon to name a candidate for President of the Central Committee. This motion was seconded; but, just as the Chairman was about to "put the question," Hugh Gardner said he didn't mind if Colonel Dugan's resolutions came on as a sort of affix to his own, so long as the meeting was adjourned at once. A squabble was about to ensue concerning the resolutions, Hugh's was seconded and carried.

"That's quite correct," said the Chairman, and Hugh sat down.

"Mine was seconded also," interrupted the Colonel.

"I didn't hear it seconded," quietly remarked Jackson S. Schultz, "but, at any rate, let us try it again. Mr. Secretary, please read the paper." The paper was again read, and two gentlemen rose at the same moment to "do the needful."

The Chairman was about to demand a vote on this last resolution, when Mr. William Lambeer stood forward, with half a sheet of foolscap closely written on one side, which he held up to one of the secretaries, demanding to have it read also. This document set forth that to-day (Saturday) the world would be astounded by the republication of numerous facts and figures in one of the daily journals, showing the fearful amount of money pundered by the "City Government." This was no sooner read than a gentleman with a squeaky voice stood up and desired to amend the resolution by inserting "officials" instead of the word "government," "for," said he, "'tis not the government, but the officials, who have wronged us." The mover of the resolution accepted this amendment. In the course of a few moments a "gintlemin" in a gray suit and very brogue in his address denied that it was the city at all. It was the county. "Insert then city and county officials,' but don't go and blame the wrong parties altheghther." This amendment was also accepted, with some laughter, as being "just the cheese," whereupon three or four persons rose at the same time to address the meeting, but Mr. E. Delafield Smith being the first to catch the Chairman's eye, this gentleman went on to deprecate the attempt of the democracy to degrade the principles for which all had had to fight, and which had made the United States the pride of the earth. He thanked God that there were none present who owed their bread and butter to Tammany Hall—rather a far-fetched idea. He wanted the press to tell the people of New York that things in their city had arrived at a point when endurance was no longer possible, and to call upon them to insist on a change. Out of one hundred and twenty of their delegates only ten or fifteen held office under the republican administration, and these ten or fifteen would soon be voted out.

P. C. VAN WYCK then presented a resolution eulogizing the tremendous efforts of the Chairman and Mr. Orton in calling the meeting and in the republican cause, and the meeting was adjourned, subject to the vote already taken, until Friday next, when some heavy artillery will be fired from the platform where last night blank cartridges alone belched forth. All the members declare, however, one grand organization of the republicans of the city and State of New York will be perfected at the next meeting.

IRISH DEMOCRATIC UNION.

Secret Meeting of Delegates—Address to the American People—Condemnation of Incendiary Orators—Hard on Hoffman and the "Armed Rabble."

A meeting of the delegates of the Irish Democratic Union was last night held at the Masonic Hall to consider what action should be taken by the association in relation to the events of the 12th. On the occasion of the last meeting of the delegates a resolution had been offered by one of the gentlemen present condemning in strong terms the action of Governor Hoffman, and, after

A GOOD DEAL OF ANIMATED DISCUSSION,

it was resolved to postpone the consideration of this matter until the various delegates could be instructed by their constituents as to the action to be taken. The subject has formed the chief matter of discussion during the past week, and as men's minds have had time to cool and survey the situation very much of the angry feeling of the former meeting had disappeared. It was not, however, considered advisable by the managers of the meeting to admit the representatives of the press during the business of the meeting, and the public are, therefore, dependent on

THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION

furnished by the secretary for what transpired.

As far as could be gathered from the conversation of the members they strongly condemned the action of Governor Hoffman in interfering, as they considered officiously, with the wise and moderate resolutions of the Mayor, who was justified, they consider, in refusing to allow the Orangemen to parade, when it became evident that their march through the streets was likely to result in bloodshed. However,

THEY EARNESTLY DENIED

that they or the majority of Irishmen wished to deprive the Orangemen of the right to parade. On the contrary, the principle that every citizen has a perfect right to march and countermarch to his heart's content in honor of anything or of nothing, as the fancy takes him, was upheld by the majority of the members of the Irish Democratic Union. The conduct of the militia in firing without orders and without giving notice was, however, unanimously condemned, and in no very measured terms; but the conduct of some

WOULD-BE LEADERS OF THE IRISH PEOPLE,

in appealing to their passions at a moment of excitement, with a view of floating into popular favor, was severely rebuked.

