BEN BUTLER.

The Struggle for the Massachusetts Governorship.

General Butler's Speech at Westfield.

A Summing Up of the Republican Party in the Bay State.

Butler's Opinion of His Own Honesty.

WESTFIELD, Sept. 11, 1871.

General Butler is still going the rounds of the State, and this evening he arrived here, on board the train which left Boston at three o'clock. He was accompanied by Senator Ames and other gentlemen of note, and was met at the depot on arrival by a delegation of the town folks and escorted in a carriage to the Wilmarth House, where he arranged his toilet and drank a cup of tea previous to entering the hall. The General looked hale and hearty, and conversed with unwonted vivacity on personal and political matters and the stand he had taken in Massachusetts. He seemed to make an impression on the people of Westfield, and was looked for with much interest at every turn in the streets and at every gaslamp. The hotel steps were crowded with loungers as he left the carriage. Westfield is a pretty town, and one of some importance in a manufacturing sense, as well as from its population of nearly ten thousand. The Music Hall was the scene of the speechmaking. The building accommodates about one thousand persons. The doors were opened at about seven o'clock, and so rapidly did the folks swarm in that in half an hour there was not a space of breathing room left unoccupied or a doorway that was not filled. The General made his appearance precisely at eight o'clock, and without the formality of an introduction stepped forward and spoke substantially as follows:—

WHAT GENERAL BUTLER SAID.

FELLOW CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—May I ask your patience (cries of "Order!") on this somewhat inclement occasion, because of the great heat, and I desire if one has anything he would like to have elucidated he will simply put it in writing and send it up to the chairman, who will take care to present it to me, and I will endeavor to answer as best I may. I ask this of you because I desire, if I may, to discuss questions, to answer everything that may be raised and because—(cries of "order")—asking questions from the midst of the audience—(laughter)—is always attended by somewhat of confusion, and I must ask, if possible, not to be interrupted, because these interruptions are in all cases represented as the public sentiment of the place. (A voice—"Police.") No occasion for any policeman, said the General, only some young people here are more interested on themselves than what is going to be said. And I must ask another favor, and that is that order will be kept, because it is impossible to speak to those who desire to hear without those parties keeping quiet. Now, we have come together here for the purpose of discussing as well as we can some great and important questions concerning the government of the State—questions in which every good man is very much interested, and which, under all circumstances, should call for our earnest, patient and careful consideration. The question is what laws shall we make, under what government shall we live and who shall execute our laws? (Cries of "Down in front!" &c., and great confusion.) The audience, however, soon quieted to a decorously listening attitude. The General, seeing the coast clear, dashed off into a repetition of parts of his former speeches with regard to the rebellion, and then told

WHAT HE KNEW ABOUT AGRICULTURE,

and how our farming population has decreased in Massachusetts.

"That's impossible!" said a man in the audience, in reply to the General's figures—the old programme of reading from one auditor's report by the General while another gentleman, in this instance Governor Trask, followed him in another. The speech was then proceeded with, and the General made the usual amount of capital out of his list of expenses. The recital of the various boards of commissioners here, as elsewhere, was provocative of much amusement, and the General seemed to appreciate with renewed appetite the sensation which he excited. It's a wonder, he said, that these commissioners cost the State a quarter of a million of dollars, or when they lose one teat to suck they immediately fasten on to another. (Cheers and groans.) Why, our fisheries are to be adjusted by a treaty, but we have no Board of Commissioners on them, although their product to the United States is over twelve millions of dollars a year. There is no board of commissioners to take care of that, but there is a board of commissioners which we have on fish, the duty of which is to superintend the spawning of shad and the hatching of salmon up the river. (Laughter and applause.) Actually so, observed the General. (A voice, "Too true!" and applause.) So it goes, and these boards of commissioners hitch on and hitch on until we we are very likely on the road to financial ruin. One man of influence has an uncle, and he says, "He's a good, smart man, without much to do, and I will put him in the place." Another one says, "I've got an aunt who can't do much, and she wants the place and isn't able to do much, and I guess I'll get her hitched on;" and so with another who has a niece and another who has a nephew, or a "nevvy," as one of the General's hearers suggested; and the expenses go on increasing and the cry continues. You have all heard, went on the General—that is, you that are so unfortunate as to read the Springfield *Republican*—(laughter and applause)—of one Warrington, its Boston correspondent, who is the common scold of the Commonwealth in type. Now Mr. Warrington knows what he is worth better than anybody else, and he took the place of Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1862; and here the General enumerated the various advances in Warrington's income, and also paused a moment to devote a thought to Warrington's assistance. He continued, and so it goes—up, up, up, up all the time, in our salaries. Well, now, you can see why the Springfield *Republican* don't love me, and why? Mr. Warrington wrote letters to the *Republican* which, if they were paid for according to their worth, would not add to his salary; but in addition to that this sucking pig got a place as secretary of the Republican State Committee and got another allowance. There, now you see why it is that the Springfield *Republican* thinks General Butler is a very bad man because he says that this thing ought to be stopped—(laughter)—it has gone far enough. Now you can see why they want to abuse me; why Warrington feels exactly as did another man of older time, who cried out, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" The General next spoke about

