VOX POPULI.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

prime—join the band of the Union. Time, which has seen the constellations change their places above us and the Southern Cross itself move down from the northern skies, to shine as an emblem of salvation—time has its revolutions of earth as well as of heaven, and in the vicissitudes of empire nothing is plainer than the horoscope which casts Cuba within our fraternity of States, to add a golden cross to our enstarred ensign!

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then read by Major J. M. BUNDY, and the reading was frequently interrupted by cheers and applause from the audience:—

Whereas the war for the suppression of the Cuban rebellion and the perpetuation of human slavery has been going on for over five years, without any visible evidence that it will be successful, and whereas this war has, from the beginning, been conducted by the Spanish volunteers by methods abhorrent to humanity and the usages of civilized conflicts, and whereas the Spanish volunteers have repeatedly outraged the rights and persons of American citizens without any redress or security against future outrages being given and whereas for years past the Spanish government has shown itself impotent to restrain, punish or prevent the cruelties and barbarities of its agents in Cuba, or to enforce its own liberal legislation; and whereas the culminating horrors of the successive executions of the captives taken from the Virginius have shown a deliberate purpose on the part of the Spanish volunteers to disobey or anticipate any orders from Madrid and a determination to insult and defy our own government and people; and whereas the government of Spain has neither submitted to the assumption that she was prosecuting a war in Cuba, nor tolerated its recognition by our government, but has acted with unlicensed self-will, both in the conduct of the war and in her treatment of our government, availing herself of all the irresponsibility of illegitimate warfare, and claiming all the immunities of lawful warfare; and whereas, it has become evident to all the world that Cuba is now a part of the outlying realm of Spain, which has so completely lapsed into anarchy, and is so entirely uncontrollable by Spain that the nearest civilized power has the right, and is in duty bound, in the interests of civilization and humanity, and for the protection of its own citizens, to use forcible means to obtain from the real masters of the situation in Cuba "indemnity for the past and security for the future," provided the power of Spain be not immediately put forth successfully to redress past wrongs, and guarantee the world, and the United States especially, against their repetition; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the people of the United States look to the great soldier who now presides over our government to take the prompt and most decisive action that is consistent with the dignity and with the past precedents of our government; that we adopt the language of Thomas Jefferson, in 1793, when he, as Secretary of State, wrote to the Spanish representatives, in regard to outrages committed by Creek Indians, in the then Spanish territory of Florida, upon American citizens:—

"If we are disappointed in this appeal, if we are to be forced into a contrary order of things, our mind is made up. We shall meet it with firmness. The necessity of our position will supersede all appeal to calculation now, as it has done heretofore. We confide in our own strength, without boasting of it; we respect that of others without fearing it. If we cannot otherwise prevail on the Creeks to discontinue their depredations, we will attack them in force. If Spain chooses to render our defence against savage butchery as a cause of war to her, we must meet her also in war, with regret, but without fear."

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolutions to a vote, and they were adopted amid tremendous applause.

TELEGRAMS FROM EMINENT PUBLIC MEN.

Mr. Bernard Casserly read the following telegrams. They were all received by the immense audience with applause. But those from the Vice President and Governor Dix were greeted with a continuous round of cheers:—

FROM VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

BOSTON, Nov. 17, 1873.

I hope your meeting will be free from passion or violence in speech and resolution. Let it calmly, firmly, resolutely condemn these bloody butcheries, and also the atrocities perpetrated for years upon Cuban patriots strivingto break the rule of men who encourage the slave trade, cling to slavery and violate faith with loyal laborers. HENRY WILSON.

FROM GENERAL DIX.

I participate strongly in the general indignation caused by the barbarities of the Cuban authorities, and I do not doubt that our government will do all that is incumbent on it to maintain our honor and our rights, to vindicate the cause of outraged humanity and civilization.

JOHN A. DIX.

FROM GOVERNOR PARKER.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 17, 1873.

Your despatch received. The outrages committed at Santiago de Cuba call for prompt and decided action on the part of our government. If Spain cannot suppress the revolution in Cuba, nor prevent her adherents there from committing acts which disgrace humanity and shock the civilized world, it is time for her to relinquish all claim of authority over the island. The geographical position of Cuba makes her condition of vast importance to this country. I believe her destiny is to be a republic under the government of her own people, or to become a part of the United States—a destiny which will be hastened by recent events, and without the violation of any international law on our part. I hope to see the day when no European Power will govern one acre of territory on this side the Atlantic. The interests of this nation and the welfare of the human race demand this.

