BLACKMAILING.

A Clever Practitioner Caged at Last.

The Young Man "Haskins" and His Exploits—Playing Detective, Superintendent and Reporter—How He Swindled Doctors, Divines and Officials—George Jones' Nathan Murderer Story.

The career of one of the most successful and notorious blackmailers who have infested New York for a number of years was yesterday suddenly brought to a close by Detective Dusenbury. This young man, who gives his name as Henry C. Haskins, was sent to the Penitentiary in May, 1870, by Judge Dowling, for a year on three separate charges and fined $100. At that time, and for some time previous, he was in the habit of borrowing a policeman's badge from his brother-in-law, who was an officer in the Tenth precinct, and going among people who were engaged in business immediately outside the pale of the law and getting money from them under pretence of being an officer. When Judge Dowling had gone to Europe his friends made every effort in their power to get them released, and they finally succeeded in June last. Previous to his being sent to prison Haskins had been mixed up in a number of desperate and doubtful cases, and, among others, in the Nathan murder case. He pretended to some people that he knew a good deal about that affair, and talked so much of it that he was called upon by Mr. George Jones, a lawyer of this city, who took down a lot of rubbish that Haskins invented for the occasion, and used his publication in a morning paper. The only remuneration Haskins received for this romance, he says, was a one dollar bill and a paper of tobacco. While he was in prison the authorities took advantage of his natural gifts and made him a kind of clerk and correspondent about the place. On his arrival in the Penitentiary he was in very delicate health; and, while lying in bed, doubtful of the length of his life, a change of heart came over him, and he made up his mind to pursue an honest life when he came out if such an opportunity should be offered to him. The advances of his friends proved successful, and by some means

HIS RELEASE WAS PROCURED.

Adhering still to his reform plan, he no sooner got to New York than he went to find Judge Dowling, for the purpose of asking him to get some legitimate employment for him which would enable him to give up swindling. Judge Dowling being out of town at the time, however, his hopes of being able to return to the straight ways of the world were dashed to the ground. After a good deal of work he then obtained employment in a stenographer's office and worked there for three weeks, but, as he says, they paid him no salary, and he was obliged to go back to the old tricks. After some weeks' industry in the confidence line, which did not yield large results, the Westfield explosion took place, and Haskins immediately saw his opportunity and went to work to use it. He went down to one of the steamboats of the line and represented himself as a reporter from the HERALD looking for information. An attaché brought him to Captain Braisted, who said he had better see Mr. Vanderbilt. This he made up his mind to do, and went down to Staten Island on the boat. On the way he met Congressman Dwight Townsend, who, he says, is an old friend and schoolfellow of his. Mr. Townsend also advised him to go and see Mr. Vanderbilt; so he went to the house. When he got to Staten Island and met Mr. Vanderbilt at the door, just about to go out for a ride, Haskins told him that he was sent by the HERALD, and Mr. Vanderbilt invited him to ride with him down to the Club House, and they could talk there. He got into the carriage, he says, which was an open barouche, drawn by two "jet black bloods," with sweeping tails. When the thoroughbreds were pulled up before the Club House doors Mr. Vanderbilt got out, followed by the would-be reporter, and ordered a private room where they could have a quiet chat. Haskins then took down a lengthy statement from Mr. Vanderbilt and his share of a couple of bottles of wine. To make his story more effective he said he was a friend of Mr. Dwight Townsend's, and for that reason did not wish to publish anything that might be calculated to injure the friend of one he valued so highly. Mr. Vanderbilt expressed his thanks in a becoming manner, Haskins says, and promised not to forget him. The object of his visit he stated to be further information regarding the unfortunate occurrence on the Westfield. A number of letters had been sent to the papers making strong charges against the President of the company, and, as he had just learned that the President was a friend of his old schoolfellow, he was desirous of giving him an opportunity to defend himself before the public. Mr. Vanderbilt was deeply

TOUCHED BY THIS GENEROSITY

and confided to his newly made friend the effect the newspaper articles had made upon him since the dreadful disaster occurred. His appetite, he claimed, had completely left him, and sleep had well nigh followed it. His system was breaking down and he feared his nerves were entirely shattered. He would give $10,000, he said, to be let alone, and would willingly have given five times that amount to have prevented the publication of the leader of that day in the HERALD, as it was the severest thrust he had received. When Mr. Vanderbilt had finished his statement the swindler rose to leave, saying he had a friend on the *World* and he would do all he could to get the statement published in that paper. The President felt grateful for the proffered kindness and told him that he would not forget all the trouble Mr. Haskins was taking on his account. At the same time he handed him $25 and bid him goodby. The following day Haskins met the President in the street, and in answer to the question why the article given him was not published he excused himself on account of lack of space. Being successful on Long Island beyond his expectation he tried it again. This time he selected a gentleman in Brooklyn named Manning, who had a divorce suit pending with his wife. Mr. Manning gave him $10 and he then went to the lady, but the recent unfortunate circumstance in her life thinned the bulk of her pocketbook, so that Haskins was obliged to be satisfied with her wishes for the preservation of his health.