Mr. Anthony A. Griffin, the President of the Union, presided at the meeting, Mr. J. G. Duffy acting as secretary. Owing to the storm many of the delegates did not put in an appearance, but the association in the city and in Brooklyn was fairly represented. At nine o'clock the meeting was called to order, and an animated discussion ensued on the propriety of taking action in regard to

THE LATE DISTURBANCE

on the 12th of July. A great division of opinion was at once manifested by the delegates, some of whom had been instructed by their constituents to press for a decided vote of censure on Governor Hoffman for issuing his counter proclamation at a time when the vast majority of the people could not have been informed of it. This course was stoutly opposed by the fast friends of the Governor, who saw in the resolution a great danger to the democratic party. It soon became evident that the views held by

THE TWO PARTIES WERE IRRECONCILABLE,

and on a division it was found that the representatives of sixteen clubs were in favor of censuring Governor Hoffman and the militia, and that the representatives of nine clubs were opposed to taking any action in the matter. Another lengthy discussion followed the result of the division, which was not considered satisfactory, as it was desired to arrive at a unanimous expression of opinion. Finally it was agreed to authorize the Executive Committee of the Irish Democratic Union to prepare a suitable address to be issued to the American people, condemning

THE INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES

made to an excited people by political demagogues, and also censuring Governor Hoffman for the unnecessary revocation of Superintendent Kelso's General Order No. 57. The meeting also decided to insert a paragraph "condemning the cowardly conduct of the militia in shooting down an unarmed crowd consisting of men and women." In their denunciation of the conduct of the militia the members of the Union were decidedly warm, as they felt that some warning should have been given to the people before

THE MURDEROUS VOLLEY

was poured into the crowd. The want of discipline shown by the militia in firing without orders from their superior officers was largely commented on, and some old soldiers expressed strong discontent that some of the gentlemen present spoke of them as "the military," when their conduct in the eyes of the old veterans marked them as little better than "any armed rabble." Much regret was expressed at

THE TONE OF PUBLIC OPINION TOWARD THE IRISH PEOPLE

on account of the events of the 12th, and the attempts being made to saddle the responsibility of this riot on the whole Irish population was strongly condemned. The members of the Union pointed to the fact that every representative Irishman had condemned the foolish resolution of a number of hot-headed men to interfere to stop by violence the Orange parade. On the other hand, the men who incited to violence were tricksters and mountebanks, without any influence, except with the lowest and most ignorant of the Irish population. The number of Americans and Germans shot in the crowd is pointed at as a strong proof that the people on whom the military fired were

INNOCENT SPECTATORS,

drawn together rather from curiosity than from motives of passion.

Discussion upon the terms of the address was continued to a late hour in the night, until the general principles had been satisfactorily settled. The duty of preparing it for publication was then confided to the Executive Committee, and the meeting was dissolved.

A GERMAN "NEW DEPARTURE."

A Determined and Influential Meeting of German Citizens of the Seventeenth Ward—An Important Political Organization—A Forecast of the German Vote.

There assembled last evening at No. 78 First avenue a large number of representative Germans of the Seventeenth ward, who, being dissatisfied with the movements of the ruling politicians of this city, particularly since the memorable 12th of July, intend to indulge in a "new departure." This movement has its organization in the late Democratic Committee of that ward, now changed to the Citizens' Club, and their object is a plan for the centralization of the German power, to begin small at first, but in time to grow in influence until the entire city, so far as their nationality is concerned, to be a unit, and after that the State, and then the country. The point at which this movement is designed to commence is the above ward, embracing the Sixth Senatorial district, and these progressive Germans mean this autumn (at the next election) to elect men of their own stamp to fill both the Senator's and Assemblymen's chairs at Albany upon the retiring of the present incumbents, and certainly much earnestness marks their preliminary endeavors.