JOEL PARKER.

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 17, 1873.

Spain cannot be permitted to maintain her authority in Cuba by means which civilized nations regard as atrocious, and in the cause of humanity and good government the United States should now extend her sympathy and power over that island. I think this is the sentiment of the people of Indiana.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 17, 1873.

I regret that I cannot attend your meeting to-night. Its object has my warmest sympathy. The Santiago massacre should be dealt with as an offence against the civilization of this age. If international law does not furnish a precedent our government should make a precedent for international law.

CHARLES R. INGERSOLL.

FROM GERRIT SMITH.

CANASTOTA, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1873.

Telegram just received. I cannot attend Monday meeting, but will try hard to attend on Tuesday meeting. I participate in it, and my spirit will be in the meeting if my infirm body is not. God bless your meeting and the cause of Cuba. GERRIT SMITH.

FROM GERRIT SMITH.

CANASTOTA, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1873.

I am not well enough to go to New York. God bless your meetings and the dear cause of Cuba.

GERRIT SMITH.

FROM J. W. FORNEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1873.

Impossible, as I am engaged to speak here.

J. W. FORNEY.

FROM HENRY WARD BEECHER.

I am engaged to speak on Monday night in Massachusetts. I am sorry not to be present with you.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM A. DARLING.

WILLIAM A. DARLING was introduced as the next speaker, and, after a few prefatory remarks, asked, What means this great outpouring of the American people? (Cries of "War! war!" and cheers.) What is it that thus stirs the hearts of the people to such assemblages as this? It is a feeling that vibrates throughout the length and breadth of our nation, and that tells the world that the American people have resolved to defend the honor, the welfare, the integrity and the liberties of the nation and of its citizens. (Cheers.) And I tell you you may rest assured that we shall have full reparation for the wrong which has been inflicted by Spain. The government will be equal to the emergency, and will meet your fullest expectations. The American people have long sympathized, earnestly and deeply, with the suffering people who have for years been engaged in a struggle to relieve themselves from the thraldom of Spanish rule; but, while we are thus influenced, they are likewise firm in their resolve that right shall prevail and that wrong shall be punished. I think they will not do wrong to themselves and to their noble traditions by unwise actions, but will take the necessary steps to know that their action will be vindicated by the civilized world. We all feel the effects of these terrible atrocities. They have caused the civilized world to shudder. One speaker has told you that all the water that enriches that island of Cuba could not wash out the stains of blood shed unjustly on her soil; but I tell you that the tears of the women of America will nerve the arms of America's sons to wipe out the stain that has been cast upon our nation's standard. (Cheers.) The American people will arise in their majesty to assert their rights and the nation's honor, and woe to the man or the set of men who attempt to stand between the people and their will in this matter. (Applause.) There is a feeling awakened in this matter which cannot be repressed without the amplest atonement being made. It must be answered for in the interests of this nation and of humanity at large, for a crime like this shall not be allowed to pass unpunished. No one who is here to-night, or who is in attendance at other meetings having a similar object in our land to-night, can fail to understand what is demanded; and while we do not desire to involve the country, or the chosen government of the country, in any improper or rash course or policy, we must and shall insist that this great offence shall be atoned, and that we shall have such guarantees this time or make such an example of the offender that there shall be none other like this great wrong for all time. This is the time for work. (Cheers.) The masses will meet all over the country as you are doing and show the world that the American people are one and undivided when their liberties or rights are assailed. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) When Congress meets next month let them give the President such an authority as I know he wants from them—(cheers)—and 1,000,000 men will rise in their pride and might to carry out the people's will. (Tremendous cheering.) He closed by denouncing the institution of slavery on the island of Cuba, and said the American people would now wipe it out and set the country and its slaves alike free, and that it was the destiny of the American Continent that our flag should yet wave undisputably over it from north to south.

SPEECH OF WM. WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.

