INVASION.

A So-Called "Fenian Raid" on British Territory.

The Ex-Fenian General O'Neill Once More on the War Path.

The General Captures a Canadian Custom House and Uncle Sam's Boys Capture the General—O'Neill Violates the Neutrality Laws a Third Time and Finds Himself Again in a United States Prison—Winnipeg the Objective Point—Interview with a Fenian Councillor.

The Fenians Opposed to Canadian Raiding.

Dismay in the Dominion from Montreal to Pembina and Back to Ottawa.

'Twas O'Neill Did It.

MONTREAL, Oct. 12, 1871.

Official information has been received here to the effect that the Fenian General O'Neill, with a force of men (number not stated), crossed the border at Pembina and seized the Canadian Custom House and the post of the Hudson Bay Company. They were afterwards attacked by United States troops and dispersed, O'Neill being captured. It is reported that a large party has crossed at St. Joe. The people of Manitoba are greatly excited, and every able-bodied man is under arms.

No, 'Twas O'Donahue.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 12, 1871.

The following, dated St. Paul, 7th inst., has been received by the government:—

Fenians, under the command of General O'Donahue, attempted to cross the border line on the 5th at Georgetown, and on Monday morning captured the Canadian Custom House and the Hudson Bay post at Pembina.

They were attacked and dispersed by United States troops, and General O'Neill, who was with them, was taken prisoner, together with 200 stand of arms. The main body of the Fenian army of invasion has crossed the border line near St. Joe, Minn. United States troops are after them, and it is reported that all the able-bodied men of Manitoba are under arms.

'Twas Both of Them.

TORONTO, Oct. 12, 1871.

Further advices have been received confirmatory of the account of the Fenian attack on Pembina on the 5th inst. They met with no resistance there, the place not being garrisoned.

It appears that O'Donahue has been planning an attack on Fort Garry all summer, relying upon receiving support from the French half-breeds. The raid was intended to inspire them with confidence. He has been intriguing with workmen on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, counting on their help when work on the road stopped. He is said to be accompanied by O'Neill, a Southern general, and had only about fifty men with him at Pembina, and they are now being driven back over the border. O'Neill is said to have given himself up.

History of the Invasion.

In connection with the above despatches the following paragraph from the St. Paul, Minn., *Despatch* of October 3 is not without interest at this time:—

A gentleman just arrived from Fort Garry informs us that the people of that neighborhood are anticipating trouble from a body of Fenians who are gathering in different places between St. Cloud and the border, in conjunction with the half-breeds. The priest Donahue, who will be remembered as Riel's ally in the "Red River rebellion," is said to be the moving spirit in the affair. He is reported to have obtained from New York both money and arms, with which he has furnished

THE HALF BREEDS

at St. Joe. Arms are also said to be concealed at Fort Abercrombie, where a company of men have been sworn in and are being drilled by a Captain Bodkins. A train of thirty wagons, lately arrived at St. Cloud, is suspected of being intended for the transportation of supplies to St. Joe. Our informant says that everybody from St. Cloud to Fort Garry is convinced that an active movement is really on foot, and that the English and Scotch Canadians in Manitoba are resolved, in case of a Fenian and half breed outbreak, to wipe out the disturbers of the peace. We have also learned that Consul Taylor has telegraphed to General Sherman asking that more forces should be sent to the boundary to prevent the expected raid. Much dissatisfaction with Governor Archibald's management of affairs is reported to exist in Manitoba, and that gentleman's resignation is talked of.

With the view of obtaining the most reliable information on this subject, which considerably agitated a large number of our citizens yesterday evening when the Montreal despatch appeared in the evening papers, a reporter called upon an Irishman in this city who has been identified with

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT

since its inception, and who is at present an active member of the Council of the Fenian Brotherhood. The reporter found the Fenian leader in the office of an Irish newspaper, and the following conversation occurred during the interview:—

REPORTER—Have you seen that despatch in the evening papers relative to a new Fenian invasion of Canada, sir?

FENIAN (smiling)—Yes, sir; I have just been half amused and half annoyed by it.

REPORTER—How has it resulted in your mingled amusement and annoyance, sir?

FENIAN—In the first place, it has set me thinking that Fenianism is being systematically charged with every such piece of folly, madness and crime as these insensate raids on Canada most undoubtedly are.

REPORTER—Then the Fenians have nothing to do with this last raid?

