CUBA.

Spanish Rule at Manzanillo and Its Local Representative, Juan Ampudia.

Gaming Tables, Gold Robberies, Farm Frauds and General Terror.

How the Populations of Towns and Villages Are Harrassed—Colonial Finance and the Condition of the Spanish Bank at Havana—The Question of Currency and the Pay of the Army—The Madrid Cabinet and Its Idea of Reform—The War.

MANZANILLO, July 18, 1873.

Crime can never be an acceptable agent to establish the dominion of justice. During those epochs in which peoples pass through the revolutionary crisis which overturn all elements of order and social morality, whirled away in a current in which audacity overcomes and overmasters indecision, there are men who rise in the regions of politics like birds of prey, who, mounting into high altitudes, soar in a different atmosphere, and, with minister and deliberate flight, search for their gain. Those reflections come natural to your correspondent when he considers that the elevation from nothing into becoming a power of a man like Colonel, now Brigadier, Ampudia and his doings in this city and district, are to be the principal subject of this letter.

COLONEL JUAN AMPUDIA,

of Dominquez, arrived at Manzanillo during critical times and at a period when the insurgents were absolute masters of the district and harrassed the Spanish inhabitants of the towns and villages. His first care and labors were directed to completing the intrenchments and fortifications of the city; and, well aware that the great mass of natives, countrymen and others in that district were, the greater part, without arms and training, and consequently could not be expected to perform any great feat of war, he allowed affairs in the country to look after themselves, while in the city he looked about for any means to put his speculative ideas to some advantage. Games of chance, or rather licenses to permit gambling, the inveterate and favorite vice of the Spaniard, occurred to him as a profitable source of income, and the citizens and soldiers, who were often called to the trenches and outworks repeatedly and daily by the frequent alarms caused by the insurgents, shouldered their arms to return only to run against a hundred or more tables where vice offered its seductive aspect to the soldier as well as the merchant, to the landowner as well as the mechanic, and all to the profit of Ampudia, who exacted heavy contributions from the gambling dens for the permits he issued to them to practise their nefarious craft. How often must the bright visions of the mountains of gold and the rivers of shining silver, about which dreamed the conquerors of the Empire of Montezuma, have floated through the mind and before the eyes of Ampudia when he saw and envied the shower of Spanish gold which unceasingly rolled and clinked on the green cloths of his tables. Had it not been for the silver and gold of Mexico, the diamonds of Brazil, the emeralds of Peru and the wealth and slavery of the Indies, Spain of to-day would perhaps still be and retain the glory of the Spain of Charles the Fifth.

VALMASEDA.

Ampudia had already obtained a considerable yield from this rich vein when General Valmaseda regained, after a forced march of more than sixty leagues from Puerto Principe, the still smoking ruins of the town of Bayamo, which was destroyed by the insurgents and its Spanish garrison driven forth. Immediately Valmaseda sent a column to Manzanillo to reopen the communication between the two places, which had been interrupted more than five months. General and Colonel having now come to an agreement and understanding, the troops and salaried volunteer commenced to take the offensive against the insurgents of those districts. The quick and active imagination of Ampudia did not remain idle nor lose sight of his money-making intentions during this new and difficult task. He commenced a very active campaign and declared and carried on a war without quarter to the cattle tribe, always giving the preference in his attacks to the horned enemy rather than to the insurgents, who at the period referred to, unharmed and without means to fight, sought out and sheltered themselves in the most rugged mountain crags, than caring to expose themselves in the plains below in battle.

THIS NEW "STRIKE"

of Ampudia's was much richer than that of the gaming houses, and he plunged into it and its profits with frenzied zeal. Large herds of cattle, in rapid and incessant succession, were shipped by the steamers Cienfuegos and Villa Clara along the south coast, to Santiago de Cuba; there he had chosen and stationed his trusty agents to personate him in the business and received from them immense sums for the property of others, which he disposed of at will. A number of officers were recommended for promotion by him on account of their well-fought battles with the—no, not insurgents, but the cattle belonging to peaceful graziers, who dared not make the slightest complaint. As an example, Lieutenant, now Major Vicente Rios, may be cited as owing his rapid advance in his military career to the famous herds of cattle which he brought into Manzanillo, and in consequence of whose acts a certain civil suit was instituted, in which his name does not appear to the best advantage, and which was consequently filed away indefinitely with a bundle of musty papers. But it was necessary at least to give an appearance of honesty to this unheard of theft, this brazen robbery, by the semblance of noisy deeds, which were to prove of fatal consequence to the future, but acted as pompous effects for the present and *apropos* to their wishes. By this acting the Colonel, on one hand, satisfied the rapacious instincts of the