Mr. WILLIAM E. ROBINSON said that he had been at the meeting in Tammany Hall, which was crowded with the overflow of the meeting he then addressed, and his voice was somewhat broken. He should, therefore, only say a few words. But it was perhaps proper for him to say something, because, five years ago, he had introduced, when a member of Congress, resolutions for the liberation of Cuba. What business, he inquired, has Spain with Cuba anyhow? Why, Spain had put down their own sovereign, and why should not its brother Republic imitate its very excellent example? (Cheers.) The previous speaker had said something about waiting for the meeting of Congress. Gentlemen, said Mr. Robinson, if there is such a waiting as that, why, let us trample upon that flag which Spain has so grievously insulted. (Loud cheers.) Why, it's a flag that is not worth defending if we are to wait for a corrupt Mobilier Congress to tell us what to do. (Continued cheering.) Now, in my district there are a few Spaniards lurking about, and there is a Spanish man-of-war in our docks at Brooklyn. Well, now, I ask the Chairman, who is a good lawyer, whether it is not lawful to take your stolen property when you see it? The Chairman bows his assent. Then, I say, the President of the United States can take that Spanish vessel, and you can add it to our navy to do good work. (Laughter and loud cheers.) If that Virginius is not brought back, with the insulted flag at the peak, we do not deserve to have a Congress or a government. (Loud cheers.) Spanish government has been an insult in the nostrils of mankind. They have scattered to the winds all international law, and now comes the hour when long struggling Cuba shall become part and parcel of our United States, to become great and glorious in the future that stretches illimitably before us. (Loud and long continued cheering.)

THE TAMMANY HALL MEETING.

Speeches by General Conklin, Algernon S. Sullivan, William E. Robinson, General Owens and Others.

The great meeting in Tammany Hall was called to order by

General CONKLIN, who was appointed chairman. In the course of the proceedings he retired and his place was taken by Colonel Mansfield Davies.

Resolutions similar to those read and adopted at the Steinway Hall meeting were read and passed amid tumultuous applause.

After some brief introductory remarks from the Chairman MR. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN was introduced as the first speaker. He said that a little over four years ago it was his privilege to meet some of his fellow citizens at Steinway Hall, where they were assembled to consider the question whether or not the time had arrived for the United States to recognize the belligerent rights of the patriotic Cubans. On that occasion Mr. Charles A. Dana (Cheers) and Henry Ward Beecher (Cheers) were among the speakers; and it fell to his (Mr. Sullivan's) lot to say that the time was coming for them, as American citizens, to speak out. He said then that every day and every hour that the United States postponed the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cubans would bring about great trouble and difficulty, and would result in

DISGRACE AND DISHONOR

on their flag and nation. (Cheers.) He said then that the time had come when the struggling patriots of Cuba ought to have belligerent rights accorded to them by the United States. (Cheers.) At that time the Cuban patriots had an army in the field as large as General Washington had when their Revolutionary fathers were encamped at Valley Forge. (Cheers.) The Cubans were making a struggle of the same character. What was Spain to Cuba but a distant country that only regarded Cuba as a place to be plundered? No native of Cuba was allowed to hold civil office in his own country. The Captain General of the island was a Spaniard. The island was divided into districts, and in each district there was a Spanish officer. If a Cuban was allowed to belong to the army he was detailed for serpice somewhere away from the country. The population of Cuba was somewhere over a million; yet 160,000 persons, composed of shopkeepers, waiters and officials controlled the whole wealth of the island. Cuba was a magnificent estate, where the Captains General appointed by the Spanish government found opportunity to rob and plunder. There was no law there but the will of the Captain General—; artial law was the law of Cuba all the time. But the Cubans were now determined to make their own laws and establish a republic on the island. (Cheers.) One of their first acts was to carry out consistently their principles, to proclaim freedom through the land, and that all their slaves should be set free. (Cheers.) They organized an army, appointed their President, elected a Congress—and thus it was that, when there had been a conflict, the Spanish flag had to lower itself on many a battlefield. Thus it was that the whole native population were in favor of a republic, and thus it was that the American people demanded that the federal administration should recognize the independence of Cuba. (Cheers.) The administration did not do it. Several times since then the American flag had been outraged by the Spanish people, and the administration remained quiet. He would mention to them what was not generally known, that there were at one time serious negotiations pending, of which United States officials were cognizant, for the recognition of the independence of Cuba, and a messenger left this country, with a safe-conduct from the Spanish Minister, to go to Cuba and negotiate a treaty there with the Spanish authorities, by which Cuba was to pay $100,000,000 for the general property, and that, having done so, her independence should be recognized. Of this proposed treaty Mr. Fish was cognizant, and he approved of it. But it fell through. The Cubans would not agree to it, because Spain exacted as a first condition that the Cubans should lay down their arms. The Cubans rejected this condition, because they understood

