OBITUARY.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, THE HISTORIAN.

A cable despatch from London announces the death of John Lothrop Motley, one of the most remarkable of American historical writers. The cause of his demise was paralysis. He expired at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Algernon Sheridan, Russell House, Kingston, Dorsetshire (England). He was born at Dorchester, Mass., April 15, 1814. After having graduated at Harvard College, in 1831, he undertook to complete his education in the great universities of Europe, whence he derived that breadth of view, brilliancy and pictorial power for which his works are justly famed. He went first to Goettingen, thence to Berlin, afterward visiting Italy and Southern France. Returning to the United States in 1837 he studied law and was admitted to the Bar of Massachusetts. He soon abandoned the practice of law, however, and then began that literary career which has placed his name foremost among the writers of history. His name will be remembered and his fame will be as enduring as those of Prescott, whom he succeeded as a member of the French Institute; Guizot, Macaulay and Bancroft. He began issuing a novel, entitled "Morton's Hope; or, The Memoirs of a Young Provincial." In 1840 Mr. Webster appointed him secretary to the Russian legation, but he did not long hold the position. "Merry Mount, a Romance of the Massachusetts Colony," published in 1849, was his next work. Meanwhile, the best American reviews were enriched with articles from his pen. Holland attracted his attention and he began to write a history of that country. When he had written two volumes of the projected work he went to Europe to explore sources not accessible in America. A brief examination led him to reject utterly all that he had written, with a stern justice that self-love will not always permit an author to carry out. Five years' labor then enabled him to give to the world his "Rise of the Dutch Republic," which appeared in London and New York in 1856, and at once placed him in the highest rank of historical writers, both for research, philosophical judgment and a picturesque style. An edition was soon issued at Amsterdam, in English, followed by others in Dutch, under the supervision of the historian Bakhuyzen van den Brink, who prefixed an introductory chapter. A German translation was printed at Leipsic and Dresden, a French translation, with an introduction by Guizot, was published in 1859 in Paris, another in Brussels, in 1859-60. It was also translated into Russian. In 1860 Mr. Motley published the first two volumes of the second portion of his work, entitled "The History of the United Netherlands, from the Death of William the Silent to the Twelve Years' Truce, 1609," and in 1867 was completed in two additional volumes. This was followed in 1874 by "The Life and Death of John of Barneveld, Advocate of Holland; with a view of the Primary Causes of the Thirty Years' War." In 1860 he received from the University of Oxford the degree of D. Cl., and an LL. D. from Harvard. He also received an LL. D. from Cambridge University, England. In 1861 he published a paper in the London *Times* on "The Causes of the American Civil War," and in 1868 delivered before the New York Historical Society an address on "Historic Progress and American Democracy."

The greatest work of his life, the "Thirty Years' War," on which he has been closely engaged since 1870, has not yet been published, and it is to be feared that it is far from being completed. It was in this that we expected to see the maturity of his judgment, a more consistent style and the development of that faculty for vast research foreshadowed in his "Rise of the Dutch Republic." Motley was not always logical, frequently exaggerated the results without tracing causes, but he was always brilliant, always portrayed with the facility of a master artist in whatever colors be considered most likely to interpret his meaning. Madame de Stael says that a great historian is almost a statesman, for it is scarcely possible to judge justly of political events without a capacity to conduct them. Motley possessed extraordinary advantages. Long years of travel had familiarized his mind with the customs and manners of the various nations of Europe. He had an *entrée* into society where culture was pre-eminent, where the love of art and literature, the beautiful and practical were all delicately interwoven. He knew Macauley and Thackeray, Prescott and Guizot, Thiers and Bancroft, Dickens, all the noted literary characters of Europe and America. Their methods, their tastes, their peculiar studies, their habits were to Motley an open book, and with the aid of some of them he succeeded in unearthing many historical gems which adorn the volumes bearing his name. His introduction to diplomacy gave him a ready idea of the very frail structures upon which governments are built, and the delicacy of the reins by which human societies are held in check. He loved word painting, and there are few men who know better how to infuse into dry historical subjects an animation and interest which secure perusal and attention. Like Prescott he dies at sixty-three, leaving a name that will shine forever among the instructors of our race.

