TREMBLINGS OF TAMMANY.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

a week for that, and I have never yet neglected to get the paper and inform myself about the news of the day. Lately I have seen accounts of the great corruptions of the city authorities, and I feel that as a man I shall be compelled to vote against them strongly this year when the elections come about. The best of us may be wrong at [illegible] times, but still I think that the Ring has [illegible] made too much money.

HERALD REPORTER—Do you think that Tweed has stolen all this money that he is accredited with?

HONEST SCOTCHMAN—I wouldn't dare tell my opinion about that. Last year, just before the election, I was a little short on my rent, and, being out of work, I didn't know what to do. The landlord came to me and said, "Jamie, you are behind in your rent, and I have heavy bills to pay; you must pay up or you must go out."

"I can't pay the rent to-day or this week, but I'll have a job at the end of the month and ye'll have every cent I owe you."

"That won't do, he said, shortly, and the wife began to cry—she was afraid of being turned out on the street." But the landlord after a moment said, "McCandless, I like you well, and ye can stay in the house just as well as not. I hold a place under Boss Tweed and I can't afford to lose it. Here is a ticket, go and vote it next Tuesday. There are two other Scotchmen on the next block, cronies of yours, and they all take a drop with you now and then. They'll not see a countryman in trouble. Just get them to vote the same ticket as a favor and no one'll be the wiser. I know you are of different politics; but then think of the wife and children."

"I was hard pressed at that time," said the honest Scotchman, "and I felt that I could not trifle with the bairns, so I voted the ticket that the landlord gave me, and a barrel of flour was sent into the house for my wife the very next day after the election. It was hard against the grain to trade in my principles, and I never forgave the men who took the landlord to buy me up in that shameful way. Every man has in the pride of his heart, but I have devilish little since I sold my vote; therefore I would like to see the Ring and all the scoundrels connected with it broken to pieces, for if it is not done now there never will be such a chance again.

HERALD REPORTER—Well, what do you think will be done with these fellows Keyser, Garvey, Ingersoll and Miller? Do you think that they ought to be prosecuted for the large sums of money that they have abstracted under the guise of sending in bills to the city?

HONEST SCOTCHMAN—I belong to a trade organization, which is a power in New York, and, in fact, all over the world. We are now trying to decrease the hours of our daily labor, but how can we do it unless those fellows who have raised my rent are destroyed? They all ought to be destroyed, every one of them, and sent to the State Prison. If I should steal $20 I'd be taken from my family and be sent by the Judge to the penitentiary. I can't help but think that these people have wives who are dressed dishonestly in silks and satins, while my wife has to wear a gown which she has turned twice in the last two years. But of course I have never stolen anything, and they have taken millions without asking for it."

The next person visited by the HERALD reporter was an old citizen of the Ninth ward, who lives in Hudson street, near Hudson, and owns three spring carts, two of which are driven by his sons. The old gentleman drives the biggest cart of the three and lives in a three story brick house, the hall door of which is ornamented with a smoothly polished brass knocker and a worn silver plate.

In his young days this Ninth Ward American followed the fortunes of the lamented Bill Pool, whose soul is now with the saints, we trust. Often this old Ninth Ward American, when he was young and full of fun, would take a ticket from Mr. Poole on election day, receiving at the same time the following adjuration:—"Now you go and vote this ticket just as often as you can, and if you slip up on it the boys around the market will swell your head. If you git in any trouble and git arrested I'll fix it with Judge Beebe, and I'll git you out in the afternoon. Now go on and vote the ticket."

Since then the ways of this Old Ninth Ward American have become altered. No longer is his manner of speech or his mode of thinking the same as they were. He is now a man of property, with a wife who dresses well and boys who have grown up with influence in the ward.

Yesterday evening one of our reporters, who had been told that the Old Ninth Ward American possessed a fund of information, wit and humor, called upon him to get his opinion in regard to the present woful state of city affairs.

The family were about to take supper in the front basement, and the reporter was invited to sit down and partake of the repast, but he respectfully declined. A snowy cloth was spread over the table and an old cruet stand which had seen many years of service occupied the central place on the board. The two young gentlemen, sons to the Ninth Ward American, his good lady and a smart, spruce looking young girl of seventeen occupied seats around the table, the father sitting at the head. There were three dishes containing doughnut, gingerbread, spongecake and about fifteen very thin slices of home-made bread. Surrounding these edibles were glass dishes of preserved plums, apple sauce and dried apples. Before commencing the repast the father of the family asked grace, and a devout thanksgiving was made in the old Puritan fashion. The supper was finished in twelve minutes by the watch, the young gentlemen left the table and the spruce young lady, with eyes that kindled kindly on the reporter, walked out of the room in a staid manner.