THE RINGS

which govern the State, and as a sample again read the Somerville campaign documents which first saw light in the columns of the Boston *Times* and then were given to the people for a second time by the General at Fitchburg. I won't call Mr. Blank's name yet, said the General, in concluding. Now, I have been reading you several letters, my friends, and they show just how our politics are managed. Runners are sent out to feel of the politicians or the men who get up their little caucuses and have the mode of the ring, and then it is understood that such of them shall go to this office and such of them to that, and the people have no more voice in the election of delegates than the man in the moon.

At this juncture a scene of slight confusion ensued. The hall was very warm, and the audience naturally became somewhat uneasy, and to the rear, near the entrance, a continual line of talking was kept up. At length some private orator there got into trouble while in the midst of a personal and much excited discussion.

HIS NOSE WAS TWEAKED

by a fellow by his side, and the crowd about him began to surge up against him. "Here, here!" cried a man in a blue blouse, "Get down!" "Shut up!" yelled another, and while shouts of "Put him out!" "Hit him on the head!" and "Police!" rang through the hall the General paused in his regular speech and directed his attention to the belligerents. No occasion, he said, to put anybody out. (Continued yells and laughter.)

This very day, proceeded the General, when quiet had once more ensued, the Boston *Transcript* comes out and endorses every word I say. It don't endorse me, by no means; it only came out and said there are too many commissioners, too many leeches, too many barnacles on the old ship of State. That's all. I said then, why does the press follow me with abuse and wrong? (A voice, "Bah!") Why, I say, and that I stick to is, that if the republican party don't come up and reform these matters the party cannot stand, and if I cannot swallow its own abuses I say as a good republican it ought not to stand. It has been said that the labor reformers want to overturn society. Now let us see who and what they are, and the General here repeated portions of his former speeches about what had been done for the laboring men by the Legislature, and passed on to a consideration of the question of prohibition and Wendell Phillips. He said the Boston press and the Springfield press, urged on by this Warrington, abuse me as they did Wendell Phillips, from one end of the State to the other, and call me, as they did him, everything that is vile. Now, I have taken it as a part of my mission in this world to

BREAK UP THIS CAUCUS SYSTEM,

this system of carrying on the government by rings and cliques. I desire to see if the people cannot have some voice in the making of their laws, and am going to do it as far as I can. Calling hard names don't deter me. (Loud cheers.) I would to God all the democratic party were as I am to-day, except the abuse I get. One difficulty with them is their non-acceptance of the principles of the new departure (and here the General told about that public calamity once more). But then in the republican party they try to keep themselves seclusive in order that there may be an office for every man in it. All over the State, everywhere, there has been this same policy, which has reduced our party, and I want to bring everybody back with the republican party, and as many democrats as I can, although if we don't scrape off the barnacles that have got on our ship's bottom from long continuance in power, we cannot get many democrats back. The party was engaged for the purpose of taking the unpaid laborer out from under the hands of the tax master—the capitalist—and making a man of him, as it has done in the case of the negro slaves, and it is now the duty of the same party in its advance to settle all questions between labor and capital whenever they came in collision; and they must come in collision more or less as long as men are selfish. From this topic the General next passed to that of

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Some one has just asked me, "General Butler, please state precisely where you stand on the woman suffrage question. Has woman, under the constitution as amended, a right now to the ballot." Well, my friends, I think I have answered that question. I mean to state it precisely and exactly. A newspaper, with its accustomed charity and good disposition—(laughter)—said that General Butler said that women had the right to vote under the constitution; but he didn't say anywhere that he thought they ought to vote. Well, nobody but some kind of editors could even have thought that; for when I say that a man, woman or child has a constitutional right, I say that they ought to have a full enjoyment and exercise of that right, and I say that everywhere. (Applause).