But we turn to his other career, that of the statesman. His diplomatic correspondence was clear and unambiguous, full of strong points, of common sense, always bearing the imprint of his polished intellect and careful study. During the trying times in 1866, when Napoleon III. had set at defiance every institution which Americans revered, by forcibly seizing the territory of Mexico and placing an Emperor there in the person of Maximilian, Mr. Motley performed the difficult task of maintaining relations with Austria with considerable skill and firmness. Napoleon had discovered his mistake in attempting to maintain a foreign prince upon a foreign throne by the aid of his legions, and had promised to withdraw them. The Austrian government saw in this a menace to the life of a Hohenzollern, and orders were given to despatch 1,000 veterans from Trieste to act in place of part of the force withdrawn by France. Acting under orders from the State Department, Motley wrote to Count Mensdorff, then chief of the Cabinet at Vienna, what might be termed the ultimatum of the United States. It was a vigorous defence of the Monroe doctrine. It condemned the false pride of a court which could permit one of its members to be placed at the mercy of two foes, that professing most friendliness being really the most dangerous. "Public sentiment in the United States," said the Minister, "as to intervention on the part of European governments and soldiers for the purpose of revolutionizing the polity, subverting the existing institutions and controlling the destiny of American republics, has been manifested in every way in which it is possible to make it known—by solemn resolutions in Congress, by the utterances of great public meetings and by the general voice of the American press. Such interference was long ago proclaimed on the highest official authority, as of necessity to be considered a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. The United States maintain that the domestic republican government is the only legitimate one existing in Mexico, and they are opposed to any further intervention." Count Mensdorff's naughty reply has become a matter of history, but his government came to the conclusion that our government meant just what they said, and were willing to maintain the cause represented at the point of the bayonet, if necessary.

In dealing with Mr. Seward Mr. Motley evidently felt ill at ease toward the end of his mission in Austria. Mr. Seward wrote him that it had been represented to the State Department Mr. Motley had said he despised American democracy, and loudly proclaimed that an English gentleman was the model of human perfection. Some busybody had so written from Paris. Motley's reply was truly characteristic. Said he, "This is so pitiful a fabrication that I blush while I denounce it. Any one personally acquainted with me or who has taken the trouble to read my writings, whether official or historical, knows that a more fervent believer in American democracy than I am does not exist in the world. My expressions of reverence for the American people during the few heroic years have erred, if at all, on the side of enthusiasm, and have often seemed to the sceptical somewhat extravagant. I scorn to dwell longer on this contemptible charge. That I have called Mr. Seward 'hopelessly degraded' is a vile calumny, and it wounds me deeply that you could listen for a moment to such a falsehood. In conclusion, I have only to add that I beg herewith respectfully to resign my post as United States Minister at Vienna." The manliness and courage displayed in this remarkable correspondence was freely commented on after it was officially communicated to Congress, and certainly raised Mr. Motley high in the estimation of Americans abroad. The complaint had been addressed to Mr. Seward by one George W. Cracken, who had been travelling in Europe, reciting that Motley was simply a Sumner man; that he applauded Sumner and his revolutionary doctrine, and that there was not in all Europe "a more thorough flunkey or a more un-American functionary." Mr. Seward had been irritated by tale bearers on a previous occasion, and evidently allowed his passion to conquer his judgment when he condescended from his high position to discipline an ambassador on mere gossip or petty malice. He did not break silence after the receipt of Mr. Motley's letter of resignation until the adjournment of the Senate in April, 1867, when, without any allusion to the indignant denial of the charges, he informed the Minister that his resignation was accepted, peremptorily ordered him to close his mission and present a letter of recall to the Emperor of Austria. This was a strange departure from all the rules of diplomacy, and at the Austrian Court it was considered without precedent to order a Minister to "pack up and clear out" before the nomination of a successor, and was put down as a piece of ill-advised bad temper on the part of the Secretary of State. On parting with Mr. Motley the Emperor thanked him most warmly for his efforts to secure the safety of Maximilian, and regretted that it had not been deemed advisable to retain him. Before leaving Vienna Mr. Motley left this impassioned note to be forwarded to Mr. Seward:—

As you chose to arraign me in November last, officially and peremptorily, upon charges supplied to you by an unknown informer, I have naturally expected some notice from you of the reply in which I denounced these charges, as false, calumnious and contemptible. This not having been the case I think proper to place upon the records of the Legation and of the State Department the fact that the author of the infamous libel upon my character, when you derived your charges, is absolutely unknown to me; that to the best of my knowledge, memory and belief he never saw me nor heard the sound of my voice, and that until the publication of his letter I never heard his name; that the charges, by whomsoever invented or uttered, are false and vile.

We have noticed this unpleasant episode because, both the principals having now passed away, it seems appropriate to settle the question, showing conclusively that Mr. Motley's attitude was justified, while the action of Mr. Seward was clearly unnecessary.