The apartment having been cleared of all but the two principals, the NINTH WARD AMERICAN then settled himself for an interview.

NINTH WARD AMERICAN—Well, sir, now I am at your service. I suppose you've bin around a good deal to-day picken up items.

HERALD REPORTER—Yes, sir, and I assure you it is a very tiresome matter. I merely called on you in my professional capacity, having been told that you are a representative of the best class in this ward, to ascertain what your opinions may be in regard to the dreadful muddle which now exists in our municipal affairs.

NINTH WARD AMERICAN (evidently flattered)—Well, sir, I shall tell you what I think. I am a plain man, and I shall give you plain speech. I have lived in this ward for twenty-five or thirty years; in fact, I might say I have been brought up in it, off and on. Thirty years ago, before the cholera year, when old Jake Hays was City Constable, we had honest men in office. If an Alderman then stole a hundred dollars during his entire term of office the whole town rang with it. We were all Americans then, or, at least, none but Americans were "put on guard." Times have changed. In the fall of '49 and the spring of '50 the Irish began to crowd into this city. They are innocent enough people in their way until they get to Castle Garden. Then a change comes over them. They are seized hold of by all the dirty politicians; they are flattered and told yarns after a year's stay in this country until they become utterly unfit for self government. Those who bring a few dollars with them generally manage to start gin mills or liquor shops after they have served their apprenticeship at bartending. In these gin mills they soon become oracles of public sentiment in their respective wards, and from these barrooms they disseminate a spurious public opinion through the poor fools who come in to drink their bad whiskey and spend their hard earned wages on Saturday night. From this class of men I date all the troubles which have existed for fifteen years in our city government. In their own country they never had any influence, and were rated for what they were worth. Here they are loud-mouthed, noisy and have a great deal of local control. They have a kindred class among the Germans—I mean those Germans who keep lager beer saloons and lager beer picnic gardens—that class of Germans are even more corrupt than the Irish whiskey shop-man, for the reason that the Irishman always votes for prejudice sake, while the German votes for what he can get. It is among this corrupt class of foreign born citizens that such thieves as Tweed and Connolly always find adherents. Give the city government to Jimmy O'Brien or Charley Spencer, and the result will be just the same, irrespective of party. They are all on the make, and no matter what changes are made by election, unless the decent, respectable citizens come out and work in November, no possible good can come of all this clamor which has been raised by an English newspaper published in this city. Mr. Tweed cares nothing for the excitement—firstly, because he is worth $20,000,000, and, secondly, because he is well aware that if himself and his particular clique are kicked out his secret tools will replace him and govern the city by adroit manipulation while he remains in the background."

MR. STORRS ON SALARIES.

What was the Reduction Made in the Auditor's Salary by the Board of Apportionment?—A Little Misunderstanding All Round and What It Amounts To.

The statement made by Mr. Storrs a few days ago, when he appeared before the Joint Investigating Committee, to the effect that the salary of "the Auditor" had been reduced twenty-five per cent by the Board of Apportionment at the same time that a great many other proportionate salaries had been reduced, seems to have excited a great many people who profess to know more about the matter than Mr. Storrs himself. For instance, a former clerk in the Comptroller's office states positively that there is

A BIG MISTAKE

somewhere in the statement, and explains his views in the following manner:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—Mr. Richard A. Storrs, Deputy Comptroller, has been before the joint committee for the investigation of the Comptroller's accounts, and, in answer to certain interrogatories by Mr. Booth, he is reported as having said that the Auditors receive $4,800 per annum; that they formerly received $6,000, but that the Board of Apportionment reduced their salaries twenty-five per cent.