"IRRECONCILABLES RING"

of Spaniards who surrounded him, and who hungered after victims to glut their revengeful passions, and who in reciprocity excused and saw with a certain degree of pleasure the ruin and abasement of a country which they began to see was forever lost to them. From this state of affairs sprung crimes of the most terrible nature. A slight dispute, an old grudge, the slightest instigation of party spirit, and the slightest hint to one of Ampudia's satellites, and woe to the unlucky being upon whom fell the displeasure of these modern Praetors, for he soon became food for the birds of prey in some wood, without any other trial than the simple order of Governor Ampudia.

FAT CATTLE WORSE THAN CRIME.

But the greatest of all crimes was to be the owner of fat cattle. Sarah's beauty caused no more alarm to Abraham than did the growing fat condition of cattle to their owners in Manzanillo before the Tantalus thirst for gold of Colonel-Governor Ampudia. Thus perished by the machete's sharp edge, ignorant of any cause therefor, the sexagenarians Manuel Codina, Jaime Santiesteban, Antonio Robleja and Pedro Cespedes Barrero, because they owned cattle, and it was necessary, after satisfying the dastardly exactions of party spirit, to provide against just and powerful claims in the future. To such an extreme did this new passion of the Governor to enrich himself arrive that, wherever there was a single ox, a guerilla company was sent to bring it in, and it often happened to be the property of some one of the persons who surrounded him. But it was a fat beeve; there was Ampudia, like the fabled dragon of the Hesperides, so no one should touch it. No tie of friendship, no reason or any inducement whatever would oblige him to loose his prey, which was intended to add another golden ounce to his already overflowing coffers, although on such occasions another victim had to be added to his holocaust. By following this path he lost all respect for property, and his officers of guerilla and mobilized volunteers—such as Vicente Rios, José M. Avila, Manuel Reyno, Angel Martin and others too numerous to mention—converted themselves into commanders of marauders, who have finished the work of devastation commenced by Ampudia.

FIRST CONSEQUENCES.

As a natural sequence of this way of carrying on affairs the Cuban ranks to-day number more than three or four thousand new combatants, which have been sent them by Ampudia and his disciples from the districts of Bayamo and Manzanillo—veteran soldiers, who can keep up the war indefinitely, if they do not indeed soon gain the triumph which is now discerned upon the political horizon of Cuba; soldiers who, as a complement to this idea, carry in their minds the injuries done them by the sacked properties and mutilated brethren.

RETROSPECT.

In opening this correspondence for the HERALD from this city, made famous through the arrest of O'Kelly and Miller, it was necessary to retrace some steps, so its readers might better understand the division existing between the patriot Cubans and the tyrants who have brought about a division which, with deeds like the foregoing, have grown into so fierce a hatred that nothing will reconcilate.

THE PRESENT.

There has been very little fighting in this district within the past few days. A very severe engagement has taken place at Barrancas, nine leagues from this city, near the road from Veguita to Bayamo. The Spanish loss must have been very severe, as thirty-seven wounded have been brought to this city, and twenty, more severely wounded, were left at Veguita.

The Spaniards, as usual in cases of defeat, are very reticent, and prudence counsels your correspondent not to make too many inquiries, but to let matters leak out, as they generally do in these small towns, through the gossiping Spaniards themselves.

The Financial and Military Situations.

HAVANA, July 24, 1873.

During the past week the monetary situation of affairs here and the state of the Spanish Bank has been the theme of the *Legatidad* (republican), and so much offended did the Bank become by several articles published in that journal upon the subject, that its President, Don Juan del Valle, formally announced to the *Legatidad* that it would commence a suit against it for libel. This letter the *Legatidad* publishes in large type. Since then the "washing of the dirty linen" of Bank affairs in public has been of some benefit to the people. Your correspondent sees all the facts stated in his letter of last week on the subject corroborated by the charges and confessions made in this dispute. The *Legatidad* has the sympathy of the public on its side and in the contest makes many a good hit against the Bank. The President is rebuked for overlooking the fact that he is but the director of the Bank, and for thrusting his own personality into the quarrel, when the *Legatidad's* remarks and criticisms were directed against the institution alone. It reminds him that a suit for libel comes with a bad grace from a professional lawyer, who, in order to assume the directorship of the Bank, was obliged to improvise a registration as a merchant, which nominal business he abandoned immediately upon his appointment. The *Legatidad* states that no merchant doubts but that