THE TREACHEROUS CHARACTER OF THE SPANIARD;

and if they had laid down their arms the bloody deed of Santiago de Cuba would have been executed on every one connected with the movement. Fifty thousand Cubans had been massacred or were killed in the field fighting for their cause. He knew that in this ring-accursed land there were men high in authority who expected that if the Cubans would grant them some $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 out of the purchase money their independence might be accomplished. He did not say that Mr. Fish was a party to such a disgraceful and ungenerous proposition; but men there were who disgraced the name of American citizens by such an offer and who "dickered" with the agents of Cuba; but the Cubans were noble enough to spurn it. (Cheers.) This question could not be postponed. The wrong had come home to their own doors. The bloodiest murder ever perpetrated in the name of law—in the name of authority—had been committed at Santiago de Cuba, if he might except the murderous shooting of some boy students in the streets of Havana, whose only offence was that they had scratched the monument of a Spanish official. They were to consider what they were to say as American citizens. Their brother's blood cried out with a voice of thunder, and every civilized nation asked did they approve or condemn the bloody deed of Santiago de Cuba? Did they hear of it with patience, or did they send up a prayer for righteous vengeance? (Cheers, and cries of "Yes, yes," "Aye, aye.") What could they do? What ought they to do?

SEVERAL VOICES—"Fight, fight! Down with the Spaniards! Hang them!"

Mr. Sullivan continued by saying that, in one respect, Spain commanded his sympathy. The honest portion of the Spaniards were making a good effort to establish a republic, and the only embarrassment that the government of the United States now had was that, as

THE FRIEND OF ALL REPUBLICS,

she desired to give Spain a generous hand and word. But the fact was Spain could not control Cuba. The volunteers in Cuba defied Spain, and Spain could not compel them to exercise justice towards other nations. Under these circumstances his proposition as an American citizen and lawyer would be to say to Spain:—We cannot wait for you any longer; we have already waited for you five years, and you have not been able to establish your government in Cuba; you cannot maintain peace, you cannot put down the insurrection; you protest against the people of this country granting belligerent rights to the Cubans; you made promises that you would see to it that no wrong would be committed, and in undertaking to put down the insurrection you have taken all the risk. What has been the consequence? You have insulted our flag, captured our vessels, killed our citizens and committed crimes worse than those ever before committed by the bloodiest bandits. We notify you that we intend to arm our navy and send it down to Cuba, so that it will be strong enough to enforce respect for our flag. (Cheers.) The facts and circumstances justified them in taking that position. It was not filibustering, but it would be acting in accordance with a principle known to international law. He wanted it to be understood that the thing should be done with proper respect to international relations, so that a government should be established in Cuba friendly to the United States, and the stability of which government would be an assurance that all its obligations could be fulfilled by Cuba. (Cheers.)

ADDRESS OF MR. W. E. ROBINSON.

Mr. W. E. Robinson, having been introduced, said, in the course of his speech, that unless ample reparation was made by Spain there was but one single thing left for the United States, and that was war to the last extremity, even if the Republic of Spain, which they loved better than the monarchy, was to fall. It was now five years since Cuba struck the blow; the Cubans were five years in the field, where they had maintained a reputable force, and they were entitled, by all the laws extended to other nations, to the rights of a belligerent Power. (Cheers.) What were they to do in that position? How were they to vindicate the rights of American citizens? How were they to avenge the deaths of those who had been shot in the slaughter house of Santiago de Cuba? What steps would the President take to vindicate the rights of American citizens? He might take all steps except a declaration of war. If he (Mr. Robinson) were President he would send a ship of war to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba to bring back the Virginius. Their flag had been insulted; it must be vindicated, and it would not do to wait for four or five weeks for the assembling of Congress. He would take all those butchers and cutthroats who had been concerned in the murder. He would bring to this country the Governor under whose order this crime had been committed, and give him the burial of a dog. (Cheers.) No apology that Spain could make on paper would do. They must have back the Virginius, because the American flag, which she flew, was pulled down and the Spanish flag put in its place. The American flag must be run up again on the Virginius. (Cheers.) The captain of the Tornado should be made to suffer the penalty of the law he had transgressed. (Cheers.) It would not do to have this thing

SETTLED IN A FLOOD OF INK.