On first reading this statement I at once came to the conclusion that it must have been a reportorial or a typographical error; but, on comparing the reports of the principal morning papers, I find that the figures are the same in all of them. I regret that Mr. Storrs has placed himself in this position. If he was under oath he has been guilty of perjury; if not under oath, he has stated what he knew to be false. Up to June 1, when I left the Comptroller's office, the Auditors received $7,500 per annum ($625 per month). The checks for the late County Auditor Watson, and more recently for his successor, Stephen C. Lynes, Jr., were fixed up at $625, and after being signed by the Mayor, Comptroller and Clerk to the Board of Supervisors, were entered by me on the audit book and unless this book and the cancelled checks have shared the fate of the Ingersoll and Garvey vouchers, there can be no difficulty in proving the truth or falsity of Mr. Storrs' statement. But this is not all. Mr. Storrs is an accountant, holds a most important position, and has exercised a supervisory control over every bureau of the Comptroller's office for years. He says that the Auditors received $6,000 per annum until the Board of Apportionment reduced it twenty-five per cent, which made it $4,500. Is $4,800 seventy-five per cent of $6,000? If the accounts of the Comptroller's office are kept upon this principle it will not be difficult to understand some of the transactions which have recently been ventilated, while utter disregard for truth and the hardhood with which persons high in authority put forward statements that can be readily disproved can leave no doubt as to the true character of the men who are now on trial, nor of the terrible [illegible] which should be [illegible] willing to run in their efforts to shield themselves from the consequences of their crimes. Respectfully, yours, &c.,

MATTHEW J. O'ROURKE,
Late of the Comptroller's Office.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14, 1871.

A reporter of the HERALD yesterday tried to find out at the Comptroller's office whether Mr. Storrs had intentionally deceived the committee or made simply a mistake in his statement. A prominent official of the Comptroller's office was the first person the reporter was able to get hold of, and the following was the result:—

"Did you notice the other day," said he, "the statement of Mr. Storrs concerning the salaries usually paid to auditors?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was it correct?"

"It was."

"Are you sure of that?"

"Positive."

"Mr. Storrs stated that the Auditor used to get $4,000, but now only gets $4,800."

"That is correct."

"Yet I understand that they used to get, in fact did get up to the 1st of June, $7,500."

"That is not so."

"You are sure of that?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now, Mr. Storrs says that the salary of the Auditor was reduced, with other salaries above $5,000, by the Board of Apportionment?"

"Correct; but what do you mean when you say the salary of the Auditor?"

"Well, Watson was Auditor, wasn't he?"

"He was County Auditor."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean to say that Mr. Storrs' statement had nothing to do with the salaries of County Auditors."

"What then?"

"Why he simply referred to the salaries paid in former years to City Auditors."

"Then he had no reference to the salaries paid to County Auditors?"

"Not the slightest."

"Do you speak by authority?"

"I do. I thought I saw a discrepancy in his statement when it was published and I spoke to him about it, and he at once disclaimed any idea of having made reference to the County Auitor."

"Why?"

"Well, he told me that when the question as to

THE AUDITOR'S SALARY

was propounded to him he was under the impression that it referred to the City Auditor, because of the general examination about the city accounts which was going on at the time."

"It is stated that up to the 1st of June the County Auditor's salary was $7,500 a year, or $625 a month—that being no reduction from the old fixed sum."

"What of that? The Board of Apportionment reduced the salaries twenty per cent after a certain time, which reduction did not take place till after the 1st of June, as you can easily see by reference to your file. You should understand that a man under examination as Mr. Storrs was may have misstated a few facts of no great importance."

"Ah, I see: the reduction made in the salary of the City Auditor by the Board of Apportionment was twenty per cent?"

"Exactly; you see Mr. Storrs may have stated the reduction to have been twenty-five per cent, but I don't think he did, and he has no reconcilation of having said so. He said twenty per cent."

"The question has been asked in view of his statement whether what he stated to be the present salary of the Auditor (city, I suppose he meant), $4,800, was seventy-five per cent of $6,000?"

"Why, no; of course not. You can easily see the mistake. The reduction was twenty per cent instead of twenty-five, and $4,800 is certainly eighty per cent of $6,000."

"I see plainly."

This ended the conversation between the reporter and the official, the latter being satisfied that he had explained everything satisfactorily, and the former equally so.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

Their Decision as to Their Course on the Basis of the Latest Developments—The Tone of the Committee Through Henry Clews, J. H. Choate, Joseph Blumenthal, Judge Barrett and Others.

The growth of intensity of feeling in the public mind touching the charges against city and county officials was not so satisfactorily or fully seen yesterday in the groups of lower class politicians in the neighborhood of the City Hall, in the inner passageways, or in front of and throughout the still incomplete County Court House, as at the money, whose of the metropolis, and in the [illegible] to have been lives have heretofore in commerce, finance and occupied personal business affairs. In these—among the noted business men, those who for years have occupied prominent positions in the commercial and financial world—there were, from morning until the late closing hour, gatherings of men who, while long representing large personal interests, have not been heretofore recognized as giving either thought or time to the consideration o.

NEW YORK CITY AFFAIRS.