FENIAN—The Fenians proper have really never had anything to do with any raid, sir, on this Continent. It is true that certain prominent members of the Brotherhood have, on two or three occasions, organized

SHAM INVASIONS

of Canada, and induced some of our hot-headed members among other fools to accompany them; but though such questionable acts grew out of the Fenian Brotherhood, as it were, they were no part of Fenianism, which was formed for very different purposes—very different, I assure you, sir.

REPORTER—Well, but does not this present raid also "grow out of Fenianism," as you say?

FENIAN—No, sir; not even that. If I understand this present movement in the Northwest—and I am pretty certain I do—no Fenian of any kind has had anything to do with this affair.

REPORTER.—Is the Canadian "wing" of the Fenian Brotherhood not favorable to such a movement.

FENIAN—There is no such thing as a "Canadian wing" in existence now, sir. The invasion of Canada last year showed the honest men of that wing plainly enough that their leaders were shamefully dishonest or absurdly incompetent, and that the success of their ridiculous scheme was neither possible nor desirable. The consequence was the organization disbanded itself completely. About half its members rejoined the old organization and promised to have nothing to do with raiding on Canada any more, and the other half

GREW TIRED OF FENIANISM

altogether and gave it up. At all events, no person claiming to be a Fenian is in any way engaged in this business.

REPORTER—Surely, General O'Neill is a Fenian?

FENIAN—No, sir; he is not.

REPORTER—Did I not read in the newspapers that he took a prominent part in the last Fenian Convention in this city with yourself, and was there elected a member of your present Fenian Council?

FENIAN—That is true, sir. After his release from prison he came back to the old Brotherhood with many of his former followers. He confessed he had then clearly seen the futility as well as the vicious policy of attempting to invade Canada, and he pledged himself to devote himself entirely in future to the furtherance of the objects for which alone Fenianism was founded. Shortly afterwards, however, he resigned his place in the Fenian Council and withdrew from the organization. For very good reasons his resignation was promptly, not to say gladly, accepted by the Brotherhood.

REPORTER—Why did he resign?

FENIAN—Oh, in view of the action he intended to take in this present movement on the Red River. He knew very well how we all felt on that subject, and how much opposed we were to having the Fenian name any further mixed up with

RAIDS AND INVASIONS.

Knowing this, I am glad to say he had the grace and the manliness to disconnect himself with us entirely, and I thank him for it.

REPORTER.—In view of all this, what do you think of O'Neill. I mean, is he honest?

FENIAN—Yes, sir; I think I know him very well, and I believe him to be a very honest and sincere man. A brave man I know him to be. In pecuniary matters he is entirely above suspicion, and as far as his earnestness is concerned, I have the best of all reasons for saying that he has sacrificed excellent worldly prospects to this infatuation of trying to serve Ireland by invading and capturing a piece of British territory somewhere.

REPORTER—What do you think of his ability as a soldier? I ask you because I know you have been a military man yourself.

FENIAN—Well, sir, I have always regarded O'Neill as a man who had all the elements of a good soldier in him. He has a great power of inspiring his followers with confidence—which is a good deal—and, if he had a well equipped force at his command, I believe he would prove an ugly customer even to an enemy who might considerably outnumber him. He has certainly enough of

CONFIDENCE IN HIMSELF—

perhaps too much—at least, those who know him best say that that is his greatest fault.

REPORTER—Can you account for General O'Neill's changing his mind again after having given up Canadian raiding forever, as he said?

FENIAN—I think I can, sir. After his last attempt to invade Canada he complained that he was shamefully betrayed and abandoned by his former associates in the "Senate Wing," as it was called; and there is no doubt whatever that some of them acted very treacherously towards him. It was they who first induced him to undertake that unfortunate business, and when he started on it they did all they could, not only to insure his failure, but to make that failure ridiculous. They industriously circulated the story that he was a coward, and their success in that direction preyed very much on O'Neill's mind. Whenever that subject came into his head he seemed to forget all in a moment his good resolution of giving up raids, and was constantly assuring his friends that he would soon find an opportunity of showing his enemies whether or not he was insincere or cowardly in his attempt to invade Canada. In this respect he reminded me often of Richard Carstone, the ward in Jarndyce and Jarndyce, and his chancery suit. The result was the same in both cases. O'Neill saw

THE OPPORTUNITY

he looked for in this Red River movement, and it has swallowed him.

REPORTER—You remarked a while ago that you knew something of this present raid; may I ask you, sir, to tell me what it is all about?

FENIAN—Let me see.