During the political campaign of 1868 Mr. Motley came out unequivocally in favor of General Grant. On April 12, 1869, as if to compensate for the excellent services rendered during the campaign, General Grant nominated Mr. Motley to be Minister to England. This mission at the time was beset by difficulties. It seemed to be Mr. Motley's lot to be thrust into positions of great responsibility at particularly undesirable times. It might be said in this case the selection was at least very injudicious. He had escaped from the threatened rupture with Austria and the odor of a most disagreeable personal slander, only to step between the two great English speaking nations when their diplomatic relations were suspended on a slender thread. The Alabama claims which Senator Sumner had brought so prominently before the public, and which Mr. Motley believed should be paid, had to be settled, and official communications on the subject were rendered extremely unpleasant, owing to the sensitiveness of both the English and our own citizens. He landed in Liverpool on May 31, 1869. He was met by a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce of that city who greeted him as a messenger bringing at least a hope of peace, and as a gentleman whose literary works were held in esteem. There was an expressed doubt in the tenor of the address of welcome, however, which Mr. Motley observed at once, and his reply was made the text for long dissertations in the press of Great Britain, which seemed to give deep offence to many Americans then in England. He declared that "the happiness of the world, the advancement of civilization and the best hopes of humanity are dependent upon concord among all the branches of the human family, but more especially between two such leading nations of the earth as the British Empire and the American Republic, so nearly allied by blood, closely connected by so many public and personal interests, so addicted to commerce and to cultivation of the arts of peace. The only basis of an enduring friendship are in accordance with the great principles of reason, honor and justice which are immutable." In a subsequent address the same day he said, "The American people and the eminent Chief Magistrate whom they have so lately chosen to be the depository of their confidence and their power are animated now, as always, by the hope and the desire of maintaining sincere and amicable relations with Her Majesty's government and with the people of this empire upon the basis of entire justice and dispassionate regard for the rights and duties of both countries." These utterances were considered by fiery partisans as extremely ill-timed. Because of diplomatic differences with the United States it was thought necessary that Motley should refuse all the smaller courtesies of ambassadorial life, be curt, blunt and sour until the last cent of the Alabama claims were paid, acting altogether like the drummer for a tailoring establishment, who had called for the amount of his bill and insisted on having it paid without parley or question. There was a general misunderstanding with reference to Mr. Motley's instructions before he left for the Court of James. He was not instructed after the tone of Sumner's war speech. He was commissioned even to reopen the delicate question of the Alabama claims, but if the British Cabinet made any proposals he was to maintain always that strong American view, and justly, that England committed a wrongful act in the neutrality proclamation. Hence almost every official act of Mr. Motley, judged by a public kept ignorant of the real secrets of his mission, created distrust and dissatisfaction. He certainly exceeded his duty when he undertook to reveal the secrets of the foreign policy of the United States to Lord Clarendon, then at the head of the English Foreign Office, and submitted important despatches intended for his government to the same Minister, because they tended to enforce a view of the negotiations then pending, which was peculiarly his own, and in opposition to his instructions. Whatever his intentions were, the end was to defeat certain plans which the Cabinet at Washington had matured, and justified his recall. He had been led into a worship of art and literature; diplomacy was but a secondary consideration. He was too easily flattered by the English, for at the time he was receiving the plaudits of the London press and accepting the hospitality of civic bodies, chambers of commerce and literary societies, there was imminent danger of a rupture with the United States, the end of which it would have been impossible to foresee. At a banquet given by the Royal Academy of London, on April 30, 1870, he exhibited just the tastes and weaknesses we have alluded to. He was in royal and aristocratic company. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge had made speeches. Mr. Gladstone and Charles Dickens were present. In replying to a toast he said:—"I beg to thank you for this friendly, this too friendly, manner in which you have been pleased to refer to myself, and for the privilege you have accorded me of feasting my eyes on the triumphs of British genius which adorn these walls, and of listening to the lips of those whose eloquence delights us to-night, as it has so often commanded the applause of listening Senates—the admiration of the world. The treasures of art accumulated in this country, through the taste and the generous expenditures of many generations, are, as all men know, something truly marvellous, and Britain may well be proud that the seed thus strewn through long years has fallen on such fruitful soil, and that the productions of her native art are so closely rivaling the acknowledged masterpieces of old. I may be permitted to rejoice, too, that some of my countrymen have been thought worthy compeers and comrades of the great masters born on British soil. The names of the chief works of your great artists, from the times of Henry VIII. down to our day, which is so rich in artistic genius that I do not dare to name any bright particular stars among the splendid and numerous galaxy, are as familiar as household words in my own country, and I am sure that Americans like West and Copley, Gilbert Stuart, Stuart Newton, Washington Allston and Leslie, as well as those great sculptors and painters of our own day, whose names for the same reason I do not enumerate, have found generous recognition here. The commonwealth of art is a true republic, where men of genius of all classes are fellow citizens." All through this discourse there was a strong vein of adhesion to English ideas which, with the abrupt and sudden opposition of Sumner to President Grant's St. Domingo scheme and other matters, hastened the termination of Mr. Motley's mission at the British Court.