The regular business of the day seemed to have become the secondary consequence as compared with the desire to learn the latest details of the progress of the revolution in local government affairs, and instead of queries as to the condition and prospect in stocks, gold and exchange, the question was, "Has the committee of seventy met to-day, and, if so, what have they done?"

The committee did not meet formally, nor were its members even informally together in mass; but the offices and business houses of the better known members were occupied by other members, and these, aided by others of prominent social and financial standing, considered the latest developments in the crisis and gave their opinions thereon.

AT THE HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS,

in Wall street, there was a continuous incoming and outgoing of prominent business men, all anxiously inquiring of Mr. Clews, as a member of The Seventy, what would be its probable course, in view of the fact that the prominent city officials and members of the so-called ring had, evidently, quarrelled among themselves. In these questions a reporter of the HERALD gained and received from Mr. Clews the following declarations as to his own position in the case, and what he knew to be the determination of such others as Henry C. Stebbins, Wm. F. Havemeyer, W. R. Vermilye, J. H. Choate, and, in fact, the other more prominent or better known members of the now

FAMOUS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Clews said, in substance, that it was the determination of the committee to meet, as far as may be possible, the public demand for a full *exposé* of the condition of affairs; that they would feel bound to deal with the more prominent of those who are charged with having had the direction and control of the wrongs that have been developed, not singly and as individuals alone, but as a combination, the action of each of which was more or less in the necessity of the conditions, known to the other, and therefore placing them, each and all, equally responsible to the people for all the wrong that is known to have been done. Nothing but a full *exposé* of the wrongs, frauds and losses would, he claimed, satisfy the public mind, now that it has become thoroughly awakened to

THE ENORMOUS FRAUDS

that have been perpetrated for years. It was not in the conditions with which they were surrounded that one could have borne all the guilt attaching to the wrongful transactions. What was done by one must, he claimed, have been known to all, and the committee would hold it to be necessary for all to clear their skirts before they could ask again to be entitled to public confidence in public position.

Question by REPORTER—Mr. Clews, what is the feeling in relation to Mr. Connolly, as he has chosen to develop his standing in the case?

Mr. CLEWS—Well, at present he has doubtless more of public sympathy than the rest—not that he is believed to be any less guilty than the others, but simply because of the impression that an effort has been made to make him the scapegoat upon whose back should be carried into private life the load of sin of his fellows. They were, he said, simply determined to deal with Mr. Connolly as with the others, and with the others as with him, holding them all as responsible for the sins committed individually, and also for the sins they were knew, as city officials, to have been committed by each other. And yet he felt free to say that as the investigation should proceed, himself, the Committee of Seventy and the public at large would be glad to be convinced that they all, or even any one of them, were free from responsibility for fraud or the wrongful disbursement of public funds in any way.

REPORTER—Have you any definite expression of feeling, on the part of the more prominent financial houses of this city, in regard to the present crisis?

Mr. CLEWS—Yes; my own house, that of Brown Brothers—and I might name many others were it necessary—feel that if our local government cannot be reformed the credit of the metropolis will be gone, and that, with that accomplished, the standing of every large house in the city will be more or less affected.

REPORTER—Should not that feeling induce to more thorough interest and action as mankind are gauged, than where simply "purely and simply patriotic feeling" is involved?

Mr. CLEWS—Certainly. There is now a strong feeling that a thorough investigation and change is necessary, not only for the maintenance of the city's good name generally, but also for those whose name and means are involved in business here. And with a feeling of the danger in both cases fully aroused, I feel that reform must surely come.

Leaving Mr. Clews and the other prominent gentlemen named, the next inquiry as to the determination and prospects of the Committee of Seventy was made of

JUDGE BARRETT,

whose capacious office had been and was the place of anxious inquiry on the part of a large number of gentlemen whose interests are endangered by the loss of the city's credit.

In response to various inquiries by one of our reporters the Judge said that there had never before been a time when the responsible gentlemen now engaged in the effort to reform the government of the city of New York had felt so concerned o[illegible] entire change [illegible] which should be [illegible] reform. As w[illegible] the case with Mr. Clews and the others [illegible] named, he felt that the case was not to be [illegible] tried or completed by singling out Mr. Connolly to bear the entire load. What was needed, he claimed, and what the Committee of Seventy was determined to do, was to make a clean sweep of all who should be found guilty, and leave the city to the knowledge that it again shall have the opportunity for selecting officials of tried integrity, and whose private lives shall be at least some guarantee of fitness for public trust. All that was daily unravelled now he felt sure was simply encouraging the committee to do the work of a thorough investigation and exposure, and on that he felt confident that such action could be secured as would give to the city, at an early day, an account of its financial condition, and of the frauds and enormous peculations, and enable it to place new men—men worthy of confidence, in all the positions of trust. He, too, favored Andrew H. Green instead of General McClellan, though not as any reflection upon the General; but purely because of Mr. Green's greater familiarity with the peculiar subject in hand.