Mr. Otto Meyer presided last evening, and Mr. W. A. Wienecke acted as secretary. The object of the meeting was briefly stated by the President, when the work of the night commenced with good will. This was brief enough, but there was manifested such a feeling in the matter that much good is expected by those gentlemen to result therefrom. A perfect organization was first sought, and to this end it was resolved to elect a committee of five for the purpose of petitioning eight gentlemen of each Assembly district of the Seventeenth ward to act as a general committee to invite all the German organizations of New York to combine with them for the purpose of elevating their own nationality to trusts of honor when practicable. This committee of five were Charles Kinkel, Adolph Bendleben, Major G. W. Sauer, Philip Seiter and Charles Erbe.

There are many ramifications at the back of this important movement, and now held in reserve, such as a perfect union with Americans when it is desired to carry an important point, but yet still not to lose the chief aim of the organization, to elevate those of their kindred to places of political significance.

THE RENOMINATION CLUB.

A New Political Organization—Speech of Mr. E. D. Webster.

A new political society, named "The Renomination Club," was inaugurated last night on the corner of avenue A and Twenty-eighth street. The object of the club is to promote the interests of President Grant in the coming campaign and work in favor of his renomination. The first meeting was opened by Mr. E. D. Webster, of Brooklyn, who spoke at length on the virtues of the present administration, dwelling particularly upon President Grant's financial capacity, or the reduction of the public debt. He called upon his hearers to be fully confident of the re-establishment of the republican administration in the next Presidential election. Mr. Webster retired shortly after resuming his seat. After remarks from several members of the new club the election of officers took place, with the following result:—President, James McClave; Vice President, Charles H. Seymour; Secretary, William H. Robson; Treasurer, Robert Blatchford.

MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL NEWS.

Senator Morton Enlightens the Kentuckians on the Democratic New Departure—Kentucky's Old Fogyism Explained.

LOUISVILLE, July 28, 1871.

A large audience assembled at Weiseger Hall this evening to hear Senator Morton speak. He sat during the entire speech. He commenced by referring to the changes which have taken place in Kentucky since he was last here, and proceeded to compare Kentucky with Indiana, declaring the former far behind the latter, owing to the incubus of slavery. He characterized the "new departure" as a sham intended to lift the democracy into power, so they could do away with the new amendments. He claimed if State rights in the sense of State sovereignty were right, then rebellion was right. He criticised the use of alleged sectional school books and the restrictions on the blacks in public school laws in Kentucky, arguing that the blacks should be put on the same footing as the whites, and that the idea of the inferiority of the black race was an old fogy notion. The main points of his speech were similar to those of his recent speeches already published. Earnest attention was paid to his speech throughout, and the Senator was frequently and heartily applauded.

Quarrel Among the Arkansas Republicans—The Clayton Faction Uppermost.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 28, 1871.

General Catterson and Colonel Whipple, the former late Marshal and the latter late United States District Attorney of the Eastern District of Arkansas, have just returned from Washington, where they have been to lay before the President all the facts connected with the indictment against Senator Clayton and his friends for violation of the Enforcement act, and to ask to be reinstated. It is understood the President refused to do anything for them, but, on the other hand, gave out that he would place the federal patronage of this State in Clayton's hands. At a meeting of colored people to-day speeches were made in opposition to the Clayton faction.

The Dunn-Warmoth Fight in Louisiana—New Orleans Endorses the Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28, 1871.

The election of delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets here on the 9th of August, is progressing throughout the parishes. Lively encounters occur between the Dunn and Warmoth factions. A meeting held to-night at Mechanics' Institute endorsed Governor Warmoth's administration of the State government.

The Custom House officials assert that the receipts during last month were greater than that of any preceding June for ten years, while the expenses were two per cent less.

WASHINGTON.

More Quarrelling Among Southern Spoilsmen.

The Kentucky War Claims---Bringing Boutwell to Terms.