Since his recall he has resided abroad—mostly in Holland. In 1873 he was stricken with paralysis. His last appearance was at the marriage of his daughter, Mrs. Ives, to Sir William Harcourt, at Westminster Abbey, in December last.

MAJOR CHARLES F. POWELL.

On the 6th of May last Major Charles F. Powell, the United States Consular Agent at Iquique, died in that port after a brief illness. Major Powell had only been two days in Iquique when the sad event occurred. Mr. Powell was for a number of years employed in the San Francisco Custom House and lately has occupied the post of Consular Agent at Mollendo, Peru, and Vice Consul at Callao.

He was universally esteemed.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROBERT HEGGART.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Heggart, of the Sixty-ninth regiment, Corcoran Legion, died at his residence, Forty-third street and Ninth avenue, yesterday. Colonel Heggart acquired his knowledge of military tactics—in which he was a distinguished adept—in the old Second militia and what subsequently became the Eighty-second New York Volunteers. When Corcoran was released from his captivity in Libby and started the formation of the Legion, one of his most faithful colaborers was Robert Heggart. He served all through the war with the best record. He was an accomplished, educated gentleman and a grand nephew of John Philpot Curran. Some short time ago he became a convert to Catholicity under the teaching of Rev. W. Brophy, of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Fifty-seventh street, from whence his funeral will take place on Friday morning. The Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth regiment, the Corcoran Legion and Irish Brigade will attend his funeral.

COLLAR AND ELBOW.

EXCITING MATCH BETWEEN OWENS AND MARTIN—OWENS THE WINNER.

Lovers of scientific sport were present in full force at Terrace Garden last night, the occasion being a collar and elbow match, best two out of three, for $500 a side and the championship, between James Owens, of Vermont, and J. H. Martin, of Michigan. Nearly every seat was filled.

Time was called at half-past eight o'clock by Harry Hill, the referee, and the contestants promptly advanced to the centre of the stage. Owens wore blue and Martin drab. The difference in size and weight between the two men was much commented on, Martin's weight being 225 pounds and that of his antagonist 160.

The men danced around quite lively on the first round, and for fully ten minutes nothing occurred worthy of applause. Then Owens, by a clever move which brought down the house, poised his antagonist on his left leg, almost to overbalancing. By his gigantic strength, however, Martin soon regained his feet. More careful work and Martin turned the tables by an inside lock, flooring Owens, but not touching both shoulders, as required by the rules, consequently the referee declared "no fall."

After a few minutes' rest the men again took hold. Both appeared determined. Martin caught a firm grip, pulling Owens' jacket up to his neck. Dancing and feints prevailed for ten minutes, Owens evincing a disposition to act on the defensive. His policy soon told, for, tired of the play, Martin, by a vigorous thrust of the right, sought to knock him off his feet, but Owens jumped with the agility of a cat and almost secured a throw. Another rest amid continued applause. Again the men took the hold, and after exactly four minutes of magnificent work on both sides Martin managed to get an outside lock on his antagonist and gave him a square fall. Time, 9m. 50s., and first fall for Martin.

THE SECOND ROUND.

Owens tood the scratch on the second round, looking very plucky, although the betting was in favor of his opponent. For fifteen minutes the men played light, eying each other's legs and dancing up and down the stage. Martin had, undoubtedly, the advantage, being able, by his superior strength, to jerk Owens to the right almost at will. At length by a dexterous move Martin got an outside lock on the Vermonter, and by main strength forced him over, but only on his side. The referee proclaimed no fall. Again the men took hold. The audience had by this time become much enlivened, and when ten minutes later Owens reversed the tables by executing a brilliant dash and throwing his antagonist on his back the cheering was wild. The throw, however, proved like the other, "no fall," because Martin managed to keep his hips from touching the floor. Sponging and rubbing again took place, the interim being made a little lively by a dispute between the referee and some of the Vermonter's friends, who insisted on interfering. The referee ordered them off the stage. When the men again took hold every breath was hushed, the prevailing opinion being that Martin would throw Owens. He succeeded in coming within one of it, placing the Green Mountain boy on his side. On the next tilt Martin grew desperate, and by a tussel that elicited the warmest applause succeeded in throwing Owens half over his shoulder, but again no fall.