These declarations seem to be common to all the members of the Committee of Seventy. Among them Mr.

JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL

declared that while a very few days ago there were members of the committee who expressed something bordering upon sympathy with Mayor Hall, they from old associations not inclining to believe that he had been other than deceived by the cunning of the older officials into a seemingly conniving acquiescence in what had been done, there was now a determination with all to make the investigation thorough and hold all equally responsible until they should prove themselves innocent of the charges made. And so say all of the Seventy.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

This committee assembled in the Supervisors' rooms early, and organized with Alderman Dimond as chairman *pro tem.* A good deal of discussion was indulged in by the members on the situation as it stood at that hour, and shortly after twelve o'clock all the sub-committees assembled in the same place and reported. What the nature of their reports was could not be ascertained, the doors of the Supervisors' rooms being jealously guarded. Messengers were constantly running to and from the Comptroller's office with books and papers, and it was stated, with what degree of truth could be ascertained, that many important documents, criminating other members of the ring beside Connolly, were given to the committee by Mr. A. W. Green, the Deputy Comptroller. Great excitement prevailed in consequence of these rumors, especially when it was announced that the committee had sent to the City Library and obtained over four hundred volumes of records for examination.

DEMOCRACY REDIVIVUS.

An Anti-Tammany Reorganization—The Hatchet Buried Between the Old Factions and Peace and Good Will to Reign.

A meeting of well known and influential citizens took place last evening at Apollo Hall. Its object was to organize a democratic movement in opposition to

THE RULE AND RUIN OF TAMMANY.

Reporters were at first excluded by a gentleman at the door, who wore upon his otherwise immaculate brow two pieces of sticking plaster, arranged in the form of a cross. In the lobbies could be heard at times reverberating thunders of eloquence or invective, indicating that the spirit of the meeting was not altogether harmonious and lamblike. However, when at length the HERALD reporter gained admittance the bitter wrangling was somewhat spent, and good order reigned. The meeting was composed of very diversified elements representing every scism and faction of the democratic party in New York. Among the prominent gentlemen present were the Hon. Robert Roosevelt, of the *Citizen*; the Hon. Ben Wood, Samuel G. Courtney, Thomas J. McCahill, James O'Brien, Sheriff; Christian Schwartzwalder, Isaac W. England and Thomas Hitchcock, of the *Sun*; Major Leander Buck, George McClane, ex-Commissioner of Streets; Aldermen Riley, Miller and Moore; Judge Barrett, &c. Mr. Samuel G. Covrtney had been called to the charge. A resolution empowering the chairman to appoint one man from each ward of the city to form a committee to effect the succession. ent organization was [illegible] wanted the committee The Hon. [illegible] of but four persons chosen by the old organizations—Mozart Hall, Tammany Hall, Democratic Union and the Germans. Mr. George W. McClane favored the resolution. He took it for granted that they all wished the jealousies and disaffections wiped out. They had come there to-night simply to represent the people, not any cliques or factions. He did not believe that on the coming day of election there would be any Tammany Hall. The very elements that had sustained it were there to-night. So were the elements that had sustained the other organization. Judge William C. Barrett followed in a few pointed remarks, in which he declared that he had come expecting to buty old prejudices—to unite as a band of brethren to put down Tammany Hall. He only wanted to be a member of a party that would

LIFT NEW YORK CITY FROM ITS SLOUGH OF CORRUTION.

He did not enter into the aspirations or wishes of any man or of any ring—was an independent citizen and would not be trammelled. The youthful Sheriff O'Brien then arose and uttered the following words:—Tammany was down and he wanted to keep her down. He didn't want to form another ring. He left Tammany Hall because it was a ring. He was not there to represent the Young Democracy, but to represent the people. He was ready to bury Young Democracy. In a second speech Mr. O'Brien said that there was a large number of Germans who wished to co-operate with them in the reorganization of the democratic party in New York. Tammany Hall had heretofore, in trying to satisfy the Germans, nominated only such men as it knew would be subservient to its corrupt principles. He wanted the Germans to recommend and to choose their own candidates.