Another of his ventures was in politics, and as the Brooklynites seemed to be a generous race of people he made it there. Calling upon "Boss" McLaughlin and giving his name as Hayes, he said his object was to interview him; but the "Boss," having some repugnance to the operation, paid him to be allowed to remain in his primitive remoteness. From the "Boss" he went to District Attorney Morris, and, after a long and desultory conversation on the state of the weather, the political atmosphere and the condition of things in general, Haskins proposed business. Mr. Morris assured him of his esteem, but begged that he might not be put upon the interviewing rack. Haskins insisted in the interest of journalism, and afterward discovered that he had left his pocketbook in the office. Mr. Morris generously emptied his pockets and gave the young man a quantity of loose change. Both to leave this abundant land, flowing with milk and honey, Haskins turned aside for a moment from the affairs of State and went into the church business. He somehow found out that two of

THE LEADING DIVINES

of that city had been at loggerheads for a long time past and had just accommodated their differences. He went to one of these ecclesiastics and represented that the other, wishing to reopen the quarrel, had made some remarks to him which were anything but complimentary to him. This gentleman became naturally incensed and did not spare his language about the other. As the reporter was going away he thanked him and recompensed him before his departure. Leaving this divine Haskins went to interview the other one with the same story. He met this gentleman returning from church, and so worked upon his feelings that the worthy churchman handed him the entire collection of that morning, taking it from his pockets just as it had been taken from the silver salvers in the sacred edifice. A reporter of the HERALD saw Haskins immediately after his arrest, and, although he seemed to thoroughly understand he was in a mess, he seemed to feel completely satisfied that none of the parties he had acted upon would come forward to prosecute him. On being asked if he did not at one time personate Superintendent Kelso he answered:—

"Well, yes; I did once, but I don't want to say anything about that. He's the man in the lot I am afraid of."

"Did you get any money by taking his name?"

"Yes, I did considerable; but I wish you would not ask me anything about that."

"Where did you find out about that Gloversville business?"

"I went up to Albany with a friend on some political business, and picking up the paper one morning I saw the news of the bank robbery up there. I said to myself here's a chance for me, so I took the train and went up there."

"Who did you see first?"

"The first man I struck was the president of the bank."

"You seem to have a weakness for presidents."

"Well, you see there's no use striking fellows that have not got any stamps. I had a couple of sheets of note paper with me that had the Central Office heading on them. I told him I

WAS A DETECTIVE,

and had arrested two men for the robbery. I got up a story about the difficulty I had in getting them, and I told him I had shot both the burglars, wounding one in the breast. He gave me something on account, $50 I think, for my trouble. I then went to the Sheriff and took him to Albany. On the way I wanted to club expenses with him, but he could not see it. I had to show him what he could do in Albany, and how to get out the requisition. When we got it we came on to New York. I gave him the slip, and I have not seen him since."

"You went to some politician in Jersey, did you not?"

"Charley Haight? Yes, I went over to interview him, because they had a kind of a row over there, and he is going for the democratic Governorship. He is a pretty good kind of fellow, and took me around; but I only struck him for $15, because money is tight with men like him during election times."

"I have been told you visited John Duff, in Nassau street?"

"I went down there one night and told him I was sent by your paper to look over the place and write an article about him. Devlin, he said, was the right man; he did not know anything about it. I asked to see Devlin, but he told me that Devlin was his partner, but he was sick and I could not see him. When I insisted he took a carriage and we went up to Devlin's house. He was in bed sick; but I interviewed him all the same."

"How did you manage your interviews?"

"Well, I never knew what I was going to say to a man until I went to him. Then I generally went by what kind of a man he was, and suited myself to him. If he was of a religious turn I gave him the psalms and things like that. Sometimes I would tell them about the prayer meetings I attended and the parson I know. They usually got friendly at that and remunerated me. If he was

INCLINED FOR A DRINK

we would go out together and take something. Then as soon as I had told him a couple of funny stories and got his confidence I would make him talk. After a few drinks I could put my man right through, and it was an easy job to make him come down. Now and again I used to meet one of these fellows that would neither drink nor do anything else. I had to be very careful with these chaps, for they were mostly keen men, and parted with their money with a great deal of difficulty."