THE BANK IS MORALLY BANKRUPT,

and that it is requisite to reorganize it to save it as an institution of credit, and that every one is fully convinced that by continuing the road upon which it is proposed to carry on its operations the irremediable loss of an institution, so necessary because it is the only one of the kind, to the commercial life of the country, is certain. The *Legatidad* qualifies as an unheard of and most unjust proceeding the institution of a libel suit for calm and just criticisms upon a public institution, against parties who, well furnished with data and powerful reasons, endeavor to discuss this important subject, in order to fix upon the remedy which public necessity demands in such a critical situation. In speaking of patriotism the *Legatidad* says all know what to expect by this term, which has but a sentimental value and does not enter into or make any difference in the balance sheets of the Bank. But, according to the Bank's own statement, the extraordinary issues of notes would not have been made if the boundless patriotism of the planters and merchants of Havana had not guaranted them by agreeing to receive its notes without discount. Wherefore it is not the Bank but Havana which has done this service to the government. However, an organic reform of the Bank in order to save the interests of the shareholders and of the public is of absolute necessity, and not alone of reorganizing the Bank, but also necessary to definitely arrange the debt.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

The *Legalidad* says:—

Before mixing himself in this dispute with us in the manner which he has, the director might have been taken as a useful officer, obliged by circumstances to carry on the affairs of the Bank as he had found them; but now he has made known his opinions and revealed his pernicious influence in the institution, his attitude and what we have been told, has only testified to the want of formality and all guarantee of intervention in the operations, thus subject to the arbitrary caprice of individual judgment, and to the solemnities and requisites of guarantee and security which the nature of an institution of this kind and importance exacts. The director has put himself in a false position, and made himself incompatible with the necessities of the Bank, of the public, with the rights of its shareholders and the holders of its paper.

The *Legalidad*, in a leader this morning, ends by saying:—

Would to God that the people would have given more attention to the study of the economical question! Would to God it had the knowledge of its indubitable right to know what it pays, what it pays for and how the results of its sacrifices are invested! If the people had had this knowledge things would have passed in a different manner.

THE QUESTION OF CURRENCY.

Your correspondent has been reliably informed that yesterday signs of the trouble now brewing here were made evident by the refusal of the troops to accept pay in paper money and demanding gold. The Captain General, at his wits' end to meet this new and alarming manifestation, applied to that patriotic (?) standby, the Spanish Bank, for another million. The Bank refused it, and then the Captain General called a junta of landowners and planters, and, by appeals to their patriotism and who knows what else and after considerable discussion, obtained a concession of $200,000.

Umpire, Mr. Clinton. Time of game, two hours ten minutes.

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

The journals here publish the telegram to the NEW YORK HERALD from Spain of the decree concerning the return of embargoed property to the Cubans. In Spain they may issue any number of decrees with the assurance that in Cuba they will be considered dead letters. The recent opposition to the Constituent Cortes, begging that no reforms shall be decreed for this island so long as a single insurgent remains in arms, shows the spirit which means that no such reforms will be received, and covertly warns the Cortes against attempting such. The manifestation is signed by the majority of the volunteers.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

We hear very little reliable news from the rebel districts. The insurgent sympathizers claim that in the Central Department the campaign is very active and that the insurgents swarm over the entire district, entering the military zone of Puerto Principe at will, and that they are having matters their own way generally. It has been reported that a party of about fifty insurgents made a second raid into Nuevitas. This party is said to have entered as far as La Plaza de Vapor, a square surrounding the Governor's residence, situated on a hill, and that the authority presiding over the destinies of Nuevitas had a very narrow escape from being captured. The same report adds that this small band of insurgents were satisfied with plundering two stores and carrying off about $600 in gold belonging to the storekeepers of that square.

Recent advices from Moron state that the clew to an extensive conspiracy had been discovered, which was to deliver the city over to the insurgents. The authorities are investigating the affair, but so far nothing determinate has been discovered.

THE SIOUX OF DAKOTA.

A Surveying Party Repulsed on the James River without a Fight.

[From the Yankton Herald, July 26.]