The next topic for consideration was prohibition, and here the General quoted largely from his Worcester oration and repeated the Bridget O'Flaherty episode, which occasioned much merriment; but no less favorably was received his little allusion to that place where you and I go for our drinks. The General, as usual, spent some time in a recital of the many abuses to which his fair name has been subjected, and said that nobody since Jackson has been treated as he had been. I had done nothing to nobody, he said. I had combatted nobody's opinion. I had been simply about my business as a citizen of the Commonwealth, and when I replied to this abuse, which I did with some effect, they instantly said, "Oh! what a quarrelsome fellow General Butler is!" At last, when I had been called everything but an honest man I hit back. I struck back upon these venial scribblers—these men who own a few types unless mortgaged. (Cheers, cat-calls and yells.) Well, I don't intend to be either personal or quarrelsome, except when men hound me, and then I will hit back; but who is hurt? Why, only those men that are sucking away, like leeches, at the public treasury. Why, then, should not these matters be discussed and ventilated? Why shouldn't I come out before my fellow citizens on all these questions? What is all the trouble here? Why, it is this, the moment the people can see and talk with their candidates for public office that moment the occupation of the newspaper is gone. How, now, are politicians made? I will tell you. If they live in the country they get together and buy a little newspaper, and that newspaper being owned by them they hire the editor, and he agrees with them on all occasions until at length, by puffing, it is supposed the politicians are somebody after all. (Laughter.) That is the way. Has not that been the way in this State, and have not people always looked into newspapers to see what there was about public men, and rarely thought for themselves? Pardon me for saying so; and here the General proceeded to show how public opinion is made. Here, he said, is one man living the city in a garret, dear at thirty dollars a month, whom his landlady wouldn't trust a week for his board, and he writes something to put in the newspapers, and it is put in type. Well, he looks as well in type as though he were a decent man, for you cannot tell the difference between him and a decent man. Well, then, another man is hired, and he writes another piece in another newspaper, and then each newspaper copies each man's piece, and then they have another man to copy that, and that is public opinion. There is no time that you will not find your public men abused in the newspapers. There is not a great and good man in this commonwealth that has not been abused by the Springfield *Republican*. Charles Sumner, General Grant, Wendell Phillips, John A. Andrews is there anybody except Sam Bowles that has not been abused by that slanderous sheet? (Cheers and cat calls.)

The General then brought his speech to a close by repetition of the man and boy voucher, and although he was slightly hissed by some at the end, he was on the whole well received. He retired at a reasonably late hour, and, wrapped in the arms of Morpheus, forgot the asperities of political life and the little wretchedness which a public speaker has to encounter.

To-morrow evening he will address the citizens of Marlborough.

ARKANSAS INTELLIGENCE.

Penitentiary Convicts Shot—Appearance of the Cotton Worm—Rebellion Among Republican Officials.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 11, 1871.

Two convicts, in attempting to escape from the Penitentiary brickyard to-day, were shot and killed by the guard.

The cotton worm has appeared in many localities in the State. There has been no rain for nearly six weeks, and both cotton and corn have suffered from drought.

The troubles in Boone county are creating considerable excitement. A few days ago a Circuit Judge ordered the militia out, with the ostensible purpose of protecting his Court, and kept them during his term. They are reported to have committed a number of depredations and attempted the assassination of one or two prominent democrats of that county. The difficulties appear to have grown out of differences between the Judge and the Sheriff, both of whom are republicans. The latter was deposed by the former and the Coroner substituted in his place. The Sheriff refused to surrender his office. The Governor has been sought to solve the difficulty. The Judge took his militia with him to hold the Marion Circuit Court.

CALIFORNIA INTELLIGENCE.

The Late Election—A New Count Ordered in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 11, 1871.

The republicans elect all three Congressmen. It is believed by many that McGlynn, the republican candidate for State Harbor Commissioner, is defeated, being largely scratched by the Germans.

A re-count has been demanded by several of the candidates for city offices on both sides, and ordered by the Supervisors.

J. Walker Walsh, formerly of New Orleans and for many years publisher of a paper in San Francisco, died in the almshouse on Saturday night.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11, 1871.

Captain H. B. Caldwell has been ordered to the command of the Colorado, of the Asiatic fleet. Passed Assistant Paymaster A. J. Greely is ordered to the storeship Onward, at Callao, Peru, relieving Paymaster G. F. Hamilton, who is detached and ordered home. First Assistant Engineers Truman M. Jones and G. M. McCarty and Second Assistant Charles W. Roe have been ordered to the Wabash.

Rear Admiral James Alden will be detached from duty as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in a few days, as he sails in October to take command of the European fleet. It is said that Captain Daniel Ammen will be assigned to the charge of the Bureau of Navigation, and that Commodore C. R. Rodgers will succeed Captain Ammen in charge of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 11, 1871.