A long pause. The Fenian leader laid his head on his hand and kept up a hard thinking for several minutes. After a while the reporter said:—"In asking you for this information, sir, pray do not suppose that I want you to say anything that you should not say. I think, however—if you will allow me, but, of course, you are the best judge of this—that, in justice to the organization to which you belong, the American public ought to be made fully satisfied as to the extent of your connection with these raids. I think you have a good opportunity now to set yourself and your brethren right on this matter; for, as I told you, I shall publish this conversation in to-morrow's HERALD."

FENIAN—That's just what I have been thinking about, and I conclude you are right so far. Besides, I see no harm in telling the public all I know on this subject. Well, then, let me see; it was about last February, at all events, it was immediately after the arrival of the Fenian exiles in this country—I was introduced to a gentleman at Sweeny's Hotel, in this city, named

WILLIAM R. O'DONAHOE.

I remembered him as one of the leaders of the insurrection against the Canadian authorities that took place at Winnipeg, about three years ago. Donahoe is a tall, slightly made man, about thirty-two years of age, with a pale, handsome face and a long, fine beard of a pale red or yellowish color. He was a very silent sort of a man; would sit for hours in a company of two or three persons without uttering a word; but he appeared to be an excellent listener. He would talk on only one subject, and then only when one other person was present. He was dressed in a plain suit of black clothes, with a low-crowned hat, and he had the mildest looking pair of blue eyes you ever saw. He was not a priest, however, as I saw stated before and since. I had a long conversation with him then and several times afterwards. He told me that, though the rebellion in Winnepeg had been crushed out, and the Canadian authorities had then supreme control, the people there were by no means satisfied, and never would be satisfied, with the Canadian government. He also detailed at length the grievances, but I forget them now, which the Red River people complained of. He said they were only waiting for an opportunity to break into rebellion again, when there was a reasonable chance of success; that on account of the peculiar way in which they were then situated they could not reasonably hope for success unless that, as soon as they rose in rebellion, they would receive some aid in men and munitions of war from the outside. This aid he hoped to receive from the United States, either from the government or the people, because it was determined that as soon as

THE WINNIPEGERS

had achieved their independence and maintained it for a reasonable length of time they would ask to be annexed to the United States. It was on that mission he was here, then, he said. He had been to Washington—had just returned from there, indeed—and had received much encouragement and hopeful promises from several men in high places, there and elsewhere, who sympathized with the movement. He was then on his way back to Winnipeg, to reorganize for a fresh insurrection. He was full of the fallacies that had time and again been advanced to show the advantage to the Fenians of having a piece of American soil which they could call their own, and from which as a "base" they could fight the British empire and win easily. Like many others he labored under the delusion that an opportunity to send down the British flag "in any good cause at all" would or should be always enough to draw the Fenians into the field. If we would only put our forces in fighting order and move on Winnipeg—he had a map of the route, knew every inch of the way, and demonstrated to a dead certainty that failure was impossible—and thus aid in winning Winnipeg's independence, we might do whatever we pleased with Winnipeg thereafter. He was profoundly astonished when I tried to convince him that he was quite at sea in his notions of

FENIAN PLANS

and prospects, and that he could look for no aid beyond our prayers in this quarter. Indeed, he seemed to believe very firmly that, whatever the Fenians might have thought before, he could soon make them agree with him; and so he disappeared for a time. I did not see him again until about May last, when he returned to this city, accompanied this time by General O'Neill. It did not take me long to see that O'Neill had been badly bitten and that he then labored under the raiding mania worse than ever. He used his utmost endeavors with the Fenian Council, collectively and individually, to get them to entrust him with arms, men and money to form a brigade on the northwest boundary for the invasion of the Red River when his companion, O'Donnahoe, would have begun the insurrection in Winnipeg; but he found the Fenians inexorable on this point, and he thereupon resigned his place in their Council, as I have told you, saying he would "go it alone." He only asked then that the Fenian Council would not denounce or oppose the movement, and this request was granted on condition that he promised not to attempt to disturb any of the Fenian "circles" with his project. He gave the promise, and, I am glad to say, he has kept it. He then went out West, where he delivered a series of lectures and privately pushed his project among all the sympathizers he could find. He enlisted the support of quite a large number of men, I believe. He purchased arms and ammunition with the money he made by lecturing and collected from those who wished to aid the movement, and you know as much about the rest as I do.

The reporter thanked his informant cordially and withdrew.