At 12:30, by a very scientific movement, Owens hurled his gigantic antagonist backward by the outside lock, giving him a fair fall, both shoulders and hips to the ground. The audience arose and cheered vociferously for fully five minutes.

The championship was decided at ten minutes past one o'clock. Owens executed another of his fine strategic movements and gave Martin a square fall. The applause at the result was loud and prolonged, and the successful wrestler was carried in triumph on the shoulders of his friends.

WRESTLING AND BOXING.

Quite a gathering of the "fancy" assembled at Harry Hill's Variety Theatre, in Houston street, yesterday afternoon, the attraction being a sparring match between Jimmy Kelly and Peter Lawlor, the California champion, Kelly coming out victorious. There were also excellent bouts with the gloves between Peter Croker, Mike Fraser, James Riely and others. Two notable features of the programme consisted of a Devonshire wrestling struggle, in which Ellis and Browning engaged, and a "set-to" with the boxing gloves, the contestants being Professor Christol, of Graeco-Roman renown, and an expert pugilist. This style of thing was entirely new to Cristol, whose extraordinary movements with hands and feet kept the audience in a constant roar of laughter.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

This afternoon Mr. George Rignold will receive a benefit at Booth's Theatre, when "Romeo and Juliet" will be performed with seven Juliets on the stage, a novel feature.

The Broadway Theatre will open on Saturday for the summer season with a strong romantic drama entitled "Unknown," in which the chief *rôle* will be sustained by Mr. John A. Stevens. "Unknown" deals with incidents of local life which will lend to it general interest.

FIRE IN A THEATRE.

The *bijou* Twenty-third Street Theatre was filled last evening with a fashionable audience to witness an invitation musical and magical soirée. During the performance the scene, which had been raised too high, took fire from the chandelier, and in a moment the stage was one mass of flames. The fire was extinguished with some difficulty, and the managers, who assisted in putting it out, were badly burned. The audience, who were at first alarmed, were finally quieted, and the entertainment proceeded without further mishaps.

BROTHERS—IN LAW ONLY.

Michael McCann, a horseshoer, residing at No. 247 West Thirty-first street, was found yesterday lying at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Tenth avenue in an insensible condition. He had a number of wounds about the head and body. An ambulance was telegraphed for, and he was removed to Bellevue, where, on being examined, it was found that he was suffering from several severe scalp wounds. His nose was also broken, and there were several contusions of the body. After being in the hospital for some hours he regained consciousness, and informed the attendants that he had been assaulted by his brother-in-law, James Wallace, of No 574 East Twenty-eighth street. The police arrested Wallace. At the station house the prisoner stated that he had been drinking with his brother-in-law during the morning in a liquor store at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Tenth avenue. A quarrel arose between them about the payment for drinks, and blows were exchanged. They were separated, and McCann left apparently for home. Instead of going home he went, however, to Wallace's house and waited for the latter's return to his apartments. The fight was again revived, and Wallace procured a club and struck his brother-in-law with it. McCann then left the house and wandered to the corner of Twenty-sixth street, where he was found.

SHIPPING NEWS

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF MAY AND JUNE.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination	Office.
State of Indiana	May 31	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Geliert	May 31	Hamburg	61 Broadway
France	May 31	London	50 Broadway
City of Berlin	June 2	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Main	June 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Ethiopia	June 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Spain	June 2	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Abyssinia	June 6	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Ville de Paris	June 6	Havre	55 Broadway
W A Scholten	June 7	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
State of Georgia	June 7	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Suevia	June 7	Hamburg	61 Broadway
City of Chester	June 9	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Adriatic	June 9	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Elysia	June 9	London	7 Bowling Green
Victoria	June 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Weser	June 9	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Montana	June 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Scythia	June 13	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Labrador	June 13	Havre	55 Broadway
State of Penn'a	June 14	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Hammonia	June 14	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Britannic	June 16	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Egypt	June 16	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Bolivia	June 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Mosel	June 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Idaho	June 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Russia	June 20	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
State of Virginia	June 21	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Maas	June 21	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Herder	June 21	Hamburg	61 Broadway
City of Richmond	June 23	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Utopia	June 23	London	7 Bowling Green
Devonia	June 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Devonia	June 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Oder	June 23	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Germanic	June 30	Liverpool	37 Broadway

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	4 31	Gov. Island	morn 11 21
Sun sets	7 24	Sandy Hook	morn 10 36
Moon rises	eve 11 21	Hell Gate	eve 1 06

PORT OF NEW YORK, MAY 30, 1877.

ARRIVALS.