There has been but one death from yellow fever in the last twenty-four hours.

A CONSTABLE'S CRIME.

Probable Murder at Far Rockaway.

An old feud has long existed between Constable Fineucan and Benjamin C. Mott, of Far Rockaway. On Saturday evening there was a meeting of hotel keepers at the Ocean House. While Mott was on his way home he was met by Fineucan, who assaulted him with a club, breaking his jaw bone and fracturing his skull. The only cause assigned for the assault is that Fineucan was deprived of large private fees by reason of Mott's success in a law suit with Widow McCarty. Yesterday Coroner Hicks and Justice De Mott visited him and issued a warrant for Fineucan's arrest.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

There was a light frost in the eastern part of Oswego county, New York, on Sunday night.

An unknown man jumped from a freight train on the Old Colony and Newport Railroad, near Harrison square, Dorchester, Mass., yesterday morning, and was instantly killed.

A boat containing five persons upset off Boston City Point Sunday evening, and one of the party, named Richard Gleason, was drowned.

The naval order assigning Captain Caldwell to command the Colorado has been revoked.

Frank Silsby, of the Silsby Steam Fire Engine Manufacturing Company, Seneca Falls, N. Y., was killed at Canandaigua last evening, by a freight train.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Sept. 11—4 30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ a 93⅞ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862's, 92¾; 1865's, old, 93½; 1867's, 93¾; ten-forties, 90½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11—4 30 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull; middling uplands, 9¾d. a 9⅞d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. a 9⅞d. The sales of the day have been 14,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.—Refined petroleum, 19d. per gallon. Linseed oil, £35 a £35 10s per ton. Common rosin, 5s. per cwt. Spirits turpentine, 33s. per cwt.

PARIS MONEY MARKET.—PARIS, Sept. 11—P. M.—Rentes, 57f. 75c.

FRANKFORT MONEY MARKET.—FRANKFORT, Sept. 9—Evening.—United States five-twenty bonds closed at 96½ for the issue of 1862. The rate of discount of the Bank of Frankfort has advanced to four per cent.

THE COURTS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

The Authority of the Superintendent of Buildings.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly.

The Department of Buildings vs. George T. Dollinger.—This is a motion to modify an injunction issued at the instance of the Superintendent of Public Buildings from interfering with defendant in the erection of some buildings in Fifty-seventh street. It appears, by the affidavits submitted on behalf of the defendant, that he is contractor for the erection of some buildings for Judge Tappan; that the party walls of such buildings are sixteen inches thick, except the two upper stories, which are twelve inches thick; that the Superintendent of Buildings forbade the further construction of the buildings, notwithstanding permission was granted by the Supreme Court. Judge Abraham B. Tappan, the owner of the buildings, in his affi[illegible] says that the Superintendent of Buildings is [illegible] as a Tammany republican, holding a hybrid [illegible] and probably faithless to office under either par[illegible] months ago each on political principles; that a few [illegible] the Superintendent tolerated the construction of a frail brick piano factory many stories high, which fell to the ground before it was completed, and carried death to a family living on the adjoining premises; that he has tolerated the erection of wooden buildings within the fire limits in defiance of law; that party walls only twelve inches thick are being put up in many buildings just started in this city, and that almost all those are dwelling houses, and have but twelve inch party walls running from cellar to garret, all of which is known to the Superintendent. He further alleged that the Superintendent is assisted by various deputies appointed by political influence, and not by merit; that he has several attorneys attached to his office, of one of whom it is reported that when a party paid $1,400 to get through certain plans (deviations) he asked for a box of cigars, saying it was done so cheap; that one Murray, having an office in Pine street, is full of business connected with the office, and yielding large returns in the matter of "penalties," "exemptions" and "deviations."

Counsel for plaintiff denied these allegations, and the Judge took the papers, reserving his decision.

MARINE COURT—PART I.

A Landlord and Tenant Case.

Before Judge Tracy.