Raider O'Neill Repudiated by Irishmen.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the General Sheridan Club of the Irish Confederation, held last evening at their hall, No. 171 avenue A, viz.:—

Whereas the telegraph brings us this evening the news that an unprincipled adventurer, named O'Neill—who wishes to be regarded as a "Fenian General"—has again attempted to get up a contemptuous fiasco on the Canadian frontier; and whereas the American public may be led to imagine that this "General" is a representative of the Irish-American element of our population, and a "leader" in the Irish revolutionary movement, by which it is hoped to aid in the achievement of Irish freedom; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the General Sheridan Club of the Irish Confederation, repudiate all connection with this so-called General, and wish it to be understood by the American people, as it is by the Irish, that this adventurer has not now and can never again have any standing in the ranks of any Irish organization.

Resolved, That we believed the United States government should see to it that this would-be brigand be properly taken care of when he will not have an opportunity of again outraging the laws of the country, and thereby endeavoring to his utmost ability, to bring odium on the race and people from which he has become an outcast and an Ishmaelite.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The "Boss" Encouraging His Cohorts—He is Confident of Success—Localities for Conventions Designated.

A meeting of the Tammany General Committee was held last night at headquarters to designate the localities for holding the various conventions to nominate candidates for the forthcoming elections. There was a large attendance, including some of the chiefs, among them being Peter B. Sweeney and others of less prominence.

Mr. W. M. TWEED presided, and on coming forward was received with applause. He dived into the subject at once, and commenced by saying that, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts being made against them, he would assert from information received from reliable sources that the democratic ticket would be triumphantly elected. The democrats throughout the State were organized and well prepared and ready to show that the great principles they were fighting for must be maintained. (Applause.) The cordiality with which the delegation was received at Rochester was an earnest of that victory which should perch upon the banners of those men who were highly esteemed and respected. The candidates, with one exception, were those who two years ago obtained the suffrages of the democratic party. Those gentlemen performed their duty without fear and without fall. Their record was bright and untarnished and stood boldly forth as a brilliant sample of the earnest manner in which the democratic State officers had for the last four years conducted the entire destinies of the Empire State. He felt they should be elected, and he knew in his own heart they would be. Information from all parts of the State showed that not only would the city ticket be elected, but the entire government of the State would be for the next two years placed in the hands of the democratic party, which had so ably maintained the dignity and honor of the State. (Applause.) The duty devolved upon them, as well as upon their friends in the interior, to be well organized. They must be prepared to meet the enemy. They must be prepared to show, by their presence at the polls, that they feel the State ticket should be elected. The entire government of the State should remain in democratic hands. (Applause.) To do this it required that every man should be on the alert, should speak with his neighbor, and who should speak with every friend whom he can reach by speaking to, in order to show the necessity of coming forward on the day of election and casting their ballots. Under the new Registry law those who, by force of circumstances, business, or engagement, or whose connection with the mercantile marine, or sickness, prevented them from registering upon the Friday before election, would be entitled to vote, provided the circumstances justified their disability to register. He therefore trusted that every member of this committee and every member of the democratic party would see that no man lost his vote through neglect or any other cause by failing to register. They knew that the New York polls, in proportion to its population, cast a much smaller vote than any other city in the Union. That fact had so often been made apparent that he would not now enter into details or figures, as it was unnecessary to do so. It therefore behooved them to see that every man entitled to a vote was brought forward to the polls on the day of election and was allowed the privilege of casting his ballot. The inestimable privilege of the elective franchise was one that must be carefully guarded, and no one not entitled to a vote should be permitted to exercise the privilege. By a little judgment and a great deal of hard work the majority for which New York was so famous could be increased. There was no reason why it should not be and every reason why it should be. They knew, of course, that some gentlemen did not feel very well toward the democratic party, as they would not operate with it; but before the election those gentlemen would return to the fold once more and they would be received with a welcome. Now, after this long speech—it was one of the longest he ever made (laughter)—he trusted that nothing would be left undone to forward the interests of the democratic party. He would not have made such a long speech had he not felt the necessity of energetic action. They must come forward, hand and hand and shoulder to shoulder, pressing forward the great democratic party. Under such circumstances he felt it his duty to say something more than usual, as great energy was required. (Applause.) The call for this meeting was to make arrangements for the various Conventions—County, Judiciary, Senatorial and Assembly. The candidates who were to be nominated would most certainly be elected. (Applause.

Messrs. William Hitchman and William Dodge acted as secretaries and read the names of the places where the several Conventions would be held, intimating that the primaries would be held October 16; City and County Convention, October 24; Senatorial Convention, October 19, and Assembly Convention, October 20.

The localities for holding the polls and the inspectors of election having been designated, a motion was passed to publish the list in Saturday's papers, after which the meeting adjourned.

MR. SEWARD AT HOME.

His Reception by the People of Auburn—Mr. Seward's Speech to His Fellow Townsmen and Neighbors.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1871.