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

Steamer Abyssinia (Br), Murphy, Liverpool May 19 and Queenstown 20th, with mdse and passengers to C G Francklyn. May 25, lat 45 55, lon 42, passed a Norwegian bark, bound to Quebec, showing signals HKPW; same day, lat 45 34, lon 42 51, bark Ida, of Plymouth, from ——— for Bath, Me; 27th, lat 41 37, lon 55 10, brig Abbie C Titcomb, hence for Pasages and Cadiz.

Steamer Victoria (Br), Young, Glasgow May 19 and Moville 20th, with mdse and 144 passengers to Henderson Bros. May 23, lat 51 08, lon 28 59, passed bark Alex Keith, of St John, NB, bound W; 24th, lat 48 59, lon 37 25, saw a bark bound W, showing No 9348, first dist pennant, and No 4307, no pennant; 29th, lat 43 50, lon 60 39, bark Kings County, of Windsor, NS, from Ipswich for New York; 28th, lat 42, lon 64, steamer Crimean, bound E.

Steamer Suevia (Ger), Franzen, Havre May 19, with mdse and 558 passengers to Kuhlards & Co. Arrived at Sandy Hook 6:20 AM. May 27, lat 42 18, lon 55 28, passed steamer Pommerania (Ger), hence for Hamburg; same day, lat 42 04, lon 56 41, bark Daisy, bound W (probably brig Daisy, from Messina for New York).

Steamer Acapulco, Clapp, Aspinwall May 22, with mdse and passengers to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. May 2, Henry Hartnett, steerage passenger, died and was buried at sea; 9th, Wm Cardiff (ship's baker), died and was buried at Aspinwall.

Steamer City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana May 26, with mdse and passengers to F Alexandre & Sons.

Steamer Mercedita, Chadsey, Halifax May 24 via Philadelphia 29, in ballast, to Gerhard & Brewer.

Steamer New Orleans, Bearnorn, New Orleans 6 days, with mdse and passengers to Clark & Seaman. May 26, off Sombrero, spoke schr Peerless (of Bath), from Key West for Newark.

Steamer San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah May 26, with mdse and passengers to Geo Tonge. May 29, off Fenwick's Island, spoke schr Billie S Derby, from Savannah for New York.

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

Steamer E C Knight, Masingo, Georgetown, DC, with mdse to J L Roome, Jr.

Steamer Agnes, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse to Bogert & Morgan.

Bark Sarah (of Belfast, Me), Rice, Liverpool 50 days, with soda ash to order. Had fine weather.

Bark Gyda (Nor), Naess, Laurvig 84 days, in ballast, to Bockmann, Gerlach & Co.

Bark G M Tucker, Merryman, Cienfuegos, with sugar to J H Winchester & Co.

Schr De Morey Gray, Brewster, Savannah 9 days, with lumber to Jonathan Beers; vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr S W Bonnell, Bonnell, Alexandria for New Haven.

Schr Sarah Schubert, Conlin, Virginia.

Schr D J Wheaton, Smith, Inman, Virginia.

Schr Osborn Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr D S Miller, Scull, Virginia.

Schr W H Rutan, Woodley, Virginia.

Schr M E Byard, Camp, Virginia.

Scnr Clara, Lippincott, Georgetown, DC.

Schr A G Ireland, Townsend, Georgetown, DC.

PASSED THROUGH HELL GATE.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamer Franconia, Bragg, Portland for New York.

Steamer Neptune, Berry, Boston for New York.

Steamer City of Pittsburg, Springer, New Bedford for New York.

Steamer Galatea, Walden, Providence for New York.

Brig Morning Light, Dill, New Haven for New York.

Brig Starlight, Thompson, New Haven for New York.

Schr Harmony (Br), Bagnell, Georgetown, PEI, for New York.

Schr W H Hatfield (Br), Eachien, Charlottetown, PEI, for New York.

Schr Zella, Hollowell, Windsor, NS, for New York.

Schr Potomac, Higby, St John, NB, for New York.

Schr Senator, Faulkner, Ellsworth for New York.

Schr Oregon, Wilson, Rockland for New York.

Schr Manel Hall, Hall, Rockport for New York.

Schr J R Atwood, Atwood, Plymouth for New York.

Schr A M Achen, Knowles, Edgartown for New York.

Schr John Manlove, Hawley, Newport for New York.

Schr M J Webb, Cook, Westerly for New York.

Schr Veranda, Pond, Providence for New York.

Schr White Rock, Lafferty, Providence for New York.

Schr Gen Sheridan, Stewart, Portland, Ct, for New York.

Schr Freestone, Frisby, Portland, Ct, for New York.

Schr M C Arnold, Arnold, New Haven for Baltimore.

Schr Jas H Hoyt, Arnold, New Haven for Baltimore.

Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Lewis, New Haven for New York.

Schr Lamartine, Smith, Brookhaven for New York.

Schr Franklin Pierce, Randall, Stony Brook for New York.

Schr Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamer Etonaora, Johnson, New York for Portland.

Steamer Tillie, Ewing, New York for New London and Norwich.

Brig Lizzie Zittlosen, Fosgreen, New York for Piraeus or Syria for orders.

Schr Quartette (Br), Bolland, New York for Halifax, NS.

Schr Heather (Br), McDonald, New York for Antigonish, NS.

Schr Riverside (Br), Cripps, New York for St John, NB.

Schr Mott Haven, Collins, New York for Calais.

Schr John D Griffin, Gould, New York for Danversport.

Schr G Temple, Scofield, New York for New London.

Schr Express, Cobb, New York for Saybrook.

Schr Lillie Ernestine, Wells, New York for Port Jefferson.

Schr Angler, Besse, Hoboken for Wareham.

Schr S A Falconer, Wilson, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr Jesse Williamson, Frisby, Port Johnson for Portsmouth.

Schr Jane Maria, Hulse, Amboy for Somerset.

Schr Reading RR No 40, Little, Amboy for Saybrook.

Schr Helen G King, Elwood, Port Johnson for Portsmouth.

Schr Delmont Locke, Pendleton, Port Johnson for Salem.

Schr Restless, Burnham, Port Johnson for Fall River.

Schr S W Burnett, Reynolds, Alexandria for New Haven.

CLEARED.

Bark Lucile (Br), Andrews, Cork or Falmouth—Scammell Bros.

Sloop Centennial, Raynor, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.

SAILED.

Steamers Bothnia (Br), for Liverpool; St Laurent (Fr), Havre; Arch Druid (Br), Cork; Cybele (Br), London (sailed 29th); Gen Barnes, Savannah; Gulf Stream, Charleston; barks Rosina (Ital), Gloucester; British Constitution (Br), Queenstown or Falmouth; Victoria (Ger), ———; brigs Cadet, Dunkirk (France); Reporter, Philadelphia; schr Adam Bowlby, St Pierre.

MARITIME MISCELLANY.

For particulars of the wreck of the steamer City of San Francisco (before reported briefly) see general news columns.

Our acknowledgments are tendered the pursers of the steamers City of Vera Cruz and Acapulco for courtesies.

SHIP JEREMIAH THOMPSON, Hadley, before reported at Huanillos, loading guano for Europe, returned to Callao prior to May 18, to repair damages sustained by tidal wave prior to May 12.

SHIP PRINCE EUGENE (Br), Gerkin, loading at Pabellon de Pica for Europe, was totally wrecked by a tidal wave prior to May 12. The Prince Eugene was built at St Martins, NB, in 1867, registered 1,328, and hailed from St John, NB.

BARK LAUGHT (Nor), at Pensacola, which was capsized in the recent cyclone, has been refitted with masts, sails, rigging, &c, and is now loading.

SCHR TRAVELLER, Stedman, from Jacksonville for New York, before reported at Savannah in distress, reports left Jacksonville on the 23d inst., with a cargo of lumber. On the morning of 24th, during a gale from the eastward, it was discovered that the vessel was leaking, and being unable to get ahead of the leak she was headed for Savannah, where she arrived at 9 o'clock PM, making water at the rate of 1,800 strokes an hour. During the gale about 7,000 feet of her deck load was thrown overboard to lighten the vessel and save her cargo. A Port Warden's survey was held on Saturday, and it was ordered that she be placed on the marine railway for repair.

SCHR D L STURGIS, of and at New Bedford, has been purchased by parties in Norwich, Ct, for $1,300.

SCHR RESCUE, Hudgins, from Nassau for Baltimore, passed Fortress Monroe May 30, leaking badly.

SCHR HARRIET GARDNER, Grey, of Fall River, has been sold to Joseph Church & Co, of Tiverton, for $1,000, and will hereafter hail from Newport under command of Capt George Jelley, of Block Island, to be used in the fishing business.

SCHR WHISPER, of Halifax, has been wrecked at Garra, Newfoundland. The crew were saved.

SCHR WAVE, of Plymouth, Mass, arrived at Sheet Harbor from the Banks on the 22d, with loss of mainmast and wanting other repairs. No particulars as to how the disaster occurred.

During one of the heavy northeast winds, which occurred a few days ago, the broadside of a good sized schooner was driven ashore at Gulliver's Cove, Digby, NS. The woodwork looked as if it had been recently painted, but there was nothing visible that would lead to the name of the vessel or from whence she hailed.