Last evening Deputy United States Surveyor M. T. Woolley, with his party of assistants, returned to this city from the scene of his surveys on the James River, near the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, having been compelled to abandon their work on account of the interference of a portion of the Yanktonai band of Sioux Indians. Mr. Woolley was engaged in running standard lines, commencing with his work at a point near the Sisseton Reserve and about two hundred miles north of Yankton. He was proceeding westward, and had worked three days when he came upon these Indians, who were occupying what are known as the "dirt lodges." When within about half a mile of the camp the Indians caught sight of the surveyors and commenced congregating around the wagon in large numbers. They were bedecked with paint, and all seemed to have good arms and plenty of ammunition, and conspicuously showed their warlike demonstrations. "The Quited Fan," their chief, coming up demanded that the surveyors should not proceed farther, saying that all the country around them belonged to himself and his tribe and that he would not allow the white man to come among them and do anything to drive the game away. In the meanwhile some of the young bucks had gone back along the line and were kicking down the stakes and tossing the sod mounds in every direction, intending to obliterate all trace of the line then being surveyed. The Indians all wanted provisions, but these they were denied. After considerable parley with the chief and headmen, Mr. Woolley concluded that it would be best under the circumstances not to persist in running the line, and hence turned the team about and left. The Indians were all secreted around in the tall grass with their guns at full cock and prepared for fight, but with one exception there were no shots fired, a single Indian having fired at the wagon, more with a desire to frighten than to kill. The surveyors remained in the locality for a day or two, but being without arms, with the exception of a shot gun and rifle, they decided that it would be best to return to Yankton and organize anew.

SAD STORY OF DOMESTIC LIFE IN NEWARK.

On Sunday night, in West Kinney street, Newark, great excitement was occasioned in consequence of the death of Mrs. E. F. Trussier, and the prostration of her husband. The poor woman died quick with child, and the husband was so affected that he fell into delirious fits, and it was feared would die too. He recovered, however, though it is feared he will never fully get over the shock. Had there been present a physician, it is believed both the unborn child and the mother might have been saved, but it seems none could be found until too late to be of service. The child literally died before its birth—died with the mother.

PHILADELPHIA PISTOL AND BOWIE PRACTICE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4, 1873.

This city, like New York two years ago, is infested with gangs of marauders who keep quiet during the day and ply their trade by night. Early this morning a shooting affair occurred at the corner of Eighth and Catharine streets, that may result fatally to one of the parties, who is well known to the police. John McLaughlin,—for such proves to be his name,—accidentally met a man named Keenan, at a quarter past one, at the locality named, and began a quarrel with him. The latter was only too willing to engage in a *melée*, and before they separated drew a revolver, and taking deliberate aim at McLaughlin, fired at his head, and as usual in such cases turned on his heel and fled. The shot took effect in McLaughlin's mouth and he fell to the sidewalk. His cries brought an officer to his assistance, and the flow of blood was partially checked and the wounded man was taken to Pennsylvania Hospital. Keenan was arrested shortly afterwards and is now locked up, awaiting the result of his pistol practice on his friend.

The Dorris brothers, who were stabbed during a street fight two weeks ago by a member of the "Gut Gang," are doing well under the circumstances, and as soon as they have fully recovered will be held for trial, charged with maintaining a riot. Their assailant has not been captured as yet.

At half-past seven o'clock this evening Samuel Williamson, of Wilmington, Del., was shot and mortally wounded by a negro named Dempsey Butler, in a pawnbroker's office, corner of Third and South streets. The negro claims that the shooting was purely accidental. He is now under arrest, and will be examined to-morrow.

FUNERAL OF A SUICIDE AND HIS VICTIM.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4, 1873.

The remains of the suicide and murderer, Edward Schurretter, were buried in an out of the way cemetery on Saturday afternoon. His body was placed in a rude pine coffin, and was accompanied to the grave only by the undertaker and an assistant. The funeral of his wife took place from her late residence this morning. The body was placed in a neat coffin, which was covered with the floral contributions of her friends. Previously to being taken to the church it was opened and the features of the once beautiful woman were exposed to view for the last time. This was taken advantage of by a large number of people, mostly females, who stood over the coffin and gazed at the pallid features of the murdered wife with unfeigned awe. Such was the throng that the police encountered considerable difficulty in keeping the passages clear. The coffin was richly mountsed in silver, and a large and beautifully designed plate gave the maiden name of the deceased, together with her age and date of death. The funeral cortege departed from the house 606 Second street, the scene of the tragedy, at nine o'clock, and reached the Church of the Holy Trinity, Sixth and Spruce streets, half an hour later. High mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Baumeiser, and at eleven o'clock the remains were again placed in the hearse and were taken to the old Cathedral Cemetery, followed by about forty carriages, filled with mourners.

A CREAM-LIKE CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4, 1873.