Secretary Seward was met at Syracuse by a large number of personal friends, who escorted him to Auburn, where the depot was crowded with citizens, anxious to see and welcome their distinguished townsman. Reaching his residence he was received by Mr. Michael S. Myers, who made a brief speech of welcome, to which Mr. Seward responded as follows:—

MR. MYERS AND MY FRIENDS—The words which you have spoken to me and the pressure of the hand which you have given me are what I knew I might expect, and yet what I would have willingly avoided. I have taxed my neighbors and friends so often and so long that I have begun to feel that when I go away, at least, that I would like to steal away from them, and to soften the sadness of parting as the nearest domestic relations do when they part; and when I come back I like to go in upon them by surprise, and meet them in their actions, walks and ways, rather than to trouble them to come to me. Still it is what has always happened to me in the course of so many years whenever I have had occasion to go out of Auburn, sometimes nearer, sometimes further, sometimes upon the trail of duty, sometimes of study, sometimes of labor, sometimes of public impossibilities and sometimes of private interest—I never was suffered to part from my friends here without a demonstration of their affection. It has often been my lot to come back among you—sometimes from fields of achievement, which have excited or might have excited envy; sometimes defeated and with mortification; sometimes with domestic sadness, which cannot lightly be spoken of, and sometimes with public anxiety, which cannot be expressed, and yet I never have come home without being received as a neighbor and a friend. Such neighbors deserve all the affection and all the gratitude that I can pay them. I can only ask you to believe that in all my wanderings, far and near, there has not been a day or hour when I have not remembered them and prayed God that what I might not be able to do for their welfare and happiness might be done by Him through other agencies. My friends, we are met together, I trust, not to part again. I have had a long journey, which in its inception seemed to many eccentric; but I trust that all my neighbors and friends are now satisfied that it was reasonable. I found on returning home to the occupations which were before me, that I was expected to enjoy rest from labors and cares which were thought to have been severe and oppressing; I found that at my age and in my condition of health rest was rust, and nothing remained to prevent rust but to keep in motion. I selected the way that would do the least harm, give the least offence, enable me to acquire the most knowledge, and most increase the power, if any remained, to do good. In the course of my wanderings I have seen, not all the nations, but some of the nations of every race on the earth. I have looked the whole human family in the face, taken by the hand and conversed with my fellow man in his lowest degradation and in his highest stage of civilization. I have found no nation so distant and no race so low that the character of an American citizen did not secure to me not merely safety, but also respect, consideration and affection. You may judge, therefore, whether in returning to my own country I have less reason to love and honor it. My friends and neighbors, I have trespassed beyond your patience and my own strength in speaking these words to you. I give you my sincere and heartfelt thanks, and hope to-morrow and on early future days to learn that happiness has been in all your dwellings, and that all the enterprises in which you are engaged have been crowned with success, as I know they will be, and at all your firesides, during the long winter before us, the same affection and friendship which has been the great happiness of my life.

THE BRENNAN SOCIETY.

Fourth Annual Festival of the Brennan Society at Lyon Park.

The fourth annual festival of the Brennan Society—composed principally of citizens residing above fifty-ninth street, was held yesterday at Lyon Park. The weather was very inauspicious for a large gathering in the afternoon, but as the clouds cleared off towards evening the members and invited guests arrived in throngs. The hour for the dinner was set at three o'clock, but it was postponed until five o'clock, that all the members of the society might be present.

After the collation Mr. JAMES T. KING, the President of the society, in a brief address said that the society was not a political one, but was originated mainly for the purpose of improving the west side of Manhattan Island. He said that the drainage and sewerage of that part of the city ought to be proceeded with without delay, as the inhabitants of that section were suffering from malarious diseases, which could only be checked by proper sewerage. The city was not called upon to do this work. The citizens were willing and able to meet all the necessary expense. All that was required was that the property owners on the west side should insist upon their right that the improvements inaugurated should be completed.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD was the next speaker, and he advocated the views and suggestions of Mr. King. He said (not in a boasting sense) that during the past three years he had paid assessment taxes to the amount of over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and within the past two weeks seventy-two thousand dollars, for improvements on the west side. He said if reform should commence it should be in improving that portion of the city. Mr. Wood spoke about fifteen minutes, and was repeatedly applauded.

AID FOR THE CHICAGO SUFFERERS.

Hon. THOMAS C. FIELDS, in response to repeated calls, made a few remarks, endorsing everything that had been said by Mr. King and Mr. Wood. He wound up by making some happy allusions to the President of the society, and moving a resolution that all the members of the society should contribute what they could afford in aid of the Chicago sufferers.