CHARLESTON, May 28—Bark Blue Bird (Br), which was fouled by the Tredig, has been taken into the stream preparatory to proceeding to sea. The injury which the Blue Bird received in the collision appears to have been made all right.

GLOUCESTER, Mass, May 30—Schr Grand Banks lost two dories, containing four men. They may be picked up by passing vessels.

HALIFAX, May 30—A schooner at Port Mulgrave reports that she spoke the schr City Point at the Northwest Bar, Sable Island, which reported the schr Bonaventure, of Portland, as missing. She was last seen in shoal water on the bar, when a squall struck her from the north. This was on the 19th of May. It is supposed she was lost with all hands on board.

NEW LONDON, May 29—The Ada S Allen went ashore on Cape Page in the storm of Friday last. She was towed off by the tug Burnside, which arrived in this port from Boston on Sunday.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30—Steamer Illinois, from Liverpool, reports:—May 21, 10:30 PM, lat 50 59, lon 18 41, James Simpson, a steerage passenger, jumped overboard and was drowned.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 28.—Schr boat New Bedford, Crapo, for London, from New Bedford, arrived here this afternoon. We boat had shifted cargo, and the water was nearly out of some of the casks, owing to improper cooperage. The bedding and provisions were somewhat wetted in consequence. Captain Crapo was minus a pump, but was freely furnished with one by J. L. Luce, Esq. Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock start was made for Chatham, where repairs and such improvements as have suggested themselves since leaving home will be made. She arrived at Chatham on Tuesday afternoon.

AMERICAN LLOYDS REGISTER—We have received the May supplement to this work published by Capt Richard T Hartshorn. It contains an unusually large number of special surveys, reports of new vessels, metallings and corrections, making it a valuable number.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that a second class iron can buoy, with red and black horizontal stripes, has been substituted for the first class spar, marking "Isle of Wight Shoal," off the coast of Maryland.

W. R. BRIDGMAN, Commander USN,
Inspector Fourth Lighthouse district.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1877.

WHALEMEN.

Sailed from New Bedford May 29, bark Osprey, Lewis, Atlantic Ocean.

Arrived at Honolulu May 9, barks W A Farnsworth, Hamill, with 30 bbls sp and 160 do wh oil, and Mercury, Brooks, NB, no report of oil.

Sailed from do May 8, bark Progress, Lapham, NB, for Arctic Ocean.

Spoken—No date, bark Europa, Penniman, NB, 250 bbls sp, 300 do wh oil.

March 24, on the Patagonia coast, schr Mary Chilton, Norie, of NL.

SPOKEN.

Ship Springfield, Peart, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, April 20, lat 4 18 N, lon 28 02 W.

Ship Ben Nevis (Br), from Liverpool for Quebec, May 12, lat 49 55, lon 15 20.

Ship Prince Alfred (Br), from London for Quebec, May 6, lat 45 15, lon 31 30.

A Norwegian bark, from Krageroe for Sydney, CB, May 13, lat 43, lon 40.

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

AARHUUS, May 24—Arrived, steamer Croft (Br), Hodgson, New York; bark Sagatun (Nor), Fredrickson, Baltimore.

ABERDOVEY, May 29—Arrived, bark Glenalvon (Br), Richards, Darien.

ANTWERP, May 30—Arrived, bark Helvetia (Nor), Engelberthsen, Pensacola.

BARROW, May 24—Arrived, bark Diana (Swe), Gillestadt, St Marys, Ga.

BRISTOL, May 29—Arrived, brig Miletus (Nor), Olsen, Wilmington, NC; 30th, bark Mia Madre E (Ital), Scotto, New York.

BREMEN, May 27—Arrived, ship Amelia (Ger), Hohorst, New York; 28th, bark Maury (Nor), Wilg, do; 30th, ship Sophie (Ger), Christoffer, do; bark Weser (Ger), Weyhousen, New Orleans.

Sailed 27th, ship Progress (Nor), Bull, America.

BERGEN, to May 30—Sailed, bark Bergenseren (Nor), for America.

COPENHAGEN, May 26—Arrived, bark Ethels (Br), Evans, New York.

CHRISTIANIA, to May 30—Arrived, bark Svanen (Nor), Svendson, New York.

EXETER, May 29—Arrived, brig Ternen (Nor), Hartvgsen, New York.

ELSINORE, May 26—Arrived, barks Palmstraet (Nor), Olsen, New York; Velocity (Nor), Olsen, do.

FREDERICKSHAVEN, May 26—Arrived, bark Anna (Nor), Unger, Baltimore.

GLASGOW, May 30—Arrived, ship Matilda, Carver, Pensacola.

GLOUC