"Did you find Devlin one of the hard kind?"

"Well, he was sick in bed, and I could not do much with him. I took down his statement in shorthand for appearance sake; but he sent me down stairs, and I had supper with the family and spent a nice evening with them. John Duff drove me down town again, and as so soon as we got to Fourteenth street I opened business on him. I thought the best way to get at him was through the advertising; so I tried him with that.

"Mr. Duff," I said, "you advertise a good deal in the HERALD?"

"Yes, I do, he answered."

"Do you pay the regular rates?"

"Why, of course, I am obliged to."

"I told him then if he would let me put in his advertisement for him I could save twenty per cent. That made him mad, and he saw I have been advertising in the HERALD for a good many years, and now I know you are going to get out of here."

"He opened the carriage door, and I thought it was better to take his advice. He is a big man, and I did not like the look of his eye. Besides, I had spent a pleasant evening and did not care so much about the few dollars. I am fond of company and like to enjoy myself; that was one reason why I continued the HERALD business so long. I found it brought me into very good society, and I was splendidly treated everywhere."

"One of the street cleaners was also a victim, was he not?"

"Who, Brown? Well, no; there was not much victim about him. I only told him a thing on the streets ready for the press, and asked him if he had a ten dollar note in his clothes to keep it out. He said he had, and he intended to keep it there. If he says he gave anything it is a mistake, for I did not get a cent. I made something out of one of the policy men, though."

"Who was that?"

"Lulby. He gave me a long statement about his business because I frightened him. I took all down in short hand to please him and promised to publish it the following morning. He took a carriage and drove me down Broadway. We got out opposite the New York Hotel and then he gave me $50."

"You have been going around among the 'doctors lately?"

"Oh, I did that some time ago."

"What! before this trunk murder?"

"Yes, a long time."

"What induced you to do it then?"

"I knew I could frighten them with the HERALD."

"Some of the people say you had a badge."

"I used to borrow one."

"From whom?"

"A friend of mine, who has one."

"Did he make the same use of it?"

"Yes; sometimes I gave him points and he would go and work for himself. He was not smart, though, and I was afraid of him."

"Did the people always believe in the badge?"

"Oh, no; I only showed it when I knew they were not posted. One fellow found me out on that and I had to be cautious afterwards."

"What did he say to you?"

"He told me he guessed I was a fraud; for he knew reporters on the HERALD and they never carried any badges."

"Which of the 'doctors' did you first go to?"

"Rosenzweig. I saw him on the 10th of last month, and he gave me $10 to keep his name out of print."

"Where did you see him?"

"At No. 3 Amity place. He was very busy or I would have induced him to give me some more."

"Where did you go next?"

"Let me see. Well, I think to Madame Restell, at the corner of Fifty-second street and Fifth avenue. When I went there her two daughters were sitting in the parlor and she sent them away. I told her

THE SAME STORY

about the paper and she accused me of being a blackmailer and called in a policeman. I quietly walked into the hall and said, "You may think I am a blackmailer, but you wait until the morning and you will find out when the HERALD appears whether I am a blackmailer or not. She apologized to me, told the policeman she was mistaken and took me into a back office and gave me fifty dollars very politely. Her husband, 'Doctor' Mauricean, of 129 Liberty street, then came in and told me he defied all the newspapers in the country to hurt his business."

"Who came next in turn?"

"I think the next one was 'Doctor' H. D. Grindle, of No. 120 West Twenty-sixth street. He shook like an aspen leaf when I spoke to him."

"Why so?"

"Because he was frightened."

"Did he give you anything?"

"Yes, I got two ten dollar bills from him."

"Was that to mention him, or what?"

"Oh, no; they none of them wanted to be mentioned. On the contrary, they wanted to keep out if they could, and I knew it."

"How did you find out these people were 'doctors?'"

"Well, I went to one and pumped him about another, so that I had a hold upon the next fellow I went to. They are all glad to tell about the others and anxious to get their friends' names put in as 'doctors,' to destroy their business, I suppose, and leave more for them to do."

"Did you call on any of the other female 'doctors?'"

"Yes, I went to Madame West, of 144 West Fortieth street. She slammed the door in my face when I called; but the 'Doctor,' whose right name is Bradley, and whom I used to know, crept slowly out after me with a handkerchief thrown over his face and handed me a five-dollar bill, saying, 'I am engaged now, but I would like to see you again.' This man has a wife and family now on Long Island, and the present Mme. West is the notorious Mme. Ross, the clairvoyant, of 159 West Forty-first street."

"You seem to be thoroughly acquainted with the faculty?"

"I had to get points before I started, so I posted myself about them."

"Did you try any of the other up-town people?"