William Reiss vs. Elizabeth Kuhn.—The plaintiff, who was a tenant of defendant, and had a compartment boarded off in the cellar for the safekeeping of his coal and wood, accused defendant of having taken from there certain of his property. Defendant brought suit against plaintiff in February last for slander, having him arrested and confined in jail overnight; but on trial by Judge Gross the complaint was dismissed. This action is for malicious prosecution, referring to the case just detailed. Plaintiff's counsel, on proving the above facts, rested. Defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that neither the want of probable cause nor malice were shown. Plaintiff's counsel contended that judgment in favor of the defendant in the prior suit is *res adjudicata* as to the question of probable cause. The Court held that to be not the law, saying, "A distinction must be drawn between 'cause' and 'probable cause.' I hold that probable cause is shown for the arrest, and also that no malice has been proved." Complaint dismissed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Professional Burglars Disposed Of—Desperate Highwaymen Sent to the State Prison—Judge Bedford Saves a Young Girl from a Life of Shame.

Before Judge Bedford.

It will be remembered that a year ago "garroting" raised its dangerous head in the midst of the law-abiding citizens of this city, creating at the time great alarm in the community. Judge Bedford put an end to this crime, sending up fifteen highwaymen in twelve days, the term of imprisonment averaging not less than twelve nor more than twenty years. As will be seen by the subjoined report the Judge disposed of two of these notorious characters yesterday.

Assistant District Attorney FELLOWS conducted the prosecution, and called Philip Winslow to the bar, charging him with robbery in the first degree. Upon an examination of the facts, the prosecuting officer being convinced that he could not convict of the main offence, accepted a plea of an assault with intent to rob. The indictment charged that, on the 3d of August, the prisoner and two other men caught hold of Hans F. Schlichting and attempted to rob him of $22.

Judge BEDFORD, in passing sentence, said:—Winslow, you were indicted for robbery in the first degree. It appears that at half-past four o'clock in the morning you, with two other ruffians, attacked the complaining gentleman, knocked him down and tore his clothes, and that he has been under the doctor's care ever since. I learn from the police officer that you are one of the most desperate characters in New York; that you have been on the Islands several times and that the authorities there hoped you would not be sent back as they were afraid of you. My only regret is that the District Attorney cannot prove a clear case of robbery in the first degree, and then I would snow you and your fellow ruffians that I am not afraid of you by sending you to the State Prison for twenty years. As it is, I can only send you there for five years, which is your sentence.

Charles Van Blarcom, also indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to rob. The testimony of the complainant, Leopold Stein, was to the effect that he keeps a jewelry shop on Eighth avenue, and that on the night of the 12th of August he had $1,000 worth of jewelry in a paper box. Just as he left the store to go home he was approached by Van Blarcom and another man. They knocked him down and attempted to take the box from him. In the struggle it was torn. The complainant's cry for help brought his wife to the rescue, and the robbers were hotly pursued. Van Blarcom was arrested, but his confederate got away.

Judge Bedford in disposing of this prisoner, said:—You, and some ruffian associated with you, knocked this man down at twelve o'clock at night and endeavored to rob him, but fortunately you did not succeed. If you had, I would have sent you to the State Prison for twenty years. I shall send you there for five years at hard labor."

Henry Williams, who pleaded guilty on the 5th inst. to burglariously entering the dwelling house of Christian Hoekn, 77 Allen street, on the morning of the 5th of July, was brought up for sentence. He stole two coats and $180 in money. His counsel read a number of affidavits to establish the prisoner's good character, which he urged in mitigation of punishment.

Judge Bedford said:—"While I respect all those persons who made affidavits in your behalf, saying that your character is good, yet I believe they are laboring under an honest error. They do not know you. The officer tells me that you associate with thieves, that you have been suspected of thieving and that you are known by the name of Williams alias Boston. I feel it my duty in behalf of the community to send you to the State Prison for five years."

Charles Winkler, against whom were two indictments, pleaded guilty to grand larceny in stealing on the 10th of July $113 worth of clothing from John Kerns, a portion of which was recovered at pawnshops.

Judge BEDFORD—How many terms have you served in the State Prison?

PRISONER—One for burglary.

Judge BEDFORD—The officer gives you a very bad character, and tells me that you have been twice in the State Prison. You say that it was once, and that is sufficient to show me that I am dealing with a thief and burglar. There are two indictments against you—one for burglary and another for larceny. I shall put you out of harm's way by sending you to Sing Sing for five years.

Margaret Farrell, a young girl about seventeen years old, and Mary Ann Johnson, were tried upon a charge of grand larceny. William Clark alleging that on the 14th of August he accompanied one of the girls to a disreputable house in Sullivan street, and while there was robbed of $35. The evidence was insufficient to sustain the charge, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Upon the rendition of the verdict, Judge Bedford said to the girl:—The jury have acquitted you and I have no further control over you; but I desire to take this opportunity of giving you advice, my object being to save you. How long have you been an inmate of that house of prostitution?

PRISONER—One week, sir.