A hundred or so dairymen, representing the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, met in convention at the rooms of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society on Saturday afternoon. The object of the Convention was to take into consideration the milk question, and by advice and work to further the interests of the dairymen of the sections of country represented. Their chairman, during his address, stated that the present state of the business was detrimental to the fraternity. This led to a discussion in relation to the proposed increase in the price of milk, and a resolution fixing the price for the lacteal fluid for six months, beginning from the 31st inst., was adopted. Other matters were brought up and, after the appointment of a committee of ten to report a plan of future action, the meeting adjourned.

A QUAKER CITY CHAMPION THIEF.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4, 1873.

Bill Goodwin, Philadelphia's champion boarding house thief, was arrested by Detective McKibben this morning, charged with entering several houses and carrying away property to the amount of $1,000. He was taken to headquarters and photographed and was sent below for trial. Goodwin is in league with several of the most notorious thieves of the country, and has for years been a terror to the boarding mistresses of this city and Baltimore. There are several indictments pending against him, and the probabilities of his plying his trade in this vicinity soon is not very flattering.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Resolutes Resuscitated.

The Resolute Club, whom most every one hoped had disbanded, as was reported, put in an appearance on the Union grounds yesterday afternoon and played the Atlantics, committing, as usual, about five hundred errors.

Lovett, of the Olympics, of Philadelphia, pitched for them. Swondell played first base. The game was a most wretched affair. The following is the score by innings:—

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
Atlantics	4	4	0	3	0	1	0	4	—16
Resolutes	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	—8

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.			HIGH WATER.		
Sun rises	5 07		Gov. Island	morn	5 12
Sun sets	7 11		Sandy Hook	morn	4 27
Moon sets	morn	1 11	Hell Gate	morn	6 57

OCEAN STEAMERS.

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

Steamers.	*Sails.*	*Destination.*	*Office.*
Java	Aug. 6	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Virginia	Aug. 6	Glasgow	72 Broadway.
Manhattan	Aug. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Columbia	Aug. 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
New York	Aug. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
City of Limerick	Aug. 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Thuringia	Aug. 7	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Ville du Havre	Aug. 9	Havre	58 Broadway.
Baltic	Aug. 9	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Italy	Aug. 9	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Paris	Aug. 9	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Castalia	Aug. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Rhein	Aug. 9	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Wyoming	Aug. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Cuba	Aug. 13	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Europa	Aug. 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Hansa	Aug. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Cimbria	Aug. 14	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
Denmark	Aug. 14	London	69 Broadway.
Celtic	Aug. 16	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Samaria	Aug. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Greece	Aug. 16	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of New York	Aug. 16	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Anglia	Aug. 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Weser	Aug. 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Georgia	Aug. 20	Glasgow	72 Broadway.
Scotia	Aug. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Tritnacria	Aug. 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Bremen	Aug. 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
City of London	Aug. 21	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Hammonia	Aug. 21	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
City of Montreal	Aug. 23	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Oceanic	Aug. 23	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Egypt	Aug. 23	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Abyssinia	Aug. 23	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Perreire	Aug. 23	Havre	58 Broadway
Main	Aug. 23	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Alabama	—	Glasgow	72 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, AUG. 4, 1873.

CLEARED.

Steamship Ellen S Terry, Salyear, Newbern—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Brage, Portland—J F Ames.

Ship Superior (Swed), Chase, Stettin—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Nueva Barrera (Sp), Romero, Vigo for orders—C Marti & Co.

Brig New Era (Br), Gordon, Bristol—Bird, Perkins & Job.

Brig Luin (Br), Given, Whitehaven—Eagle, Blakslee & Smyth.

Brig Raven, Boulton, Cardenas—Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Florence May (Br), Cochran, St Johns, NF—C W Berteaux.

Brig Lophema (Br), Fraser, Picton, NS—J F Whitney & Co.

Schr Annie Rivers, Sparks, Port au Platte—A Wines.

Schr Mercy S Trundy, Young, Fernandina—J Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr Jennie Stout, Stout, Savannah—Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr J P Robinson, Ellis, Philadelphia—Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr Edwin F Treat, Hodgdon, Wellfleet—Charles H Low.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Steamer Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

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

Steamship Italy (Br), Thomson, Liverpool July 23 and Queenstown 24th, with mdse and 442 passengers, to F W J Hurst. July 26, lat 49 54, lon 18 45, passed bark Demetra (Ger), bound west; 27th, lat 48 28, lon 25 03, steamship Holland, bound east; 29th, lat 45 39, lon 37 11, a schooner-rigged steamship and ship Astronomer, both bound east; signalled ship Richard III, from Liverpool for Philadelphia; 30th, lat 44 04, lon 43 22, passed steamship Rydal Hall, bound east.