Appointment of Chaplain to the West Point Academy.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1871.

More Fuss Over Southern Spoils.

It is understood that ex-Congressman Hamilton, of Marianna, Fla., has been appointed postmaster at Jacksonville, vice Reed, removed on the charge of defalcation. The appointment of Hamilton is opposed by Senator Gilbert, of that State, who left here to-night for Long Branch in order to have the appointment revoked. Hamilton has been for some time past a claim agent in this city, and does not represent the wishes of the republicans at Jacksonville.

The Kentucky War Claim to be Paid.

The Kentucky war claim, mentioned in these despatches of yesterday, is still the subject of comment in official circles. To-day Congressman Beck had an interview with Secretary Belknap, and while in conversation with him Comptroller Brodhead happened in and the whole subject was carefully reviewed. Mr. Beck claimed that the Secretary of the Treasury had exceeded his jurisdiction in postponing payment of the claim after the War Department had certified as to the facts relating thereto. The Comptroller stated that he had withheld his approval until the War Department had authoritatively declared that the troops in whose behalf the claim was drawn had been officially recognized by that department. It then became a question whether the Secretary of the Treasury, as the head of a separate department, had the right to supervise the action of a co-ordinate department. Secretary Belknap said that he had in good faith acted upon the claim, and supposed that it would be paid. It was not until his recent return that he had learned that there was any obstacle to its payment. He was surprised at that, but would withhold any opinion until officially notified by the Secretary of the Treasury that the claim was not perfectly just. General Washburn, of Maysville, Ky., one of the members of the Mexican Claim Commission, to-day had a long interview with Secretary Boutwell, and told him as the personal commander of the troops in Kentucky that he knew that they were entitled to the pay and allowances claimed by the State, and further added:—"These, Mr. Secretary, are times of peace, when you are trying to negotiate five per cent bonds in place of bonds drawing six per cent. Kentucky simply asks that the government may reimburse her for actual expenses, when money was worth a percentage that would almost seem fabulous for me to mention. She paid her troops, discharged every dollar of indebtedness, and merely asks that, after waiting nearly six years, you shall pay to that State the principal only." Mr. Boutwell said that he had been misled in regard to the claim and promised to give an answer to-morrow. From all that can be learned he will decide the State entitled to the amount; otherwise he will incur enmity from one who is his equal in the Cabinet.

Postal Treaty with the Argentine Republic.

Postmaster General Creswell has returned from Long Branch, where he went to obtain the signature of the President to the treaty for the interchange of money orders between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain; also a postal convention between the United States and the Argentine Confederation. The latter treaty establishes a direct exchange between the United States and the Argentine Republic by means of a line of mail steamships plying between New York and Rio Janeiro, and between the latter point and Buenos Ayres. The rate of postage established by this convention, which takes effect on a day to be designated by the respective postal departments of the two countries, is on the single letter of half an ounce or under fifteen cents.

Decrease of Internal Revenue.

The number of adhesive stamps issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, was 411,663,838, representing a value of $15,019,074, as follows:—Documentary stamps, 106,786,432, value $10,820,066; proprietary stamps for matches, patent medicines, &c., 304,877,456, value $4,199,007. The result, as compared with the previous fiscal year, is as follows:—Decrease in the number of documentary stamps issued, 58,011,288, and the money decrease on the same is $2,096,100; increase in proprietary stamps, 7,184,870, the value in money increase, $24,047—aggregate decrease, 50,826,418 and $2,072,052, mainly in the two and five cent denominations, formerly used to stamp receipts and promissory notes of a less sum than $100, the tax upon which was abolished by the act of July 14, 1870.

Territorial Officials Not Exempt from the Income Tax.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that officers of a Territorial government are not entitled to exemptions from income tax, as are officers of State governments, under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Buffington vs. Day.

The New Chaplain at West Point.