Judge BEDFORD—In order that you may abandon this fearful life which leads to but one end—that of misery and degradation—shall I send you to an institution where you will be cared for—or have you any friends or relatives in this city who will take a sincere interest in your future?

PRISONER—I have a brother, and will depend upon him.

Judge BEDFORD—Go, and trust in him.

PRISONER—Thank you, Judge Bedford; your kind words have saved me.

PETTY LARCENY.

Michael Flannigan, who on the 12th of August stole $15 from John Ryan, pleaded guilty and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Theodore Rudolph pleaded guilty to petty larceny in stealing on the 27th of July $24 worth of kid gloves from Henry Goldstein. There being mitigating circumstances he was sent to prison for one month.

William Kunson was acquitted of a charge of larceny preferred by Soren Neilson, who on the 1st of August lost a watch and $29 in money from his trunk.

Timothy Burke was declared not guilty by twelve of his countrymen of a charge made by William Driscoll, who, it appeared, lost $45 when he was drunk, and charged Burke with taking it.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Lacey.—Nos. 5948, 6114, 6238, 6228, 6258, 6315, 6396, 6397, 6398, 6399, 6401, 6402, 6403, Holbrook vs. De Leon, Duncan vs. Conkling and No. 6410. Part 2—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 6294, 6371, 6379, 5968, 6305, 6270, 6264, 6404, 6405, 6407, 6408, 6409, 6411. Part 3—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 6516, 6243, 7088, 7260, 7153, 7273, 7149, 7056, 7058, Alty vs. Fox and No. 7335.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	5 37	Moon rises, morn	3 03
Sun sets	6 15	High water...eve	6 57

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Caledonia	Sept 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Colorado	Sept 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of B'ltim're	Sept 14	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Hansa	Sept 14	Bremen	68 Broad st.
City of Brussels	Sept 16	Liverpool	15 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 11, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland—J F Ames.
Ship Bridgewater, Sisson, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.
Ship Nimbus, Kelly, Antwerp—Punch, Edye & Co.
Ship [illegible]eorge M Adams, Manson, Callao—Fabbri & Chauncey.
[illegible]son, Londonderry, Ire—J F Whitney & Co.
Bark Bina (Br), [illegible] A r Agresta.
Bark Loiri (Ital), Pirandello, Genoa—[illegible] & Co.
Bark Arcadia, Munroe, Marseilles—Jas Hen[illegible]
Bark J H McLaren, Dyer, Sydney, CB—Brett, Son & Co.
Brig Glimpse (Br), Endicott, Queenstown for orders—G F Bulley.
Brig Daisy (Br), Butler, Havre—Boyd & Hincken.
Brig Valencia, Small, Gibraltar for orders—Miller & Houghton.
Brig John Given (Br), Boyle, Demarara—F W Whitney.
Brig J H Gillespie (Br), Gow, St Johns, PR—D R DeWolf & Co.
Brig Anglia, Leighton, St Johns, PR—S Michellana.
Schr Isaac Oliver, Pennell, Aux Cayes—Youngs, Smith & Co.
Schr Emma L Porter, Sparks, Port au Prince—R Murray, Jr.
Schr Scio, Smith, Pembroke—Jed Frye & Co.
Sloop Nearchus, Young, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.
Steamer F W Bruce, Foster, Baltimore.
Steamer E C Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia.
Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.
Steamer M Massey, Smith, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of Baltimore (Br), Lochead, Liverpool Aug 29 and Queenstown 30th, with mdse and 550 passengers, to John G Dale. Sept 4, lat 50 16, lon 39 34, passed a Cunard bark-rigged steamship, bound east; 7th, lat 46 47, lon 51 40, steamship Iowa, hence for Glasgow; same day, lat 46 34, lon 55, an Anchor line steamship, bound east; 8th, lat 42 17, lon 63 22, bark Celeste Clark, from Cardiff for Boston; same day, lat 41 43, lon 65 20, steamship City of Antwerp, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Wm P Clyde, Drew, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to Washington & Co.