Steamship Iona (Br), Lowsett, Liverpool 20 days, in ballast, to E E Morgans Sons. July 29, lat 43 13, lon 52 31, spoke bark Salacia (Br), from Carthagena for Quebec, 26 days out.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Aug 2, with mdse and passengers to Jas W Quintard & Co.

Ship Achilles (of Liverpool), Turpin, Calcutta and Sand Heads April 3, via St Helena June 25, with mdse to Brown Bros & Co; vessel to C L Wright & Co. April 30, lat 17 46 S, lon 77 15 E, spoke ship Manila from Akyab for London, 15 days out; May 27, lat 32 8, lon 32 30 E, signalized with bark Carn Tual (Br), steering NNW; June 14, lat 32 58 S, lon 16 14 E, spoke ship Noach No 1 (Br), from Batavia for Rotterdam, with foretopmast carried away, saw her again anchored at St Helena; 18th, lat 27 08 S, lon 7 26 E, brig Brami, from Cochin for Bell Isle, 68 days out.

Bark Medora (Russ), Heinberg, Tarragona 63 days, with mdse to J W McAndrew; vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Passed Gibraltar June 28.

Bark Uller (Nor), Nielsen, Tunis, 52 days, in ballast to Tetens & Bockman; passed Gibraltar June 26.

Bark Jennie Armstrong (of St John, NB) Falvey, Trinidad, Cuba, 18 days, with sugar to Oelrichs & Co; vessel to master.

Brig La Cazenne (of Halifax), Dougherty, Rio Janeiro June 19, with rosewood, to Phipps & Co; vessel to Morrison & Bartow.

Brig M B Russell (of Portland), York, Guantanamo 14 days, with sugar to J M Ceballos; vessel to Marcus Hunter.

Brig Aura (of Windsor, NS), Card, Cienfuegos 15 days, with sugar, to Bruguera & Aviles; vessel to H J De Wolf & Co.

Schr H Curtis (of Deer Island), Haskill, Port Caledonia, C B, 16 days, with coal, to Bird, Perkins & Job; vessel to H W Laud & Co.

Schr Forest Home, Kemp, Corpus Christi 20 days, with wool to master.

Schr L J Edwards, Miller, Charleston, 7 days, with naval stores to order; vessel to A Abbott.

Schr M L Wedmore, Terry, Washington, NC, 4 days, with naval stores and cotton to J Mills.

Schr Eagle, Brown, Richmond.

Schr L C Somers, Lake, Virginia.

Schr W H Rutan, Wooley, Virginia.

Schr Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, DC.

Schr Lizzie Florence, Jones, Georgetown, DC, for Hudson.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig Republic (Br), Lockhart, Cow Bay, CB, for New York, 14 days, with coal to C B Swain.

Brig Wm H Bickmore, Bickmore, Cow Bay, CB, for New York, 13 days, with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Brig Sir Robert Peel (Br), Holloway, Boston for New York, in ballast, to order.

Schr The Star (Br), Stark, Rockland for New York, 15 days, with stone to Barton Bros.

Schr Jennie Rosaline, Tooker, New Haven for Georgetown.

Schr Bedabedec, Baldwin, Rockland for New York, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr Pearl, Yookin, Saco, Me, for New York, with headings to Waydell & Co.

Schr N Shaler, Robbins, Connecticut River for New York, with lumber to G Ferris & Co.

Schr Tahmiroo, Clay, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr Jesse Williamson, Hoyt, Portsmouth for Port Johnson.

Schr Seaport, Bulger, Newport for New York.

Schr Franklin B Randolph, Steelman, Fall River for New York.

Schr Wm McLoon, Duncan, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr Delamar, Snow, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr R L Tay, Smith, Boston for New York.

Schr Abbie P Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston for New York.

Schr Sarah E Jones, Handy, Somerset for New York.

Schr Telegraph, Priest, Warren for New York.

Schr Empire, Jones, Providence for New York.

Schr J M Kennedy, Pomeroy, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Harriet Newell, Poole, Macnias for New York, with laths to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr J S Weaver, Gadding, New Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr E Flower, Nickerson, Providence for New York.

Schr Geo Temple, Beckwith, Georges Banks for New York, with fish to Moon & Lampheer.

Schr Lady Franklin Olsen, Lane's Cove for New York, with stone to Friel & McNamee.