If there was not proper satisfaction for the crime there must be a flood of blood, too. (Cheers.) It was said by some persons that those captured in the Virginius were pirates; that they were not great or good men; that they did not deserve protection and all that sort of thing. A man who talked in that way did not deserve the protection of a flag; his coward and recreant heart did not deserve a flag to be over him. (Cheers.) After speaking in eloquent terms of General Ryan, Mr. Robinson went on to say that the American government had not protected the rights of its citizens, instancing the case of Warren and Costello, who had been sentenced, in Dublin, to 15 years' imprisonment, for words spoken in New York. They had sailed in a vessel to liberate Ireland, but the ship had not touched land. The American government was slow to vindicate the rights of its citizens. He was not a great admirer of the British government, yet it was entitled to respect, because they planted their cannon alongside of every fortification from which they received an insult. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he contended that the men captured in the Virginius were not pirates; they were not going to plunder on sea or land; and if they were prisoners of war, what code outside of hell authorized them to be shot down? (Cheers).

OTHER SPEAKERS.

The other speakers were Mr. Charles S. Spencer, General Joshua T. Owens, of Philadelphia; Captain Brown (late of the navy) and Mr. Birdsall. They were all earnerst and eloquent in their denunciation of the crime committed at Santiago de Cuba.

The meeting broke up at a late hour in an orderly manner.

THE MEMPHIS BALE OF COTTON.

The New York Produce Exchange recently received a bale of cotton from the Chicago Board of Trade, to be disposed of for the benefit of the Memphis sufferers. Originally this bale of cotton had been donated by Colonel Reed Taylor, of Arkansas, and was sold in Memphis for $1,500, the proceeds being devoted to the orphans of Memphis. Subsequently the cotton was shipped to St. Louis and realized $90 more. The members of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce then purchased it at $2,030 08, sending the money to Memphis and the cotton to the members of the Chicago Board of Trade; but as they had a bale of their own to look after for the same benevolent purpose, the original was forwarded to the New York Produce Exchange and 806 shares, at $1 each, were soon taken. The drawing took place yesterday at one o'clock. The successful shareholder had the option of forwarding the bale as a free will offering to the Boston Board of Trade or of accepting for it $50 out of the amount subscribed, in which case the bale would be sent to Boston in the name of the New York Produce Exchange. Share 96, held by Mr. Jacob Gies, drew the bale. Much to the surprise of all Mr. Gies signified his intention to take the $50. It is to be hoped the money will do him good.

YACHTING NOTES.

Information has been received that the steam yacht Eothen, Mr. Ashbury in command, had appeared off the port of Pernambuco on the morning of the 16th of October last. Mr. Ashbury was on a trip to all the navigable ports on that side of the South American Continent, and from thence to the Cape of Good Hope.

The steamship City of Paris, which arrived at this port early yesterday morning, reports speaking the yacht Enchantress, N.Y.C., Captain Fairchild, hence for Cowes, on the 14th inst., latitude 41 54, longitude 58 14, with loss of foretopmast.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

The match of 100 birds each, $500 a side, between the crack shots, E. W. Tinker, of Providence, R. I., and Mose Myers, of Belleville, N. J., will take place to-day at Deerfoot Driving Park. The conditions of the match are that it shall be decided according to Rhode Island rules, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary and 1¼ ounces of shot. The contest shooting will commence at one o'clock, but there will precede it an interesting handicap match at twelve o'clock between Benjamin DeForrest and Ira A. Paine, 15 birds each, for $200.

The Coney Island cars, via Smith street, pass the Park.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

By way of Panama, under date of November 7, we are informed that the United States steamships Omaha and Richmond were off Valparaiso on the 17th of October.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant James H. Dayton, Midshipmen Charles E. Vreeland, T. G. C. Salter, George F. W. Holman and John P. J. Augur are ordered to the Powhatan. Midshipman A. C. Dillingham is ordered to temporary duty on board the Powhatan, and upon falling in with the commandant of the North Atlantic station to report for such duty as he may assign him. Midshipman J. W. Blaine is detached from the Ossipee and placed on sick leave.

SHIPPING NEWS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Java	Nov. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Minnesota	Nov. 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New York	Nov. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Italia	Nov. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Holsatia	Nov. 20	Hamburg	61 Broadway
City of Paris	Nov. 22	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Italy	Nov. 22	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Baltic	Nov. 22	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Farthia	Nov. 22	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Hansa	Nov. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
India	Nov. 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Cuba	Nov. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Nov. 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Silesia	Nov. 27	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
Canada	Nov. 29	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Celtic	Nov. 29	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
City of Brooklyn	Nov. 29	Liverpool	15 Broadway
St Laurent	Nov. 29	Havre	58 Broadway.
Pennsylvania	Nov. 29	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Goethe	Dec. 9	Hamburg	113 Broadway.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.			HIGH WATER.		
Sun rises	6 50		Gov. Island	eve	7 11
Sun sets	4 40		Sandy Hook	eve	6 26
Moon rises	morn	5 09	Hell Gate	eve	8 56

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

HERALD SPECIAL REPORT FROM LONDON.