Ship Surprise, Ranlett, Jr, Shanghae and Hong Kong via Manila June 3, with hemp and sugar, to A A Low & Brothers. Beat down the China Sea against the SW monsoon, and passed Anjer June 28. Experienced strong and squally trades across the Indian Ocean, and was off Algoa Bay in 22 days from Anjer, off which place, in lat 34 S, lon 31 E, had a very heavy WNW gale, lasting 4 days, during which time were hove to; after the gale moderate weather round the Cape, which we passed July 30. Had fine SE trades across the South Atlantic, and crossed the Equator Aug 14, in long 35¼ W; July 27, Chas Evenson, of Hanosand, in Sweden, died of quick consumption; had fine weather and good NE trades up to the Gulf Stream, and took a pilot at noon of the 10th from boat Edmund Blunt, No. 3; July 19, lat 30 22 S lon, 56¼ E, spoke bark Yarra (Br) from Calcutta bound W; 29th, bark Industrie bound W; 28th, saw a large English ship with loss of rudder; required no assistance and was making for Algoa Bay, then 100 miles WNE; 29th, ship Annott Lyle (Br), bound W; 30th, off Cape Good Hope, ship Peterburgh (Rus), 88 days from Rangoon for Falmouth; 30th, bark May Queen (Br), 50 days from Calcutta for London; 31st, ship Himalaya (Br), 71 days from Calcutta for London.

Ship Lorenzo, Follansbee, Liverpool, 28 days, with mdse to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Was 9 days to the Banks, with fine weather, from thence light southerly winds with much fog; Aug 27, lat 41 10, lon 41 05, passed bark Olivia steering west; 30th, lat 46 18, lon 48 12, passed ship Great Britain steering west.

Ship Great Western, Lewis, Liverpool 32 days, with mdse and 249 passengers, to C H Marshall & Co. Had light variable winds and a great deal of fog during the passage; Aug 23, lat 47 56, lon 31 27, passed what appeared to be a large piece of a vessel, with a stump of a mast attached, which only appeared above water when in the hollow of the sea.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Williams, London July 31 and Isle of Wight 38 days, with mdse and 47 passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Came the northern passage, and had light westerly winds; was 13 days west of the Banks. Aug 13, lat 49 27, lon 13 41, spoke ship City of Montreal, from London for New York.

Ship Herschel (NG), Friedrichs, Hamburg 39 days, with mdse and 75 passengers, to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the middle passage and had moderate weather; Aug 22, lat 47 41, lon 30 40, spoke ship Marlborough, hence for Liverpool.

Bark Eastern Chief (Br), Carr, Yokohama April 26, with teas, to order. Passed Cape Blackwood June 4, Cape of Good Hope July 25, St Helena Aug 5, and crossed the Equator Aug 12 in lon 26 30 W; had 5 days heavy gales off the Cape of Good Hope from NW to SW; thence fine weather to lat 6 N; from thence to lat 15 N strong westerly gales; from thence to port moderate weather. Sept 8, lat 34 54, lon 70 42, spoke ship John Watts, from Leghorn for New York.

Bark Offerton (Br), Erskine, London, 38 days, with mdse to Boyd & Hincken. Took the Northern Passage and had fine weather; been 14 days west of the Banks.

Bark Augustine Kobbe, Carver, Cronstadt 65 days, with iron, rags, &c, to W Ropes—vessel to Jamhs E Ward & Co. Had light, variable winds during the passage.

Bark Alaska, Potter, Havre Aug 3, with mdse to Boyd & Hincken—vessel to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Took the northern passage, and had variable weather throughout; was 11 days west of the Banks. Aug 29, on the Banks, spoke fishing schr Cordova, Windsor, of Kingston, Mass, nearly full.

Bark True Blue (Br), Parker, Algoa Bay, CGH, 65 days, with wool to order; vessel to G F Bulley. Had variable weather.

Brig Curacoa (Br), Lockhart, Curacoa, 17 days, with skins and 3 passengers to Joseph Foulke's Sons. Had light winds and calms; been 3 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Thos Turull, Thompson, Mayaguez, PR, 12 days, with sugar and molasses to L W & P Armstrong. Had moderate weather; Sept 10, 20 miles east of Barnegat, saw a bark with all spars gone above the lower masts.

Brig Oak Point (Br), Wright, Cow Bay, CB, 10 days, with coal to International Coal and Railway Co—vessel to Brett Son & Co.

Schr Enchantress, Willetts, Savannah 11 days, with lumber to Evans, Ball & Co; is bound to Newberg. Had strong NE winds; been 7 days north of Hatteras.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig Joshua King (Br), Smith, Gloucester, E, 37 days, for New York, with railroad iron to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann—vessel to P J Nevius & Son. Had fine weather throughout.

Brig Yankee Blade, Coombs, Portland for New York, with stone to Bridge Co.

Brig Eva, Harris, New London for New York.

Schr Mayflower, Parker, Sydney, CB, for New York, with plaster to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Schr Alruna (Br), Mitchell, St John, NB, for New York, with lumber to P I Nevius & Son.