This was received with rounds of applause, and pocketbooks were pulled from pockets in a moment to make instant subscriptions. Mr. King will receive subscriptions from all at the headquarters of the society, corner of 104th street and Tenth avenue, at any time.

The hot-blooded Captain W. L. WILEY, who is ever foremost in objects of charity, said that he seldom made speeches, but when he did do so he liked to be emphatic. He therefore moved that the Brennan Society contribute immediately $500 towards the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

This was greeted with tremendous applause, and the PRESIDENT, after the motion had been carried unanimously, said he would forward to the Mayor of Chicago $500 by the first mail this morning. Fernando Wood, Thomas C. Fields and James T. King each subscribed $100.

In the evening the ladies had a tea party in the ladies' dining room, after which a grand ball was held in the inner ballroom, the weather being too cold for dancing on the Belvidere. At eight o'clock a fine display of fireworks was given in front of the Park.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	6 09	Moon rises. morn	5 10
Sun sets	5 23	High water...eve	7 51

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
City of Wash'ton	Oct 14	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Atlantic	Oct 14	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Iowa	Oct 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Deutschland	Oct 14	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Idaho	Oct 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Baltim're	Oct 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Manhattan	Oct 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Brussels	Oct 21	Liverpool	15 Broadwa.
Pereire	Oct 21	Havre	55 Broadway.
Caledonia	Oct 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Colorado	Oct 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Oceanic	Oct 25	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Anglia	Oct 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, OCTOBER 12, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of New York (Br), Leitch, Liverpool—John G Dale.
Steamship Humboldt (Br), Johnson, Liverpool—Busk & Jevons.
Steamship St Olaf (Nor), Hille, London—Funch, Edye & Co.
Steamship New York (NG), Von Emster, Bremen—Oelrichs & Co.
Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana—Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship H Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah—Livingston, Fox & Co.
Steamship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.
Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston—H P Dimock.
Bark Albina, Waefalaer, Charleston—Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.
Brig Atlas, Hodsdon, Gibraltar—Miller & Houghton.
Brig Robert Moore, Abbott, Barbados—H Trowbridge & Sons.
Brig Juliet C Clark, Moore, Matanzas—Thompson & Hunter.
Brig Excelsior (Br), Mayor, Bermuda—D McColl.
Brig Lily (Br), Ryan, St Johns, NF—C B Swain & Son.
Brig Lizzie M Merrill, Call, New Orleans—R H Drummond.
Schr J F Chandler (Br), Pettis, Halifax, NS—D B DeWolf & Co.
Schr Wellington (Br), Eagles, Yarmouth, NS—D B DeWolf & Co.
Schr Freedom (Br), King, Windsor, NS—Crandall, Berteaux & Co.
Schr Alert (Br), Jones, Bear River, NS—Henry & Parker.
Schr Emma (Br), Bradley, St John, NB—Henry & Parker.
Schr Nellie Crowell, Crowell, Galveston—E M Stacknole.
Schr Nellie, Johnson, Pensacola—B F Metcalf & Co.
Schr Ocean Belle, Coffin, Orange Bluff—Snow & Richardson.
Schr Francis Arthemus, Mitchell, Elizabethport—Snow & Richardson.
Schr Dart, Williams, Stamford.
Schr S F Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Sloop Apollo, Freeman, New Haven.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia.
Steamer Tacony, Nickons, Philadelphia.
Steamer C Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia.
Steamer E N Fairchild, Scull, Philadelphia.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