Accident to the Steamship Colima—Probable Loss of Ship Moonlight By Fire—Arrivals and Departures at and From European and South American Ports.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the British metropolis:—

LONDON, Nov 17, 1873.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP COLIMA BREAKS HER SHAFT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Colima (new), Captain Griffin, which sailed from New York Oct 1 for San Francisco, put into Rio Janeiro previous to Oct 23, with her shaft broken.

FIRE ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.

The American ship Moonlight, Captain Waterhouse, from Hull, Eng, took fire at Rio Janeiro previous to Oct 23, and was scuttled in order to extinguish it. Part of the cargo has been saved, but the vessel will probably prove a total loss. [The Moonlight registers 820 tons, was built at Waldoboro, Me, in 1855, and hails from Boston.]

VESSELS ARRIVED.

Arrived at Liverpool Nov 17, steamship Louisiana (Br), Stewart, from New Orleans.

Arrived at Deal Nov 17, bark Emanuel (Sw), Banssen, from Philadelphia.

Arrived at Southampton Nov 17, steamship Hannover (Ger), Himbeck, from New Orleans via Havana for Bremen.

Arrived at Plymouth Nov 17, steamship Thuringia (Ger), Meyer, from New York for Hamburg.

Arrived at Queenstown Nov 16, steamships Algeria (Br), Garrett, and Wyoming (Br), Guard, from New York for Liverpool; 17th, City of Chester (Br), Kennedy, from do for do; bark Teresa (Ital), De Martino, from do; brigs Uncas (Nor), Nielsen, from do; Alice Woods (Br), Kyffin, from St John, NB; also the Helen, Morris from Montreal.

Also arrived 17th, steamship Republic (Br), Gleadell, from New York for Liverpool.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro previous to Oct 23, ship Geo H Warren (Br), Durand, from Cardiff.

Arrived at Montevideo previous to Oct 15, barks Nashwank (Br), Leblanc, from Brunswick, Ga; Sarah A Staples, Shute, from Fernandina.

VESSELS SAILED.

Sailed from Liverpool Nov 16, ship Atmosphere (Br), Costello, for Tybee; barks John Masterman (Br), Ingram, for Pensacola; 17th, Louisa Poll (Ger), Wanmacher, for Philadelphia.

Sailed from Falmouth Nov 17, Canova, for New Orleans.

Sailed from Deal Nov 17, Porfiro de Martino, Sepiano, for Baltimore; Memoria, Jacobsen, for Wilmington, NC; Parana, for Pensacola; Belle Seed, and Zea Lorenzo, for New York.

Sailed from Shields Nov 15, Sultan, for Savannah.

PORT OF NEW YORK, NOV. 17, 1873.

CLEARED.

Steamship Atlas (Br), Porter, Kingston, Ja, Santa Martha, &c—Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Read, Norfolk—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Franconia, Brazr, Portland—J P Ames

Steamer Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore.

Ship Pomona (Br), Hamilton, Liverpool—Henderson Bros.

Bark Helsinger (Dan), Ginge, London—Punch, Edye & Co.

Bark Magnus Lagaborter (Nor), Sorensen, Cork for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Rothsay (Br), Stamp, Antwerp—J W Schmidt & Co.

Bark M E Anderson, Brandt, Havana—James E Ward & Co.

Brig Silas N Martin, Brown, Demerara—Edwin Rowe & Co.

Schr Portland (Br), Shaw, Port Spain—J A Horsey.

Schr Florence Bailey, Bailey, St Vincent—Middleton & Co.

Schr Stella (Br), Mitchell, St Johns, NF—R P Currie.

Schr Adelia (Br), Steluse, Yarmouth, NS—D R DeWolf & Co.

Schr Light Boat, Wood, Yarmouth, NS—D R De Wolf & Co.

Schr Baltimore, Roundtree, Georgetown, DC—Overton & Hawkins.

Steamer Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINES.

Steamship Pembroke (Br), Williams, Cardiff Nov 2, with mdse and 74 passengers to Archibald Baxter & Co.

Steamship Colon, Conners, Aspinwall Nov 9, with mdse and passengers to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Nov 11, PM, spoke steamship Grenada, from New York for Aspinwall.

Steamship Cleopatra, Mankin, Vera Cruz Nov 5, Progreso 8th and Havana 12th, with mdse and passengers to F Alexandre & Sons. Nov 16, lat 37 44, lon 74 35, passed steamship Cuba, hence for Havana.