"To the victor belongs the spoils." This is a text not taken from the Scriptures, but from the experience of pastors of divers religious denominations, whose tenets may be heterodox or orthodox. The position of Chaplain at West Point has been for many years coveted—mark the deviation from the Decalogue—coveted by sixteen aspirants for such an official recognition. In fact it had been established as a corollary of the Episcopal Church that no officer in the United States army or navy could be saved unless he had lived and died in the arms of the Holy American Episcopal Church. It did not matter whether the privates of the army and Marine corps held other views as to the saving rites of the mother Church, or whether a few of the gifted cadets had been brought up in the code universal, and should exact from the dissenters different views from those of obedience to the discipline of the army. Over a year since a Board of Examiners was appointed to pry into the condition of affairs at West Point. The official head of the Board, who prays over the welfare of the United States in the presence of its delegated Senators, was appointed to visit West Point and look after its temporal and spiritual welfare. He discovered that the cadets had never had the near approach of grace vouchsafed by a Methodist, and forthwith endeavored to convince the Executive, who is supposed meekly to bow at the shrine of Wesley, that never had the fledglings of the army been brought under the wonderful training of the State church, to wit, namely, the Methodist Episcopal Church. The President calmly considered the recommendation made, but did not feel disposed to displace a veteran in the army of the saints. That veteran was Rev. Dr. French, who for nearly twenty years had dispensed grace at the shrine of West Point, and who died a few weeks since. He was appointed chaplain from this city by Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, and was at the time of his appointment rector of the Church of the Epiphany. When Rev. Byron Sunderland, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church of Washington, and President of the last Board of Visitors, visited West Point last June he, in connection with his religious cotinkers, discovered something "rotten in Denmark;" not exactly rotten, but the reverend doctor came to the conclusion that it would be better for the cadets if from time to time, according to the provisions of the constitution, the religio-politico sentiments of the chaplain should be changed. Accordingly he recommended that every four years the Chaplain and Professor of Ethics at West Point should be supplanted by a clergyman of another denomination. Death removed Dr. French and the question then sprung up, should an Episcopalian or Methodist fill the place vacated by the deceased? The President, who is, during his stay in Washington, a martyr at the pulpit of Rev. Dr. Newman, has decided that Rev. Dr. John Forsyth, of Newburg, N. Y., an estimable Presbyterian clergyman, shall fill the vacant chair of ethics and officiate as chaplain at the West Point Military Academy "until death doth him depart."

Southern Pacific Railroad Commissioners.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day nominated Robert Lee, of Zanesville, Ohio; George Dutten, of San Francisco, and Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, Commissioners on the part of the government to examine a section of twenty miles lately completed on the Southern Pacific Railroad of California.

The Prince Edward Island Fisheries.

Official information has been received at the Department of State to the effect that the government of Prince Edward Island has decided not to enforce the fishery laws during the present season and pending the consideration of the treaty of May 8, 1871, by the Legislature of that Province.

The Ku Klux Investigation—Wholesome Advice Well Received.

The Ku Klux Committee to-day examined H. W. Guion, a leading lawyer of Charlotte, N. C., who testified to the past as well as present condition of that State, saying among other things that the people had taken the law into their own hands only in cases where criminals had been pardoned and the public protection demanded such action against outrages. There is only one more witness here—Giles Leach, of North Carolina, who will testify to the Robeson county outlaws. Eight or ten are on their way hither from North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi respectively. Senator Scott and Representatives Van Trump and Stevenson are expected to return from their sub-committee work in South Carolina to-morrow morning, when the Committee will determine whether they will take a recess until next September. The sub-committee examined about one hundred and fifty witnesses in South Carolina. When at Spartansburg, Senator Scott invited the leading citizens, without respect to parties, to call upon him to talk over the condition of affairs, when he informed them that if the witnesses were assaulted or molested because of their having testified he would report the facts to the President, in order that they might be protected by the military, whereupon he was assured that the witnesses should not be troubled; and further, that they would personally make an appeal to the people to preserve the peace and to break up any unlawful combinations.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	4 53	Moon sets...morn	2 08
Sun sets	7 19	High water..morn	5 57