U S steamer Tallapoosa, McRitchie.
Steamship Iowa (Br), Ovenstone, Glasgow, via Moville Sept 23, with mdse and 277 passengers, to Henderson & Bros. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage.
Steamship Pereire (Fr), Daure, Havre, and Brest Sept 30, with mdse and passengers, to Geo Mackenzie. Experienced heavy NW and SW gales and heavy head sea from date of sailing up to 10th inst.
Steamship Nine Thomas (Br), Cram, Sydney, CB, 5 days, with coal, to the International Coal and Railway Co.
Steamship City of Houston, Pennington, Galveston Oct 3, via Key West 7th, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. Had strong NE and NNE winds during the entire passage.
Steamship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Ship Robinson Crusoe (Br), McLeod, Calcutta June 21 and Land Heads 24th, with mdse, to S J Penniman. Was two days off Cape of Good Hope with strong westerly gales; stove bulwarks and cabin; was set 160 miles to windward by the current; rounded the Cape Aug 11; passed St Helena Sept 1, and crossed the Equator Sept 14, in lon 31; had fine weather since passing the Cape; Aug 18, lat 35 15 S, lon 17 47 E, spoke ship Royal Adelaide (Br), from Bombay for Liverpool, 47 days out; 20th, lat 20 11 S, lon 1317 E, bark Ferdinand (NG), from Singapore for New York, 29 day out.
Ship Jessore (Br), Middleton, Liverpool, 23 days, with mdse to Snow & Burgess; took the northern passage and had fine weather, with light easterly winds. Has been 9 days west of the banks; no date. Lat 40 N, long 72.50 W, passed the hull of a vessel apparently about 140 feet long, very deep in the water. Sept 21, lat 49.45 N, lon 18.00 W, spoke ship Gresham (Br) from Demerara for London. Sept 30, lat 49.24 N, lon 68.40 W, brig Fenwick (Br) from Glace Bay for New York. The Jessore is anchored at the Southwest Spit.
Bark Kinderdijk (N G), Scherlau, London, 31 days, with chalk, to Nesmith & Sons. Took the northern passage and had variable weather; Sept 24, lat 44, lon 42, had a severe gale from SW to NW, lasting 12 hours; lost some sails; was 4 days west of the Banks. The Kinderdijk anchored outside the bar.
Bark Duke of Richmond (Br), Geddes, Dublin 44 days, with mdse to order—vessel to David Bingham. Came the southern passage and had fine weather.
Brig Mary Celeste, Fowler, Old Harbor, Jr, 21 days, with logwood to S De Cordova, vessel to Winchester & Towne. Had light winds and calms with much rain most of the passage.
Schr Recruit (Br), Hatfield, Maracaibo, 17 days, with coffee to Schmilinsky, Lotz & Co, vessel to Peniston & Co. Had fine weather; 9th inst, 50 miles north of Hatteras, spoke brig Plasteli, from Arecibo, PR, for Philadelphia.
Schr C S Webb, Day, Georgetown, SC, 6 days, with naval stores, to Dolmer, Potter & Co.
Schr Oakes Ames, Edmunda, Georgetown, DC.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.
Brig John McIlmand (Br), McAlmon, St Anns, CB, for New York, with plaster to P I Nevius & Son.
Brig Mary Olivia (Br), Foster, Little Glace Bay for New York, with coal to D R DeWolf & Co.
Brig Elmira, Tuttle, Taunton for New York.
Schr Tropic Bird (Br), Barberie, St John, NB, for New York, with lumber to I P Nevius & Son.
Schr Light Boat, Wood, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.
Schr Sinbad, Terry, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candia & Pressey.
Schr Adrian, Simpson, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.
Schr R Lesch, Middleton, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candia & Pressey.
Schr Wm Rice, Pressey, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candia & Pressey.
Schr Samuel Hart, Holbrook, Vineyard Haven for New York, with stone to Bridge Co.
Schr Jas Fitch, Jr, Smith, Nantucket for New York, with fish to Comstock & Co.
Schr John D Griffin, Poole, Gloucester for New York, with fish to order.
Schr R Thomas, Arnold, Middletown for New York, with stone to order.
Schr M L Newton, Murphy, Calais for New York, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Casco Dodge, Newman, Portland for Newark, with lumber to order.
Schr Defiance, Hall, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.
Schr Mary Brewer, Brewer, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.
Schr R L Kenny, Wallace, Thomaston for New York, with lime to Haviland & Co.
Schr Bedabedec, Knowlton, Vinhalhaven for New York, with stone to Bridge Co.
Schr C & N Rogers, Buckley, New Haven for New York.
Schr Velo, Baker, Providence for New York.
Schr Mary Nutt, Bishop, Providence for New York.
Schr Marcus L Ward, Duncan, New Haven for Newark.
Schr A G Hazard, Mack, New Haven for New York.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, Providence for New York.
Schr Annie Chase, Chase, Newport for New York.
Schr Olivhr Perry, Murphy, Glen Cove for New York.
Schr C & N Rogers, Buckley, New Haven for New York.
Schr Diadem, Chase, Providence for New York.
Schr Flight, Chase, Black Rock for New York.
Schr Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester for New York.
Schr Quickstep, Lawrence, Brookhaven for New York.
Schr Saine Burton, Palmer, Stamford for New York.
Schr Vermilion, Nickerson, New Haven for New York.
Schr Jos Hay, Keebe, Fall River for Philadelphia.
Schr John Griffith, Coombs, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Surf, Abbott, New Haven for Trenton.
Schr S W Ponder, New Haven for New York.
Schr Brunette, West, Providence for New York.
Schr George & Edgar, Smith, Providence for Newburg.
Schr Ella Jane, Smith, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Nathan Holmes, Brown, Providence for New York.
Steamer Lucrea, Mott, Providence for New York, mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, New York for Portland.
Steamship Nereus, Bearse, New York for Boston.
Brig Martha, Cassidy, Savannah for New Haven.
Schr Surprise, Beers, Baltimore for Boston.
Schr Helen Hasbrouck, Soper, Georgetown, DC, for New Haven.
Schr R H Daly, Daly, Philadelphia for New London.
Schr Hiram Tucker, Robinson, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr T D Allen, Allen, Philadelphia for Portsmouth.
Schr Stephen Waterman, Chase, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Olive Haywood, Haywood, New York for New Haven.
Schr Geo Rogers, Rogers, New York for New London.
Schr Marietta Smith, Preston, New York for Providence.
Schr B Bradley, Mulligan, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Martha A, Carman, Hoboken for St John, NB.
Schr Empress, Kennedy, New York for Boston.
Schr Ploughboy, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Sarah, Dunn, Baltimore for Eastport.
Schr Josephine, Newkirk, Hoboken for Boston.
Schr Nile, Brown, New York for Providence.
Schr Jane Maria, Wood, Port Johnson for Norwalk.
Schr M S Muncell, Nickerson, Virginia for Boston.
Schr Cornelius, Frost, Rondout for Providence
Schr Northern Light, Baker, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Clara L Hulse, Hulse, Rondout for New Haven.
Schr Josephine, Phinney, New York for Wareham.
Schr John Brooks, Fox, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr T P Abel, Fowler, Rondout for Providence.
Schr War Steed, Jones, New York for St John, NB.
Schr Adrian, Hogan, New York for St John, NB.
Schr Alcora, Davis, Port Johnson for Boston.
Schr Saratoga, Weeks, Elizabetnport for Providence.
Schr Sea Flower, Chase, Port Johnson for Somerset.
Schr Ida Hudson, Bailey, Rondout for Danvers.
Schr T Bodine, Bunce, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Isaac H Borden, Borden, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr Henrietta, Jackson, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Jas Phelps, Rockwell, New York for Providence.
Schr W S Thompson, Dodd, Clinton Point for Hartford.
Schr Thos Hull, Chase, New York for Providence.
Schr Ira Bliss, Hudson, New York for Boston.
Schr Maria Lunt, Smith, Newburg for New London.
Schr J B Torres, Fowler, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr Mayflower, Bartow, Philadelphia for Dennis.
Schr Geo A Pierce, Pierce, New York for Salem.
Schr Hase, McNamee, New York for Greenwich.
Schr David Nelson, Ferris, New York for Stamford
Schr Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport for Stamford.
Schr Geo Washington, Peck, New York for Stamford.
Schr S F Godwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport for Stamford.
Steamer Metis, Davis, New York for Providence.
Steamer Albatross, Davis, New York for Fall River.