Schr Adriana, Tuttle, Portland for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Alice C Noyes, Baker, Gardiner for New York, with lumber to master.

Schr Martha Maria, Dean, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Peters & Co.

Schr White Sea, Wall, Vineland Haven for New York, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr Fannie G Warner, Hutchings, Middletown for Philadelphia.

Schr Olive Elizabeth, Day, Portland for New York, with lumber to master.

Schr Mary Fletcher, Rogers, Salem for New York, with lumber to J Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr Willard Saulsbury, Rockland for New York, with lime to order.

Schr Victory, Moon, Frankfort for New York, with lumber to Peters & Co.

Schr R Kelly, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Peters & Co.

Schr Exeter, Pendleton, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr S S Lewis, Clifford, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Tangent, Verrill, Calais for New York, with lumber to Boardman & Co.

Schr Eddie E Treat, Torrent, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Watson & Pettis.

Schr Bay State, Seabury, Boston for New York, with stone to Baxter & Co.

Schr Ann J Russell, Russell, Portland for New York, with stone to master.

Scsr Matanzas, Bragdon, Calais for New York, with lumber to Kelsey & Co.

Schr Alquizar, Farnham, Nantucket for New York, with fish to Miles & Co.

Schr S J Gilmore, Donald, Edgartown for New York, with lumber to order.

Schr Eastern Belle, Barker, Frankfort for New York, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr H Young, Barrett, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Honest Abe, Gould, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Monroe, Norwalk for Rondout.

Schr Franklin Bell, Brewster, Providence for New York.

Schr Ann T Sipple, Rogers, Boston for New York.

Schr Lizzie Raymond, Doane, Providence for New York.

Schr Mary Anna, Abbott, Norwalk for Philadelphia.

Schr Minquas, Heaney, Pawtucket for New York.

Schr Golden Rule, Hogan, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr H Youmans, Hunt, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr James Buchanan, Kelly, Derby for Elizabethport.

Schr Olive, Reynolds, Newport for Philadelphia.

Schr Sterling, Chase, Norwich for Elizabethport.

Schr Elisha T Smith, Baker, Providence for New York.

Schr Palladium, Ryder, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Raven's Wing, Stewart, Stonington for Philadelphia.

Schr Lewis Jayne, New Haven for New York.

Schr Ackerman, Knowles, Newport for New York.

Schr S K Lane, Fuller, Yarmouth for New York.

Schr Lochiel, Gray, New Haven for New York.

Schr Loduskia, Means, Salem for New York.

Schr Ellen Perkins, Kelly, Fall River for New York.

Schr Charm, Star, New Haven for New York.

Schr Alfred Hall, Dimmock, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Sea Bird, Chase, New Haven for New York.

Schr Alamo, Sanford, Portchester for Elizabethport.

Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Kenney, Northport for New York.

Sloop Proof Glass, Haden, Fairhaven for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, New York for Portland.

Brig J & H Crowley, Crowley, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr Fredonia, King, New York for Windsor, NS.

Schr Rosetta Rose, Gilley, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr Julia A Martha, Lunt, Port Johnson for Portsmouth.

Schr E F Crowell, Baker, Baltimore for Bangor.

Schr C H Macomber, Higgins, Rondout for Boston.

Schr Onrust, Romer, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr Neptune, Barts, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr Perine, Schofield, Port Johnson for Stonington.

Sent Laura A Jones, Jones, New York for Boston.

Schr Catherine, Hutchings, Elizabethport for Lynn.

Schr S F Godwin, Waterbury, Port Johnson for Stamford.

Schr Edward S Tyler, Smith, Rondout for Middletown.

Schr P F Brady, Nicholson, Elizabethport for New Haven.

Schr Ella Brown, Robinson, New York for Boston.

Schr Osprey, Crowley, New York for Boston.

Schr Susanna, Woodman, New York for Boston.

Schr Active (Br), Edgett, New York for St John, NB.

Schr Atlantic (Br), Earker, New York for Hantsport.

Schr Newport (Br), Miller, New York for Windsor, NS.

Schr Mary E Cuff, Gorham, New York for Cow Bay.

Schr S L Stevens, Dudley, Rondout for Boston.

Schr B Bleecker, Rourke, Rondout for Stonington.

Schr Ohio, Tenley, Kingston for New Haven.

Schr Charlie & Willie, Thomas, Clinton Point for Salem.

Schr David Floyd, Clifford, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr Charles S, Terry, Raynor, Elizabethport for Pawtucket.

Schr Eva, Sherman, Amboy for Norwich.

Schr George Edw