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
St. Laurent	July 29	Havre	58 Broadway.
India	July 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Wash'ton	July 29	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Deutschland	July 29	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Caledonia	Aug 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Colorado	Aug 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Antwerp	Aug 3	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Bremen	Aug 3	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Atlantic	Aug 5	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
City of Paris	Aug 5	Liverpool	15 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JULY 28, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship India (Br), Munro, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.
Steamship Perit, Gardner, St Domingo, Port au Platte and Samana—Spofford Bros & Co.
Steamship El Cid, Smith, Norwich.
Ship Francis Thorp (Br), Birck, Liverpool—J Hyde Sparks.
Ship S Vaughan, Masters, London—E E Morgan's Sons.
Ship Lothair (Br), Peacock, London—Peabody, Willis & Co.
Ship Escort, Samuels, Antwerp—Jacob A Schmidt & Co.
Bark Knudsvig (Nor), Evensen, Exeter, E—Wendt, Tetens & Rockmann.
Bark S E Kingsbury, Perry, Cronstadt—Walsh, Field & Way.
Bark Frank, Wallace, Havre—Simpson & Clapp.
Bark Sandy Hook, Barstow, Cette—Borland, Dearborn & Co.
Bark Johann Brodersen (Dan), Bosen, Rouen—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Armenia, Harding, Beyrout—F Consemeny & Co.
Bark John Boulton, Lindsay, Laguayra and Porto Cabello—Dallett, Bliss & Co.
Brig Nora (Br), James, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders—G F Bulley.
Brig Ane Kjenstine (Dan), Petersen, Copenhagen for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Clarabella, Tracey, Oporto—Miller & Houghton.
Brig Sarah Crowell (Br), Burns, St Jonns, PR.
Brig Rainbow (Br), Marshall, Aux Cayes (Hayti)—Moss & Ward.
Brig Eledoha (Br), Morris, Sydney, CB—Heney & Parker.
Brig Robin, Douglass, St John, NB—Carver & Barnes.
Brig Alice Lea, Fisher, Savannah—Evans, Ball & Co.
Schr Mary D Leach, Atkins, Jacmel—B J Wenberg.
Schr Gertrude, Kelly, Nassau—Jas Douglass & Son.
Schr Fear Not, Sweeting, Eleuthera—J Kneas.
Schr Ricardo Barras, Newton, Beaufort—Thomas, Holmes & Co.
Schr A Godfrey, Godfrey, Wilmington, NC—Evans, Ball & Co.
Brig John Aviles, Peters, Boston—H W Loud & Co.
Schr Franklin, Vail, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.
Steamer Vesper, Davis, Chester, Pa, and Wilmington, Del—A Abbott.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Donau (NG), Ernst, Bremen July 15 and Southampton 18th, with mdse and 757 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Had continuously head winds, with much fog and rain.

Steamship Tybee, Delanoy, St Domingo City July 19, Samana 20th, and Porto Plata 22d, with mdse and passengers, to Spofford Bros & Co. Had pleasant weather.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah July 25, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co. 28th inst, 9 AM, Barnegat bearing NNE 45 miles, passed schr G A Conklin on her beam ends, full of water, foretopmast gone. The Virgo was detained outside 4 hours by dense fog.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, NC, 78 hours, with naval stores, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Bark Dagmar (Nor), Olsen, Port Talbot 39 days, with railway iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage and had fine weather. July 12, lat 46 42, lon 47 28, saw several large icebergs; was 14 days west of the Banks.

Bark Linda Abbott (Br), Scobey, Charente 45 days, with wine, &c, to Edmund Castillon—vessel to Duncan McColl. Took the northern passage and had light winds and calms throughout, with much rain and fog. July 11, lat 47 30, lon 47 30, saw three large icebergs; 18th, off Ragged Island, saw brig Sula.

Bark Isle of Skye (Br), Ford, Demerara, 20 days, with sugar, to G A Phillips & Collins. Had fine weather; 24th inst, off Hatteras, had a heavy squall from SSW; carried away lower maintopsail yard.