"I went to 'Doctor' Perry, opposite the St. James Hotel; I found out that when he had difficult cases he called on 'Doctor' Daniels, of 144 Lexington avenue."

"Did Daniels give you anything?"

"Yes; ten dollars to say nothing about him."

"Did Perry give you any money?"

"I really don't remember about Perry, you see there were so many of them: Daniels told me that some time ago, when he was hard up, he did a little business

IN THE DIPLOMA LINE

for the University of Pennsylvania. 'Doctors' Camp and La Rue, in 146 Bleecker street, were also interviewed, but I don't remember whether they gave me any money. These two men a short time ago chloroformed a woman, who died on their hands, but because they had plenty of money they easily disposed of the body."

This ended the conversation, and Haskins was sent to his cell. He is a tall, spare young man, with red hair and mustache, with a good address and remarkably clever. He speaks French and Italian fluently. He has worried the detectives considerably for some time, but Superintendent Kelso determined yesterday morning that he should no longer remain at large, wherever he was. Detective Dusenbury was put on the wake of the blackmailer, and he found him very ingeniously in Houston street. Haskins is now in the Central Office, waiting further developments.

THE CLINTON STREET CASE.

Accumulating Evidence—The Housekeeper Likely to Turn State's Evidence.

Coroner Young is accumulating evidence against Mrs. Burns, the woman implicated in the latest case of manslaughter by abortion. Some of the parties who visited the house in Clinton street on Tuesday evening for the purpose of consulting Mrs. Burns have been detained, and will be used as witnesses, especially those who had interviews frequently with the woman, and had arranged with her to have an operation performed. One female who attended Tuesday night for that purpose has been sent to the House of Detention; the others have been admitted to bail. Mrs. Couch, the housekeeper, who is a genteel-looking woman, between thirty and forty years of age, is in charge of the captain of the Thirteenth precinct station house, and it is believed that she will make a clean breast of it and make some most important revelations. She has been led to believe that Mrs. Burns intends to place the responsibility on her shoulders and pretend that she is the principal, and that she (Mrs. Burns) only acted as her agent. Under these circumstances it is more than probable that she will turn State's evidence.

WASHINGTON.

The Facts Regarding the Baring Brothers Affair.

How That Firm Has Been Carrying on Business with the United States.

Statistics of the Dead Letter Office.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1871.

The Facts About the Baring Brothers' Affair.

The statement published to-day concerning Messrs. Baring & Co., United States bankers at London, was written at the Department of State, under the immediate supervision of the Secretary, who has been very uneasy ever since the appearance of an article which purported to assign the cause for the transfer of the government funds from these gentlemen to the house of Henry Clews & Co., of New York, or Clews, Habicht & Co., of London. This semi-official document of Mr. Fish tacitly admits the fact stated in the article to which his is a reply, that in 1861 or 1862, when Secretary Seward overdrew upon Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. to the extent of $600,000, that they immediately sent a member of the firm or an agent to Mr. Seward to know about the payment of that amount. This quasi admission by Mr. Fish gives additional weight to the allegation and substantially attests it as a fact. The statement made in the article referred to, that Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. have not only disbursed the moneys placed in their hands and transacted their duties entirely to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, will not be accepted by the public as the reason for a change in our bankers, and the records of the Treasury Department will not sustain his allegation that frequently they have made payments on account of the United States when the government had no funds in their hands. On the contrary there has not been a time during the last ten years that these bankers did not have United States funds in their possession. In the very case cited, where it is stated that the bankers had paid June 30, 1871, in excess of the deposits by the goverment to the amount of £12,388, the facts are that they had at least fifty thousand dollars of government money in their hands on that day. The official figures at the Treasury Department show this. During the greater part of the last ten years they have had at least one hundred thousand dollars constantly on hand from which to pay the drafs of the United States officers, and very often it has amounted to double that sum. These funds drew no interest, and in some instances they accumulated for a long space of time. Mr. Fish should have consulted the figures before he gave publicity to such a statement. During 1863 and 1864 these bankers held very large sums of our money, and there was no fear of our overdrawing, for in the former year our government borrowed of them $4,000,000, which they agreed to lend provided we would deposit with them $10,000,000 of our bonds. This was agreed to and that amount of bonds was sent to them in London. This money was deposited with them, so that they had in their possession during that period $14,000,000 of our money. These funds were intended to be applied to purchasing the vessels then building for the rebels in the English shipyards, provided it were found that the English government would allow them to pass into possession of the rebel agents. The vessels did not get into their hands, and hence there was no necessity for purchasing them and the funds remained with the London bankers. Not a dollar of it was drawn for, but remained with them for the above period. At the time the loan was negotiated it was agreed that the United States should pay Baring Brothers & Co. one-half per cent more than the rates of the Bank of England for the disbursement of it under the direction of our government and that they should pay us the same rate on the balance if any balance should remain. As it turned out it all remained and Baring Brothers & Co. were compelled by the contract to pay the United States about seven and one-half per cent for the use of the money. But they held $10,000,000 worth of our bonds all this time and could make any use of them they saw proper. Apart from this the government was making during the war sundry special deposits with them, so that it is safe to say there was no time when they were not largely our debtors. That they were accurate, prompt and courteous there is no doubt, but that they ever paid demands of our government when they were without United States funds is not correct.