The long debate was closed by an address from the chairman, Mr. Samuel G. Courtney. He said that the discussion has shown that every man then present was a firm enemy to

THE CORRUPT OLIGARCHY

That had trodden them under foot. Every personal interest should be sacrificed on the altar of duty and patriotism. They were to sink every organization, all past factions. They were against one common enemy—the common enemy of all virtue end honesty, and that was Tammany Hall. A motion having been previously made to adopt the resolution it was carried, and the meeting adjourned to reassemble at the call of the chairman.

UTAH AFFAIRS.

The United States District Court in Session—Mormons Setting the Church Above the State—Prominent Saints To Be Brought to Justice—Suicidal Policy of the Union Pacific Railroad.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 18, 1871.

The September term of the Third United States District Court, Chief Justice McKean presiding, was held to-day. The grand and petit juries were summoned.

Three prominent Mormons were summoned on the grand jury. On the challenge of United States Attorney Baskin for cause, George C. Cannon, Editor of the *Desert News*, one of the apostles of the church, was asked if he held the revelations superior to the laws. He replied that he was not prepared to answer that question, but to the inquiries whether he regarded a man living in polygamy as guilty of adultery under the law, he replied that he did not, when it was entered into under a revelation, as he clearly placed the revelations above the law as a rule of conduct. Mr. Cannon was set aside by Judge McKean.

Two other prominent Mormons, who argued with Mr. Cannon's belief that church revelations were superior to the law, were also set aside.

The jury will be completed to-morrow, and the general impression is that some high personages will be indicted for a variety of crimes, and efforts will be made to enforce the laws of the United States and to bring to punishment men guilty of high crimes in years gone by, when Brigham Young was the Governor of Utah and the Church was above the State.

The term of the Court promises to result in very important actions, which will go far to settle the status of the general government, so far as it relates to assumed superiority of the Church of Latter Day Saints.

The shipment of ores and bullion East has almost entirely ceased in consequence of the suicidal policy of the Union Pacific Railroad. Most of the ores now go West, because of the favorable local rates on the Central Pacific, which is largely increasing its business.

More than five hundred empty cars were sent East last month, and more than a thousand tons of valuable ores are awaiting shipments at cheap rates.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE BUFFALO FAIR.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17, 1871.

The International Industrial Exhibition is postponed until to-morrow night, on account of the illness of Governor Hoffman. There are nearly six thousand strangers in attendance to-day at the exhibition.

THE YACHT JULIA.

FAIRFIELD, Conn., Sept., 18, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Enclosed find card enclosed in a bottle washed upon this beach yesterday and found by a resident fisherman here.

CHARLES W. WAKELEY, Fairfield House.

AUGUST 26, '71.

The yacht Julia seven days from New [illegible] terrible storm—hoped [illegible] York—a [illegible] land—have taken to small boat and trust in [illegible] JOHN BROWN, THOMAS SIMMONS, H. THEBEAU, BENJAMIN THOMPSON.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Sept. 18—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862's, 93¾; 1865's, old, 93¾; 1867's, 92¾; ten-forties, 90¾.

PARIS MONEY MARKET.—PARIS, Sept. 18.—Rentes, 57f. 5c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—4:30 P. M.—The market closed dull; middling uplands, 9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—Evening.—Tallow, 43s. 3d. a 44s. 3d. per cwt. Linseed oil, £33 6s. per ton.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—Cheese, 53s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 44s. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Sept. 18—Evening.—Spirits turpentine firmer, at 41s. 6d. per cwt. Refined petroleum, 19d. a 19½d. per gallon.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises..... 5 44 | Moon sets....eve 9 12
Sun sets..... 6 03 | High water.morn 12 00

OCEAN STEAMERS.

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

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Wisconsin	Sept 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Dorian	Sept 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Dublin	Sept 21	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Bremen	Sept 21	Bremen	68 Broad st.
City of London	Sept 23	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Oceanic	Sept 23	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Hermann	Sept 23	Bremen	63 Broad street.
St. Laurent	Sept 23	Havre	58 Broadway.
Anglia	Sept 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Sept 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Assyria	Sept 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Hannover	Sept 28	Bremen	68 Broad st.
City of Limerick	Sept 28	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
City of Brooklyn	Sept 30	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Main	Sept 30	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Australia	Sept 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wyoming	Oct 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Oct 7	Havre	58 Broadway.
Baltic	Oct 7	Liverpool	19 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 18, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Cassini (Br), Gordon, Liverpool—Busk & Jevons.

Steamship Erin (Br), Lawson, London—E E Morgan's Sons.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland—J F Ames.