Brig H C Sibley (of Belfast, Me), Colson, Cardiff, 45 days, with railway iron, to master. Took the northern passage and had light westerly winds to the Banks; from thence 19 days, with light winds and fog.

Brig Nellie (Ital), Cabero, Cette 65 days, with wine, to Chas F Schmidt & Peters. Passed Gibraltar June 8; variable weather; July 17, lat 31 30, lon 70, had a severe gale from WSW, lasting 48 hours; was obliged to throw overboard 108 boxes of lemons. (The N arrived 27th.)

Brig Palme (NG), Hilmer, Santos, May 29, via Hampton Roads July 26, with coffee, to C Luling & Co. Crossed the Equator June 14, in lon 40 27; had fine weather.

Brig Ambrose Light (of Boston), Higgins, Ponce, PR, 14 days, with sugar and molasses to Maitland, Phelps & Co—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 5 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NE gales.

Brig Laura B (Br), McKay, Sagua 12 days, with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co—vessel to Crandall, Bertaux & Co. Has been 6 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NE gales; July 21, lat 30, lon 78, spoke brig Wanderer (Br), from Matanzas for New York.

Brig M E Leighton, Bray, Sydney, CB, 15 days, with coal to C B Cowain & Son—vessel to Moss & Ward. Had light winds and calms.

Schr E J Simons, Harrington, Jacksonville 8 days, with lumber to order—passed to S C Lord & Co.

Schr Lucy Evans, Mahan, Newbern, NC, 6 days, with shingles, to Thomas, Holmes & Co. 27th inst, 8 miles SE of Barnegat, saw a sunken schooner, with bow out of water and a quantity of pine wood floating in the vicinity (no doubt schr Isaac Hinckley).

Schr Gen Hobart, Sheppard, Virginia, 27th inst, 8 miles SE of Barnegat, passed the wreck of a sunken schooner, with bowsprit just above water (same vessel as mentioned above).

Schr Elmira Rogers, Depew, Virginia.
Schr Wm Marzyck, Decker, Virginia.
Schr Quiver, Williams, Virginia.
Schr Rancocas, Clark, Virginia.
Schr Rampyne, Collins, Virginia.
Schr Lucy Ames, Caris, Virginia.
Schr J K Kelsey, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr M S Tibbits, Robbins, Virginia.
Schr E S Miller, Mills, Virginia.
Schr Sarah Purves, Jones, Virginia.
Schr J A Chamberlin, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr John Anna, Horton, Virginia.
Schr Eclipse, Thompson, Virginia.
Schr D E Sawyer, Soper, Virginia.
Schr A L Pearce, Hudson, Virginia.
Schr Mary Frances, Gasper, Virginia.
Schr M E Turner, Camp, Virginia.
Schr Sarah Quinn, Lee, Virginia.
Schr Jacob Birdsall, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr Horatio Nichols, Depew, Richmond.
Schr Menawa, Dissosway, Georgetown, DC.
Schr Carrie Holmes, Potter, Georgetown, DC.
Schr Oliver Scofield, Dissosway, Georgetown, DC, for New Haven.
Schr Marietta, Turner, Maryland.
Steamer Lizzie Baker, White, Savannah via Charleston, in ballast, to master. Comes to this port for repairs.
Steamer Lackawanna, Garrison, Cape Fear 5 days, from wreck of ship Persia, to the Coast Wrecking Co.