Baring Brothers & Co. were originally an American house, but in the course of time it became English, as the original members of the firm died and others took their places. The reason assigned for the change in the article above referred to is that the President desired to have the services of an American house. It is strange that with this object in view he should have selected a house with an English head and a German tail like that of Clews, Habicht & Co. It may have been because the house of Henry Clews & Co. is a New York house and has considerable political influence there, and this selection might have been intended to increase the chances of carrying the State of New York for the republican party. The house of Jay Cooke & Co. is one of the most prominent American banking houses, and it has a branch in London. Its reputation is world-wide as a house having the full confidence of the administration. It was natural to suppose that in the event of a change this house would have been selected in preference to all others, and had not Mr. McCulloch, the late Secretary of the Treasury, been at the head of the London branch this would have been done, but in the quarrel between President Johnson and General Grant, when the latter was Secretary of War, the stand taken by Mr. McCulloch was such as to forever debar him from any patronage from that quarter, and Jay Cooke & Co. could not receive the position because of the London ends of their firm. This is the long and short of the Baring Brothers & Co. affair as sustained by the facts and figures.

The Powers of the Civil Service Commission.

When the Civil Service Commission adjourned it was on account of the difference of opinion entertained by the members as to its authority. Mr. Curtis was of the opinion that Congress never proposed that it should have authority to appoint or examine competitors. The opinion of the Attorney General, which was sent to the President yesterday, is in substance as follows:—That Congress can by statute limit the Executive choice for public office by prescribing that no one shall be appointed who has not passed an examination, but it cannot by statute limit his constitutional power by requiring that the successful competitor in an examination shall in all cases be appointed, because this deprives the President of all discretionary power; nor can this discretion entrusted to the President be exercised by a civil service board of examiners. The clause in the constitution requires the appointment, which includes the selection of the person, to be made by the President, the heads of departments or the courts, and the Attorney General regards the military and naval appointment as not coming within this clause of the constitution. It will thus be observed that the Attorney General supports Mr. Curtis, and that the Civil Service Commission, so far as usefulness to the government is concerned, is in reality a fraud.

Statistics of the Dead Letter Office.

The report of the Dead Letter Office for August shows that there were returned to that office as undeliverable letters during that month 222,279 letters. There were sent to offices from which letters originated 112,779, and 25,300 were destroyed as non-deliverable and valueless, and 1,439, of which the writers could not be found, were filed for future inquiry; 596 letters and packages containing property were received, of which 470 were returned to the owners. The money division received 2,882 letters, containing $38,310; and 2,218, containing $4,246, were mailed to the owners, and 153, containing $672, were filed; 280 letters, containing $1,411, were returned as unmailable from the offices in which they were deposited, and 1,619 receipts for an aggregate amount of $3,321, received from the same source.

A NEW POSTAL ROUTE.

A mail service was ordered to-day on the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad, between Norwich and Deruyter, twenty-four miles, six times a week, or oftener, if trains are run, at $1,200 a year, from September 20.

A Special Postal Agent.

John McGarrigle, of Baltimore, was appointed to-day special agent at large on mail depredations at a salary of $1,600 and $3 a day.

The Postmaster at Indianapolis.

In regard to the special telegraphic statement yesterday that a strong effort was making to secure the appointment of Colonel W. R. Holloway, as Postmaster at Indianapolis, it may be stated that Holloway has been Postmaster at Indianapolis since March, 1869, and still fills that office.

Internal Revenue Affairs.

It is stated at the Internal Revenue Office that the accounts of collectors of internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, are being more promptly adjusted than in any previous year. Reports have been received of the seizure in the Fourth Tennessee district of distilled spirits amounting in value to $2,700, together with seizures in the Fourth Kentucky, Third Mississippi and the Third Maryland districts, which increase the amount to $2,860. The Mississippi seizure is of brandy, while those in Kentucky and Maryland are tobacco in small quantities.

HERRMANN'S SONS.

Tenth National Convention of the Order—Number of Members and Property of the Lodges.