Ship Annesley (Br), Pearse, London—Arkell & Tufts.

Ship Edith (Br), Hilton, Havre—Snow & Burgess.

Brig Fidelia, White, Genoa—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Thos Turull, Thompson, Mayaguez, PR—L W & P Armstrong.

Schr Leading Star (Br), Foote, Kingston—Heney & Parker.

Schr Ben Bolt, Drake, St George, NB—Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Gen Hall, Wade, Jacksonville—W Ray.

Schr Abbie M Ingalls, Ingalls, Boston—Jas Murray.

Schr T D Decker, Babcock, Westerly.

Schr S P Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Sloop Mary Gray, Chester, Uncasville.

Steamer Annie, Stein, Wilmington, Del.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Steamer Philadelphia, Jones, Philadelphia.

Steamer M Massey, Smith, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of London (Br), Tibbets, Liverpool Sept 7, via Queenstown 8th, with mdse and passengers, to John G Dale. Sept 15, lat 44 30, lon 55 32, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.

Steamship Nevada (Br), Forsyth, Liverpool Sept 6, via Queenstown 7th, with mdse and 630 passengers, to Williams & Guion. Sept 15, lat 42 31, lon 61 04, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E; same day, lat 42 12, lon 62 07, a Guion steamer, do; 17th, 230 miles E of Sandy Hook, a ship rigged steamer, do; also, 130 miles of do, a bark rigged steamer, do.

Steamship Tillie, Deering, Galveston Sept 8 and Key West 12th, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. Had strong easterly wind with a high sea in the Gulf of Mexico; since passing Cape Florida had fine weather; Sept 10, lat 26 28, lon 88 30, saw bark Newcastle (Br), bound W.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, NC, 70 hours, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

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

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

Steamship Wm P Clyde, Drew, Richmond, City Point & Co.

Ship Jacob A Stamler, Samson, Sunderland 40 days, with railway iron, to Boyd & Hincken. Took the northern passage, and had light variable winds; was 14 days west of the Banks. Sept 16, 55 miles SSE of Fire Island, passed wreck of a vessel of about 150 tons, bottom up.

Bark James E Brett, Nickerson, Middlesboro, 47 days, with railway iron to order; vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Took the northern passage, and had a succession of westerly winds throughout; been 14 days W of the Banks; took a pilot 18th inst from boat Ariel Patterson, No 12.

Bark Anton (NG), Fricke, Bremen 41 days, with mdse and 80 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Took the northern passage, and had variable weather; Aug 22, lat 45, lon 58, had the tail end of a hurricane, commencing at SW and veering around to NW, lasting 12 hours; lost lower maintopsail and foretaysail; was 12 days west of the Banks.

Bark Josephine Martin, Fickett, Leghorn 50 days, with marble and rags to Jonas Phillips—vessel to John Zittlosen. Passed Gibraltar Aug 12; took the middle passage and had fine weather up to lat 35, lon 61; thence strong NE and SE gales, accompanied with rain.

Bark Mina (Swe), Sahlsberg, Rio Janeiro July 20, via Hampton Roads 6 days, with coffee to Sturges & Co—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the Equator Aug 16 in lon 36 50; had fine weather.

Bark John Boulton (Br), Lindsay, Porto Cabello 15 days, with coffee, hides and 10 passengers, to Daliett, Bliss & Co. Had moderate weather.

Park Montezuma, De'ano, St Pierre, Mart, 17 days, with sugar to T T & F A Dwight & Co. Had fine weather most of the passage; has been 6 days north of Hatteras with N and NE winds. Sept 4, lat 21 15, lon 65 19, exchanged signals with an American brig showing red house flag with letter A in it, steering SE; 12th, lat 33 49, lon 73 36, spoke bark Caroline Lamont, from New Orleans for Liverpool, 20 days out.

Brig Antelope, Peters, Glace Bay 9 days, with coal to G H Brewer—vessel to F Tarbox & Co. Had fine weather.

Schr Zampa, Jewett, Manzanilla, Cuba, Aug 8, with hides, cedar and melado to J D Rivera & Co; vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Aug 18, at 2 PM, went ashore on Dry Shingle Reef; was obliged to throw overboard part of deck load of cedar before getting off; lost forefoot and part of shoe; was becalmed 18 days; passed the west end of Cuba Aug 31; since then had strong northerly and easterly gales. Sept 10, lat 34 10, lon 75, experienced a heavy gale from ENE, with tremendous cross sea, vessel laboring heavy; was obliged to heave to 28 hours; has been 6 days north of Hatteras with variable weather; north of the Cape found the current setting SSW at the rate of two knots an hour.