WHITESTONE, LI, Oct 11—10 PM.

Heavy gale from the northwest all day, and still prevailing.

Everything reported previously as remaining between the islands above passed through this AM, except brig Ida, from New York for St John, NB. Reports from above state that a large fleet for the southward are at anchor in Hempstead harbor and vicinity, which will probably get through in the morning.

BELOW.

Ship Olive S Southard, Theobald, from Richmond, Me (by pilot boat Charlotte Webb, No 5).
Brig Lima, from Jamaica.

SAILED.

Steamships City of New York, for Liverpool; Humboldt, do; St Olaf, London; New York, Bremen; Morro Castle, Havana; H Livingston, Savannah; South Carolina, Charleston; Saratoga, Richmond, &c; Volunteer, Philadelphia; ships Brewster, Tacubanao; Archer, San Francisco; Ada E Ouiton, Antwerp; barks Normanby, Queenstown; Othere, Havre; brigs Angostura, Ciudad Bolivar; Wm Mallory, Jr, Galveston; schr Potosi, Nassau, and all the vessels which have cleared the past three days.

Wind at sunset NW, fresh.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP TILLIE, Deering, at New Orleans from New York, reports experiencing a hurricane on the night of the 3d inst, lon 85 50 W, lat 28 22 N, during which lost sails, had bulwarks stove and sustained other damage. Was compelled to heave to 24 hours.

SHIP GOLDEN STATE, Delano, from Shanghae for New York, before reported at Hong Kong, 19th ult, in distress, resumed her voyage 10th inst, having completed repairs.

BARK FERDINAND (NG), Meyer, from Singapore for New York