The tenth biennial National Convention of the Order of Herrmann's Sons, which is being held in this city at present, was opened by a procession in the eastern part of the city and a banquet at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, on Tuesday evening. The proceedings proper of the Convention began at No. 74 Ludlow street yesterday, where they will be continued to-day and closed to-morrow by the election of new officers of the National Grand Lodge of the Order. The Convention is attended by about ninety representatives of State Grand Lodges and of individual lodges, about fifty of whom are from this city and vicinity, while about forty have come from Newark, N. J., Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee and other places. Mr. John Debus, of this city, National Grand President of the Order, is the presiding officer, and Mr. Francis J. Miller, of this city, National Grand Secretary of the Order, is the Recording Secretary of the Convention.

THE ORGANIZATION

has for its object to aid sick members, to defray the funeral expenses of deceased members or of the deceased wives of members and to support the widows or orphans of deceased members. It consists of individual lodges of Grand Lodges of States and of the National Grand Lodge. The proceedings are held in the German language.

The organization derives its name from Herrmann, or Arminius, one of the oldest heroes of German history. He whipped the Romans, annihilated the legions of the Roman commander, Varus, in the Teutoburgian Forest, who had been sent by Emperor Augustus to conquer Germany.

The Order numbered on June 30, when its financial year closed, a grand lodge in each of the States of New York, consisting of fifty-eight individual lodges; Pennsylvania, sixteen individual lodges; Illinois, fourteen lodges; Wisconsin, nine lodges; New Jersey, nine lodges; Missouri, five lodges; and isolated lodges in the States of Tennessee, three; Michigan, one; Texas, one; California, one; Minnesota, one; Indiana, one. The total number of lodges on that day was 120, numbering together 7,641 members. The cash property of all the lodges on the day named amounted to $103,278, and their regular expenditure during the past two years up to that day to $73,923 09. Besides this latter sum by an accessory central association in the organization, about $21,000 were paid during the past year.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises..... 5 32 | Moon rises.morn 11 22
Sun sets..... 6 23 | High water...eve 2 16

OCEAN STEAMERS.