Steamship City of Houston, Deering, Galveston Nov 8 via Key West 12th, with mdse and passengers to C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to J Lorillard.

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

Steamship Regulator, Martin, Philadelphia, with mdse and passengers to J Lorillard.

Bark Littleton (of Littleton), Hosmer, Auckland, Aug 5, with gum and flax to order; vessel to Chas Luling & Co. Had light variable winds to lat 50 S, lon 150 W, thence to Cape Horn strong westerly winds; lat 56 S, lon 120 W, had a heavy gale from NW, shifting suddenly to SW, blowing with great violence, with very heavy cross seas, with plenty of ice and snow; lay to for 48 hours; shipped large quantities of water, flooding the cabin several times and washing everything adrift about decks. Oct 10, lat 2 30 S, lon 31 W, spoke bark Cricket, of and from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro; no date, lat 28 30 N, lon 63 30 W, spoke schr Laura Pride, bound south.

Bark Milo (Ital), Astengo, Gloucester 55 days, in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Antonio (Ital), Caldici, Cork 43 days, in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Ceres (Nor), Boe, Cork 42 days, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Oct 23, lat 26 5, lon 41 14, spoke ship Magnolia (Br), from Liverpool for Pensacola.

Bark Avenire (Ital), Minturno, Antwerp 35 days, with mdse to A P Agresti. Had strong W gales; carried away fore and mizen topmasts, and lost and split sails.

Bark Po (Ital), Schiaffino, Genoa 60 days, in ballast to order. Passed Gibraltar Oct 2.

Bark Pasquale Aillo (Ital), Anatro, Palermo Aug 25 and Gibraltar Sept 25, with mdse to A P Agresta. Nov 11, lat 34 10, lon 72, spoke bark Cambruceti (Ital), from Cadiz for New York; Nov 6 lat 29, lon 68, ship John Mayal (Br), from Liverpool for Havana (or Savannah).

Bark Trafalgar (of Sunderland), Smith, Santos Aug 29, via Hampton Roads Nov 14, with coffee to B G Arnold & Co; vessel to G F Bulley.

Bark Elba, Peterson, Havana 13 days, with sugar to J E Ward & Co.

Bark Factolus (of Windsor, NS), Dalrymple, Sydney, CB, 17 days, with coal to C B Swain & Son.

Bark Calusa (new), Howes, Bath, Me, 5 days, in ballast to master.

Bark Quickstep, Chase, Boston 3 days, in ballast to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Brig Dora (of Liverpool), Debrix, Pernambuco 30 days, with sugar to A H Solomon & Co; vessel to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Brig Pride of the Channel (of Fowey), Martyn, Pernambuco 30 days, with sugar to H H Swift & Co; vessel to W P Currie & Co. Crossed the Equator Sept 21, in lon 30 W.

Brig Santiago (Ital), Paganetto, Maracaibo 32 days, with coffee, &c, to DeCastro & Co.

Brig Nile (of Bermuda), McCready, Boca del Toro 18 days, with cedar, mahogany, &c, to J Eneas; vessel to B J Wenberg.

Brig Maud Potter (of Port Medway, NS), Wolf, Arroyo, PR, 24 days, with sugar, &c, to Galway & Casado; vessel to master.

Brig Atalaya, Allen, Cienfuegos 19 days, with sugar to Ponvert & Co.

Brig Essex (of Windsor, NS), Smith, Matanzas 10 days, with sugar, &c, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co; vessel to H J Le Woll & Co. Been 7 days north of Hatteras with strong NW gales; lost deck load of 200 hhds molasses.

Schr Jas M Riley (of Harrington), Boynton, Port Caledonia, CB, 15 days, with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job; vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr Scio, Smith, Jacksonville 10 days, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Clara G Loud, Welt, Port Royal, SC, 12 days, with lumber to the Brooklyn Sawmill Co; vessel to S C Loud & Co.

Schr S S Atkins, Bloxom, Virginia.

Schr Morning Star, Shelley, Virginia.

Schr Allan Osborne, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr Sally Ann, Willetts, Virginia.

Schr J J Merritt, Churchill, Virginia.

Schr John N Gamewell, Perry, Baltimore 3 days, with coal to the Brooklyn Gas Co.