The bark Amoy (Swed), from Algoa Bay, which arrived 27th, reports:—Passed St Helena June 16; crossed the Equator June 29, in lon 31 30; had fine weather throughout; June 5, lat 27 23 S, long 4 35 E, spoke ship Argwun (Br), from Colombo for London; 28th, on the Equator, brig Brasilianeiren (Dan), from Rio Janeiro for Copenhagen; July 16, off Cape Hatteras, ship Imperator (Nor), bound north.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Mail, Mead, Greenwich for New York, with stone to Bridge Co.
Schr W H Sargent, Sargent, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr A G Pease, Ewell, Portland for New York, with stone.
Schr Franklin Randolph, Stevens, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Martha Nickels, Mitchell, Boomsport for New York, with spars, to order.
Schr Silas Brainard, Hawkins, Cromwell for New York, with stone, to Joseph Chrism & Co.
Schr John Warren, McGarr, Cold Spring for Elizabethport.
Schr Fannie F Hall, from New Haven for Rondout.
Schr M M Freeman, Howe, Sag Harbor for Philadelphia.
Schr Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester for New York.
Schr Lizzie, Taylor, New London for Newburg.
Schr Chas Hawley, Bennett, Norwalk for Rondout.
Schr Charley Woolsey, Parker, New Haven for Baltimore.
Schr Hero, Chase, Salem for New York.
Schr S P Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford for New York.
Schr S B Smith, Williams, New London for New York.
Schr Baltimore, Larder, New Haven for Port Johnson.
Schr Laura White, Cuffe, Cow Bay for New York.
Schr Mary E Cuffe, Gorham, Cow Bay for New York.
Schr Margaretta, Wandser, Glen Cove for New York.
Schr Eleanor, Gale, Fairhaven for New York.
Schr Willard, Anderson, Hartford for New York.
Schr Spray, Eaton, New London for New York.
Schr J R Mitchell, Forrest, Greenport for New York.
Schr J & M Merriam, Hart, Hartford for Rondout.
Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell.
Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship El Cid, Smith, New York for Norwich.
Brig Magdala, Campbell, New York for Sackvillens, via St Johns.
Schr A A Rowe, Warren, New York for New London.
Schr Anna E Safford, Powell, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr W D Mangam, Cleave, New York for New Bedford.
Schr Ben Borland, Spear, New York for Boston.
Schr James Fitch, Jr, Smith, New York for New London.
Schr Wm Gillem, Mehaffy, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Marriner, Sheran, New York for Greenwich.
Schr B H Warford, Sprague, Elizabethport for Pawtucket.
Schr John Randolph, Provin, Elizabethport for New Bedford.
Schr Sarah, Godwin, Elizabethport for Nantucket.
Schr A J Bentley, Bunnell, Baltimore for New Haven.
Schr W W Brainard, Tribble, Newburg for New London.
Schr Nelson, Ferris, New York for Oyster Bay.
Schr Agnes, Young, New York for Boston.
Schr G W Rogers, Rogers, New York for New London.
Schr Eurotas, Bunce, Georgetown, DC, for Providence.
Schr H A Taber, Bowman, Philadelphia for Wood's Hole.
Schr Daylight, McFadden, New York for Hallowell.
Schr Blackstone, Wickson, New York for Boston.
Schr C C Dame, Beveridge, New York for Bangor.
Sloop Southport, Beebe, New York for New Haven.
Steamer Delaware, Smith, New York for Norwalk.

WHITESTONE, LI, July 28—11:50 PM.

There are a large fleet of vessels for the southward lying becalmed from Hart Island down to Flushing flats; will proceed early in the morning if favorable breeze.

The schr Lothair, New York for St. Johns, N F, reported at anchor off Whitestone night of 27th inst, proceeded at daylight this A M.

BELOW.

Ship Prima Donna, Lunt, from Liverpool June 24, with mdse, to John A McCaw (by pilot boat W H Aspinwall. No 21).

Bark Sicilian, Percival, from Cadiz June 17, with mdse, to master.

Wind at sunset E, light.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP EUTERPE—The bark Pepita, arrived at Boston yesterday, reports on June 7, lat 34 27 S, lon 50, picked up a boat containing John O'Conner, mate, and six of the crew of the ship Euterpe, of New York, from Callao for Hamburg, before reported abandoned, and brought the survivors to Boston.

STEAMSHIP MORAVIAN (Br), Brown, from Liverpool via Quebec for Montreal, went ashore in Lake St Peter 26th inst, and is discharging cargo.

STEAMSHIP WYANOKE, Bourne, from Richmond, &c, arrived at this port, reports July 27, 12 miles SE of Absecom, passed the wreck of schr Isaac Hinckley, of New York, lying on her beam ends, bows out of water, stern deeply submerged, bow