Schr Clara, Clark, New Haven for New York.

Schr Storm, Staab, Somerset for Trenton.

Schr A G Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Providence for New York.

Schr Martha Maria, Vasser, Calais for New York, with lath and shingles to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr William Donnelly, Lynch, Providence for New York.

Schr Mary Ann, Allen, Jonesport for New York, with pilings to Snow & Richardson.

Schr E A Chesebro, Robinson, Westerly for New York.

Schr Phenix, Thompson, Portland for New York, with lumber to Moe, Cole & Benson.

Schr Sarah Maria, Atkins, New Haven for New York.

Schr White Rock, Lafferty, Southport for New York.

Schr H B Warford, Sprague, Southport for New York.

Schr Lucy Church, Ryder, Pawtucket for New York.

Schr Buckeye, Lake, Norwich for New York.

Schr R P King, Bliven, Providence for New York.

Schr Alkromoork, Brown, Vineyard Haven for New York, with fish to order.

Schr Annie J Russell, Buell, Portland, Ct, for New York, with stone to Dean & Co.

Schr Chas Hawley, Russell, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr C W Locke, Bunce, Providence for New York.

Schr Harriet Gardner, Miller, Taunton for Perth Amboy.

Schr Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Newport for Haverstraw.

Schr Sarah Jane, Lord, Newport for New York.

Schr Carona, Bates, Ellsworth for New York, with timber to order.

Schr Z A Paine, Jones, Windsor, NS, for New York, 15 days, with plaster to C V King.

Schr Charles F Hawley, Brackett, Providence for New York.

Schr Panthea, Johnson, Providence for New York.

Schr Abby Morton, Peet, Plymouth for New York.

Schr A C Chapman, Eaton, Fire Island for New York, with fish to S Miller.

Schr Torpedo, Hutchings, Lubre for New York, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr F Fish, Walter, Pawtucket for New York.

Schr Staten Islander, Mills, Newport for New York.

Schr Fannie Hazard, Mack, Portland for New York, with stone to order.

Schr J J Harris, East Greenwich for New York.

Schr Pacific, Perry, Shulee for New York, with spiles to Stowe & Richardson.

Schr Henry B Gibson, Hurst, Portsmouth for New York.

Schr Alevarado, Torry, Portland for New York, with lumber to Moe, Cole & Benson.

Schr Anna E Safford, Powell, Pawtucket for Philadelphia.

Schr Mary Richardson, Few York for Boston.

Schr Freedom (Br), Pettis, Windsor, NS, for New York, 13 days, with plaster to H P Brown.

Schr J Barrett, Nickerson, Boston for New York.

Schr Saarbuck, Clark, Port Caledonia, CB, for New York, 15 days, with coal to Bird, Perkins, & Joy.

Schr Adelaide, Smith, S S Harbor for New York.

Schr Merrill C Hart, Hawley, Salem for New York.

Schr Clarissa Allen, Hodgedon, Averill for New York.

Schr Ann, Mitchell, Newport for New York.

Schr Prudence, Halsey, Somerset for New York.

Schr Ellen, Whitemore, Lanesville for New Brunswick, with stone to order.

Schr Martha May, Reed, River Head for New York.

Schr Elias Ross, Robinson, Somerset for New York.

Schr Osprey, Miner, Nantucket for New York, with fish to D Haley & Co.

Schr Mary Howe, Baker, Providence for New York.

Schr Sarah, Jones, Providence for New York.

Schr Belle, Jones, Lanesville for New Brunswick, with stone.

Schr Fly, Carter, Boston for New York.

Schr Mary Means, Horcourt, New Haven for New York.

Schr Salmon, Washburn, Providence for New York.

Schr Jennie, Davis, Nantucket for New York, with fish to D Haley & Co.

Schr Harp, Lyman, Somerset for New York.

Schr Franklin, Brown, Bangor for New York, with lumber to C E J Peters.

Schr Dresden, Gould, Providence for New York.

Schr Ceres, Dover for New York.

Schr Mary E Gage, Girck, Calais for New York, with pickets to Evans & Church.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Aurora (Br), Dodd, New York for Cow Bay, CB.

Schr Vapor, Applegate, Georgetown for Allyn's Point.

Schr Mary Richardson, New York for Boston.

Schr Edward Woolen, Young, New York for Providence.

Schr Dr Wm Powers, Saunders, Amboy for Norwalk.

Schr Capitol, Rondout for Providence.

Schr A J Bentley, Robinson, New York for Providence.