The steamship City of Paris, which arrived 16th, reports—Nov 13, lat 42 20, lon 51 20, saw a schr rigged steamship, bound E; 14th, lat 41 54, lon 58 14, spoke yacht Enchantress, hence for Cowes, with loss of foretopmast; 16th, 36 miles E of Nantucket, saw steamship Adriatic, hence for Liverpool; same time, two other steamers, bound E, supposed the City of Brussels and California.

The steamship Wisconsin, which arrived 16th, reports:—Nov 10, lat 47 10, lon 43 35, signalized a Norwegian bark, timber laden, bound east, showing Commercial code signals 3 5 7 8; 11th, lat 42 30, lon 60 23, ship Arlington (Br), from Dordt for New York.

The bark Francesco R (Ital), which arrived 15th, is consigned to Slocovich & Co.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Bark Grecian (Br), Jarvis, Boston for New York, in ballast to master.

Brig Venture (Br), Folker, Pernambuco via New London for New York, 29 days, with sugar and molasses to J F Whitney & Co.

Brig Nancy (Br), McBride, St Marfins for New York, 17 days, with salt to C W Bertaux.

Schr Joseph Clark, Stahl, Brunswick, Ga, via Newport for New York, 16 days, with lumber to J W Russell & Co; vessel to S C Loud & Co.

Brig Spray Bloom (Br), Garrison, Providence for New York, in ballast to master.

Schr Souvenir (Br), Hatfield, Windsor, NS, for New York, 12 days, with plaster to C W Bertaux.

Schr Winner, Nash, Windsor, NS, for New York, with plaster to C W Bertaux.

Schr Mary F White, Jones, St John, NB, for New York, with stone to Sherwood & Co.

Schr Mary F Pike, Good, Dorchester, NB (via Edgartown), for New York, 20 days, with stone to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Nellie Clark, Clark, Rockland, NB, for New York, 7 days, with stone to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Olive Avery, Lord, Rockland for New York, 6 days, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr Hardscrabble, Fay, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown & Co.

Schr Silver Spray, Chadwick, Rockland for New York, 6 days, with lime to J R Brown & Co.

Schr Sea Lark, Miller, Rockland for New York, 7 days, with stone to G P Sherwood.

Schr Hattie Coombs, Jamison, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown & Co.

Schr Lake, Rogers, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown & Co.

Schr Carvo, Pickering, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown & Co.

Schr Mary Bremer, Saunders, Rockland for New York, with lime to order.

Schr Sea Dog, Allen, Calais for New York, 9 days, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr Percy, Coalwell, Eastport for New York, 12 days, with lime to John Boynton & Son & Co.

Schr Fanny A Edith, Bentley, Belfast for Rondout, 7 days, with lime and lath to master.

Schr J Burley, Saunders, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr Wanderer, Crowell, Fall River for New York.

Schr Hastings, Chase, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Brandywine, Adams, Sag Harbor for Philadelphia.

Schr Waterloo, Smith, New London for New York.

Schr Saarbruck, Trapp, New Haven for New York.

Schr Sarah, Wooster, Calais for New York, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr Charley Miller, Jones, New Haven for Virginia.

Schr Laconia, Cameron, Fox Isle for New York, with stone.

Schr James M Bayles, Arnold, Providence for New York.

Schr Mary Riley, Riley, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Tunis Depew, Baker, Salem for New York.

Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Deer Island for New York.

Schr W Doren, Doyle, Bangor for New York, with lumber to order.

Schr Owen P Hines, Clendenning, Calais for New York, with lath to master.

Schr E Arcularius, Gregory, Hurricane Island for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Kolon, Collins, Providence for New York.

Schr Saxon, Abbott, Newport for New York.

Schr Fannie G Warner, Dickerson, Portland for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Charlie Cobb, Ames, Rockport for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Horizon, Leet, Pawtucket for New York.

Schr Northern Light, Ireland, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr Elm City, Kelly, Providence for New York.

Schr Eveline, Bagley, Ellsworth for New York, with lath to order.

Schr Jennie M Murphy, Murphy, Portland for New York, with lumber to Moore & Co.

Schr Dr Franklin, Cathcart, New London for New York.

Schr Zulette Kenyon, Buckingham, Hartford for New York.

Schr Wm B Peck, Bunce, Hartford for New York.

Schr Electra, Bailey, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr Henry McCroskey, Potter, New Bedford for Philadelphia.

Schr Geo W Whistler, Shannon, Providence for New York.

Schr Fannie Hammer, Brooks, Nantucket for Philadelphia.

Schr W W Brainard, Fitch, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr John Lozier, Lincoln, Taunton for