Schr Delmar, Ireland, Beaufort, NC, 24 days, via Fortress Monroe 3 days, with shingles, to James Patterson.

Schr A E Cranmer, Cranmer, Norfolk, with railroad ties, to T N Mayhew. Sept 15, off Chincoteague, had a heavy gale from SE; lost part of deck load of ties and split foresail.

Schr Isle of Pines, Scull, Virginia.

Schr O H Booth, Longstreet, Virginia.

Schr A Kirkman, West, Virginia.

Schr E Morris, Hannell, Virginia.

Schr A H Kane, Simpson, Georgetown, DC, for Hudson.

Schr Clara, Cox, Baltimore.

The schr Julia D, which arrived 17th, reports crossed the Equator July 22 in 24 40; had moderate weather up to July 29, then had a heavy thunder squall, in which carried away foremast head and maintopmast; Sept 1, lat 33 37 N, lon 66 44, had a hurricane, beginning at E, veering around by S to W, in which lost all jibs and shipped several heavy seas, which broke mainboom and gaff, stove bulwarks and cabin, and filled the cabin with water, destroying most of the stores, and washed everything movable, and kept the boat, from off the deck; July 27, lat 7 33 N, lon 37 23, spoke brig Annie, hence for Maranham, 37 days out.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig Volant, Ganlon, Glace Bay for New York, with coal to Grinnell & Co.

Brig G P Sherwood (Br), Taylor, Sydney, CB, for New York, with coal to P I Nevins & Son.

Brig Orinoco (Br), Knowlton, Sydney, CB, for New York, with coal to D R De Wolf & Co.

Schr Jas Lamphear, Williams, Nova Scotia for New York, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Silver Bell, Bailey, Machias for New York, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr Chase, Ingraham, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candia & Pressey.

Schr E S Arcularius, Gregory, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candia & Pressey.

Schr G P Trigg, Linnekin, Gloucester for New York, with fish to master.

Schr E Flower, Decker, Portland for Brooklyn, with stone for the new bridge.

Schr S S Scranton, Clark, Cromwell for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Carrie L Hix, Hix, Rockland for New York, with stone to master.

Schr C H Northam, Hubbard, Portland for Brooklyn, with stone to M Chesman.

Schr J M Brainard, McCarthy, Portland for New York, with stone to master.

Schr Undine, Johnson, Portland for New York, with stone to master.

Schr S S Buckingham, Young, Portland for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Warren Gates, Smith, Millstone Point for New York, with stone to Taylor & Co.

Schr R R Kenney, Waller, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candia & Pressey. Ordered to Flushing to deliver cargo to R E Peck & Co.

Schr Laconia, Hall, Rockland for New York, with lime to Brown & Co.

Schr James H Deputy, Sturges, Rockport for New York, with stone to order.

Schr N Rimball, Hall, Rockland for New York, with lime to Brown & Co.

Schr Ned Sumpter, Shaw, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candia & Pressey.

Schr Amos Briggs, Goldsmith, New Bedford for Haverstraw.

Schr Richard Morrell, Sidney, Greenwich for Flushing, with stone to order.

Schr Thomas Hull, Brown, Stonington for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Eva, Sherman, Norwich for New York.

Schr Kate Callahan, Avery, New London for New York.

Schr Eleanor, Gale, New Haven for New York.

Schr Empire, Kinnear, Providence for New York.

Schr L A Tolles, Day, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.

Schr John H Chaffee, Bunce, Hartford for Rondout.

Schr Emma W Day, Locke, Providence for New York.

Schr J H Burnett, Sawyer, New Haven for New York.

Schr Silas Wright, Brown, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr W D R (Br), Williams, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Jacob Lorillard, Beasley, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr Niger, Thompson, Providence for New York.

Schr Casco Lodge, Bates, Providence for New York.

Schr John Rummell Jr, Ballard, Portland for New York.

Schr D B Putts, Jones, Hartford for Albany.

Schr Sam Weller, Hale, Portland for Brooklyn.

Schr Yarmouth, Baker, Providence for Elizabethport.

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

Schr Fountain, Bennett, Fall River for New York.

Schr Emily C Allen, River Head for New York.

Schr Snow Squall, Patten, Rockland for Philadelphia.

Schr Convert, Harris, New Haven for New York.

Schr C H Spofford, Thomas, Providence for New York.

Schr Wm Collyer, Taylor, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr W Curry,