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

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Frankfurt	Sept 7	Bremen	68 Broad st.
City of Antwerp	Sept 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Atlantic	Sept 9	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Lafayette	Sept 9	Havre	58 Broadway.
India	Sept 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Wash'n	Sept 9	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Deutschland	Sept 9	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Caledonia	Sept 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Colorado	Sept 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Hansa	Sept 14	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Donau	Sept 16	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Columbia	Sept 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Sept 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Dorian	Sept 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Oceanic	Sept 23	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
St. Laurent	Sept 23	Havre	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 6, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Weybosset, Bolger, New Orleans—C H Mallory & Co.
Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Norwich, Hines, Salem—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood
Bark Kosmos (NG), Wierichs, Amsterdam—Kunhardt & Co.
Bark Josephine (Br), Delap, Antwerp—James W Elwell & Co.
Bark Palestina (Br), McCulloch, Gibraltar for orders—Penlston & Co.
Bark Calcutta (Ital), Gargnelo, Gibraltar for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Atlantic, Dickerson, Barbados—Henry Trowbridge's Sons.
Bark Edward McDowell, Pierce, Galveston—C W Adams & Co.
Bark Samuel B Hale, Mathews, Portland—Howe, White & Co.
Brig J W Spencer, Hopkins, Mobile—J D Hurlbut & Son.
Schr John Rose, Howell, Demerara—E Rowe & Co.
Schr Electric, Murray, Corpus Christi—Tupper & Seattle.
Schr J W Maitland, Colcord, Jacksonville—Van Brunt & Bro.
Schr Alice B Gardner, Turner, Jacksonville—Bentley, Miller & Co.
Schr L A Van Brunt, Tooker, Richmond—Van Brunt & Bro.
Schr Breeze, Nelson, Richmond—Van Brunt & Bro.
Schr Mary L Compton, Rogers, Norfolk—C E Staples.
Schr V Barkalew, Holmes, Newark—Rackett & Bro.
Schr Calvin, Clark, Boston—Jed Frye & Co.
Schr F J Owen, Sellick, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.
Schr Escort, Rafford, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.
Sloop Roselle, Fisher, Newark.
Sloop Apollo, Freeman, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.
Steamer Vesper, Davis, Wilmington, Del—A Abbott.
Steamer Annie, Steen, Chester, Pa, and Wilmington, Del—A Abbott.
Steamer W C Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Cuba (Br), Moodie, Liverpool Aug 26, and Queenstown 27th, with mdse and 217 passengers, to C G Francklyn. Aug 28, lat 51 27, lon 18 56, passed an Inman steamer bound east; 30th, lat 50 45, lon 62 19, steamship China, hence for Liverpool; 4th, lat 42 31, lon 62 19, a Cunard steamship bound east.
Steamship Missouri, Edwards, Havana, Sept 2, with mdse and passengers, to A W Dimock.
Steamship Eagle (Br), Jackman, Sydney, CB, with coal, to Boertne & Archibald.
Steamship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina 4 days, with mdse, to James Hand; experienced strong head winds the whole passage; Sept 6, 5 PM, off Chincoteague, exchanged signals with steamship Mercedita, hence for Fernandina.
Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.
Ship Hannah Morris (Br), Morris, Newcastle 53 days, with mdse to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Took the northern passage, and had light winds and calms; has been 23 days west of the Banks.
Bark Orion (Nor), Christensen, Newport, E, 70 days, with mdse, to order. Came the southern passage, and for the first 50 days had strong westerly winds; afterwards light baffling winds and calms.
Bark Florence, Hall, Zanzibar May 17, with mdse and 1 passenger, to Arnold, Hines & Co. Passed Cape Good Hope July 10, crossed the Equator Aug 6, in lon 35; had moderate winds and fine weather the entire passage; been 3 days north of Hatteras; Sept 5, lat 37 56, lon 73 36, spoke steamship Ocean Queen, hence for Aspinwall.
Bark Ohiers (NG), Deike, Buenos Ayres 52 days, with wool, hides and 2 passengers, to C Luling & Co. Crossed the Equator Aug 10, in lon 32; had fine weather.
Brig Da Capo (Nor), Andersen, London 47 days, with mdse to G L Wright & Co—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had westerly winds; Sept 1, 60 miles SW of Georges Banks, had a severe gale, commencing at NE and veering around to NW, lasting 7 hours; sustained no damage; been 15 days west of the Banks; Aug 30, lat 42, lon 65, spoke bark Louisa Cook (Br), Cook, from Newcastle for Philadelphia.
Brig Septimus (Br), Morris, Falmouth, E, 60 days, with china clay to Davis, Wolt & Co—vessel to master. Took the middle passage, and had light westerly winds throughout; Aug 7, lat 43 12, lon 49 20, spoke brig Alice Wood (Br), from Bordeaux for Halifax; 26th, lat 42 48, lon 62, bark M E Libby, from Hamburg for New York.
Brig Rio Valiza (Port), Ferreira, Lisbon 51 days, with iron and cork, to Hagemeyer & Johnson. Had fine weather.
Brig Juno (Dutch), Stockbuizen, Padang 118 days, with mdse, to Lanman and Kemp. Was off Cape Good Hope 14 days, with strong westerly gales; rounded the Cape July 1, passed St Helena July 15, and crossed the Equator 28th, in lon 35; since passing Cape Good Hope had light variable winds; June 17, off the Cape, spoke ship Bertha, from Akyab for Falmouth; Aug 8, lat 8 N, lon 39 W, ship Wild Rose (Br), from Liverpool for Calcutta.
Bark Sarah (Br), Kerr, Rio Janeiro 56 days, with coffee to Francis Fisher & Co—vessel to Wright, Brown & Co. Crossed the Equator Aug 4, in lon 36; had light winds and calms the entire passage; has been 8 days north of Hatteras.
Brig Mary Stowe (Br), Connor, Rio Janeiro 55 days, with coffee, to Weston & Gray. Crossed the Equator July 26 in lon 36 50; first part of the passage fine weather, latter part rough; no date, in the Gulf Stream, had a heavy gale from NE to SW; stove bulwarks, &c.
Schr J P Auger, Aldridge, Manzanillo, Cuba, 23 days, with mahogany and cedar to Thomas Owen—vessel to A Alb[illegible]. Aug 28, lat 31 17, lon 73 31, had a severe gale from SE to [illegible], lasting 4 days, during which time shipped a heavy sea, which carried away cargo, stove water casks and galley, injuring the cook badly; has been 7 days north of Hatteras.
Schr J W Hinton, Simmons, Elizabethport for Cuba, with shingles, to T G Benton. Had fresh winds and calms.
Schr J W Morris, Pierce, Virginia.
Schr O Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr Maggie A Lacey, Crossman, Alexandria.
Schr Frank Atwood, Moore, Boston 4 days, in ballast, to master.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Emma, Fitch, Nantucket for New York, with fish, to Foster & Co.
Schr Mary & Alice, Fowler, Port Jefferson for New York, with cord wood, to master.
Schr Alert, Hulse, Port Jefferson for New York, with wood, to master.
Schr Naiad Queen, Chase, New Haven for New York.
Schr Eliza Perkins, Kelly, Providence for New York.
Schr Jennie, Roseline, Port Jefferson for New York.
Schr Gurnut, Heath, Providence for New York.
Schr Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, Norwalk for New York.
Schr D M French, Childs, Salem for New York.
Schr W T Irish, Miller, New Haven for Baltimore.
Schr B Sportford, Squires, Connecticut River for New York
Schr D G Floyd, Griffin, Providence for New York.
Schr Lavinia Anne, Mott, Newport for Staten Island.
Schr Anadir, Corwin, Ellsworth for Albany.
Schr A L Kalnlock, Brown, Noank for New York.
Scar Gipsy, Hart, Newport for New York.
Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River for New York, with mdse and passengers.
Steamer Metis, Davis, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.
Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell

BOUND EAST.

Brig Leighton, Leighton, Elizabethport for Portland.
Schr Mary Brockway, Brockway, Brockway, Port Johnson for Connecticut River.
Schr Robert Mercler, Treasien, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr Mary N E Newton, Carlow, New York for Pembroke, Me.
Schr Challenge, Terry, New York for Norwalk.
Schr Amelia, Hall, Philadelphia for Norwich.
Schr H Youmans, Hunt, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Roanoke, Mead, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr S S Buckingham, Jones, Elizabethport for Portland.
Schr Cabot, Cook, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr R M Clark, Stocking, New York for Middletown.
Schr Empire, Baker, Amboy for New Haven.
Schr Barton, Phillips, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr James Nelson, Green, Elizabethport for Taunton.
Schr Americus, Howard, Amboy for Providence.
Schr Cornelius, Pratt, Port Johnson for Norwalk.
Schr Palladium, Ryder, New York for Providence.
Schr Allen Gurney, Gurney, Port Johnson for New Haven.
Schr S J Smith, Bolton, New York for Hartford.
Schr Granite State, Crafer, Port Johnson for Boston.
Schr Florence, Francis, New York for New Haven.
Schr Island City, Allen, New York for Danbury.
Schr Anna A Jacobs, Jones, New York for Calais.
Schr Jane Kennedy, Kennedy, Haverstraw for Providence.
Schr Alice Scranton, Seward, Hoboken for New Haven.
Schr Aid, Smith, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Saratoga, Weeks, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr Chief, Smith, Elizabethport for Norwich.
Schr Wood, Kelsey, New York for Fall River.
Schr Read, Veason, Philadelphia for New Bedford.
Schr John Somes, Heath, Port Johnson for Boston.
Schr Anthony Burton, Johnson, Hoboken for New Haven.
Schr Exchange, Smith, New York for Bridgeport.
Schr S S Smith, Snow, New York for Wareham.
Schr Tantamount, Pendleton, New York for Salem.
Schr Ella, Sammis, New York for Haven.
Schr Frank Herbert, Smith, Philadelphia for Norwalk.
Scar Flower, Russell, Elizabethport for Hartford.
Schr Surt, Abbott, Trenton for Providence.
Schr Sanders, Smith, Philadelphia for Somerset.
Schr J Barrington, Smith, Port Johnson for Egg Harbor.
Schr S S Wilson, Wilson, Elizabethport for Egg Harbor.
Schr F Herbert, Smith, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Two Sisters, Yates, Philadelphia for Egg Harbor.
Schr W O Irish, Tyrrell, Philadelphia for New London.
Schr L L Hamlin, Wesley, Philadelphia for Pawtucket.
Schr H A Taber, Fuller, Philadelphia for New Bedford.
Schr F A Saunders, Smith, Philadelphia for Egg Harbor.
Schr Sunbeam, Whitman, New York for Port Jefferson.
Schr A T Miner, Miner, New York for Hartford.
Scar Sallie Burton, Palmer, New York for Stamford.
Sloop Home, Smith, New York for Bridgeport.
Sloop Helen, Brown, Smith, New York for New Haven.

SAILED.

Steamships Java, and Idaho, Liverpool; Weybosset, New Orleans; Manhattan, Charleston.
Wind at sunset SSW, light.

Marine Disasters.

BARK ESSEX, Green, at Boston from Aden, reports Sept 2, on the southern part of the Georges, had a terrific gale, lasting 12 hours, from midnight to noon. Sept 4, at 2 PM, Cape Cod bearing NW by W 35 miles, passed through a large number of deals. An hour afterward saw a vessel bottom up.

BARK PARAMOUNT, Bearse, at Boston from New Orleans, reports Aug 31, lat 40, lon 71, had a hurricane from NE to E, and lost maintopsail. Sept 3, Cape Cod WNW 30 miles, saw a v