Schr S A Falkner, Wilson, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr S M Tyler, Borden, Hoboken for Fall River.

Schr Thomas Jefferson, Mott, Rondout for Stamford.

Schr Revenue, Phinney, New York for Boston.

Schr Wake, Gandy, Georgetown for Norwalk.

Steamer Franconia, Brage, New York for Portland.

BELOW.

Ship Strathearn (of Glasgow), Jarman, from Liverpool June 27, with mdse to Henderson Bros (by pilot boat Isaac Webb, No 8).

SAILED.

Steamship Ellen S Terry, for Newbern; barks Kings County, Rotterdam; Dover, Bordeaux; Charles Gumm (Br), Stettin; Giacomio (Ital), Lezhorn; Pacific (Nor), Amsterdam; Ocean (Ger), Bordeaux; Isabel (Sp), Barcelona; Francesco Savanello (Ital), Odessa; brigs Torrid Zone (Br), Point-a-Pitre; Veteran (Br), Demerara; Angela, Santa Martha and Savanilla; Drago G (Aus), Cork; Emma Heather, Sancta Cruz; schrs Elva (Br), Eleuthera; Eveline, St Pierre; Jose Barreras (sp), Tarragona; Robert Wing, Ponce and St John; E J Palmer, Campeachy, Laguayra and Frontera.

Wind at sunset S, light.

Marine Disasters.

BARK GIRONDE (Fr), Ducan, which sailed from Iquique for Europe with a cargo of nitrate, put back to Callao on the 8th ult in a leaky condition. She will discharge for examination.

BRIG MARY C ROSEVELT, from Bath for Philadelphia, was reported below at Boston yesterday (4th), supposed to be in distress.

BARCELONA, July 19—The Fred Thompson, Menzies, from New York for Genoa (petroleum), has been towed in here by the French man-of-war Hermite, cut oven about amidships and full of water, having been in collision with the latter vessel in the Gulf of Lyons last night. The Hermite sustained slight damage.

CRONSTADT, July 29—The whole of the petroleum ex Franke, Nielsen, on board the lighter No 535, reported July 19 as having been beached in these roads full of water, has been saved and sent on to St Petersburg.

DEAL, July 24—The master of the Julia, which arrived in the Downs yesterday from Philadelphia, reports having picked up three of the crew of the Gilman D Laing, schooner, of New Bedford, which vessel foundered off Cape Cod June 25, and of his rescuing three of the crew floating on the afterhouse of the vessel. The master (named Eldridge) died the night previous to their being picked up. The names of the rescued are John H Davie, Antonio Gray and George Dewart, natives of Cape Verds. They will be landed on vessel arriving at Hamburg, for which port the vessel sailed this morning.

DUNKIRK, July 25—A steam pump is expected from Liverpool to-morrow, in order that another attempt may be made to save the bark Princess of Wales, on shore in our bay, as well as the cargo remaining in her. The Norwegian bark Jernaes, Neilson, from New York, and the American bark D H Bills, both previously reported, have been towed to Soldier's Point in perfect safety, and expect to get to the quay next or following tide.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to Purser T C Owen, of the steamship Italy, from Liverpool, for courtesies.

BRIG ESTELLE, 334 tons, built at Granville, NS, in 1865, now at this port, has been sold for $8000 gold.

BRIG IDA M COMERY, 378 tons, built at Waldoboro, Me, in 1862, now at Portland, has been sold for $14,000.

MISSING VESSEL—Bark Guiseppe (Ital), Repetto, sailed from Philadelphia Feb 8 for Sligo, with a cargo of 28,837 bushels of corn, valued at $18,978, and has not since been heard of.

SHIPBUILDING—At Duxbury a bark of about 700 tons is in course of construction, and at Fall River a 500-ton bark is well advanced.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK—FOG BELL AT FORT LAFAYETTE, EAST SIDE OF THE NARROWS, NEW YORK BAY.

Notice is hereby given that a fog bell, located near the SW corner of the sea wall of Fort Lafayette, east side of the Narrows, New York Bay, will be operated during thick and foggy weather on and after the 1st day of August, 1873. The bell will be struck one blow, and, after an interval of twenty seconds, two blows; then, after an interval of twenty seconds, one blow; thus alternating, one and two blows at intervals of twenty seconds.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

Treasury Department, office Lighthouse Board, Washington, DC, April 17, 1873.

Spoken.

Ship Scioto, Mitchell, from New Orleans for Liverpool, July 14, lat 45, lon