## The Surratt Trial.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

William S. Thompson, druggist, recalled and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Harold was a clerk at my store from March 1, 1863, to July 4, 1865; Mr. Lincoln obtained his medicines there during that time; I have examined my blotter, and I find medicine for the President charged but once in Harold.

By Mr. Bradley—It does not necessarily follow that Harold put up the medicine because he charged it. (The medicine referred to was prescribed on June 22, 1863, and was a small vial of castor oil.) I had two clerks besides; C. M. Sears and Mr. McGinn; Sears is dead, and Mr. McGinn is now in a store on Seventh street, near Ludlow.

Andrew Kalbfleisch sworn, and examined by Mr. Curtis—Lived in Washington; know where Surratt's house is; know Mr. John M. Lloyd; was there in 1865, and found Surratt in Lloyd's house; I found the arms in April, 1865, in a partition between the plastering; the carbine had a covering over it; it was between the plastering in the partition walls; on the night I found the arms a detective was there, and said I must find the carbine; we searched there and I found the carbine myself; the carbine was between the plastering, and I got a hatchet and cut it out; the name of the detective was George Cottingham; I went to that particular place by Mr. Lloyd's direction (carbine exhibited); this is a cover and carbine exactly like the one I found.

Hon. A. B. Olin, one of the Judges of the court, was examined by Mr. Carrington—Was present in this city on the night of the assassination, and the next day; heard the preliminary examination; what it was represented that the President was shot through the door; in order to understand the testimony, I went in company with Senator and Miss Harlan, to examine the premises; when I entered the theatre I found a small hole bored in the corner of a door panel, the hole had been made with a gimlet, and then chipped out with a knife; the chips were on the floor; yes, a hole had also been made in the door; the hole in the plaster was still on the floor; the lock of the door was also broken; there had been a slight pressure would push it open.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—When examining the box we had a light; I went through the body of the theatre and felt the door of the box, and got some one to place the chair in the position occupied by the President; I did not see but one entrance to the box; although one could see pretty well in the box, one could not see as well as one could be desired without a light.

Walter H. Coleman sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Reside in Washington, and am head of a division in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; have been in the Secretary's office since 1863; know Mr. George W. Atzerodt; I was with him after dinner the day of the assassination; we were walking up the avenue that afternoon we saw Booth on the avenue between Tenth and Eleventh streets, and were walking towards Willard's, and Atzerodt attracted our attention, and we noticed Booth on the house, and he was leaning over and talking earnestly with a man who stood on the carbstone; this was at 4 o'clock; Booth appeared to be talking very earnestly; his face was so very pale as to excite remark; the man who was conversing with Booth was a young man dressed in gray clothes with a small slim figure; I did not see.

Q.—Have you ever seen that man since until to-day? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you see a man like him now? A.—I would not be a prisoner to stand up and stand up sideways to me (prisoner did so). I think that is the man I saw with Booth; he is like him in appearance.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—The man looked to me as of medium size, and I think about the size of the prisoner; I did not hear any of the conversation; when I came in this morning I asked a spectator to point out the prisoner; I am not sure this is the man; I said I had doubts if that was the man, and have not any doubt seeing him standing; I think it was the man.

George W. Cushing, sworn—Witness is hard of hearing; is clerk in the Treasury, second comptroller's office; has been there since 1861; on the 14th of April, 1865, was walking up the avenue with Mr. Coleman passed Tenth street and saw Booth on horseback, leaning over, and he was talking earnestly to a man; Mr. Coleman observed that Booth to the high horse was sick; (prisoner was made to stand up) the man talking to Booth was a young man, but I cannot say more; know whether he resembled the prisoner or not; witness attempted to get a conversation with Booth.

Mrs. Mary Branson, sworn—In 1865 witness lived in Eutaw street, in Baltimore; while the trials were going on in Washington she was in Fayne; he boarded with witness in January of that year; no one ever visited him at his rooms privately; he remained with witness about six weeks.

George S. Koontz, sworn—Witness is general agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; have lived here since 1862; the first trains left on the morning after the assassination, at 4:30; the train at 8:30; these trains were detained on the road by Gen. Tyler, at the Relay House, for some time; early on that morning witness received an order from General Augur to let no train leave until further orders; afterwards it was agreed to let the trains go on; parties were searched on the trains and the cars and platforms thoroughly searched for soldiers and persons claiming to be detectives; some of the early trains made the usual connections in Baltimore that morning; witness assisted in searching the cars.

By Mr. Bradley—Witness's family were detained from reaching their city that morning; he got the train from Frederick, on account of the delay at the Relay House, and did not arrive in Baltimore evening; they were due here at 11:30 or 11:30, A. M.

Thomas Lincoln, sworn—I am a son of the late President; was with his father at City Point in March, 1865; was on a steamboat with him during the time he was there; while there a man came to the steamer and he said he wanted to see the president; he asked to see the President; said he came from Springfield and he wanted to see the President on particular business; he tried twice to see the President; he was asked to stand up (prisoner made to stand up); witness stated that the party who attempted to see the President was on the boat looked very much like prisoner.

The court here took a recess for thirty minutes.

On reassembling Mr. Carrington stated that there were just two points of evidence the United States desired to offer further—that of the state of the weather on the night of the assassination, and the cipher letter and the translation called the "Duell" letter.

Mr. Bradley stated that the prosecution could put in any proof they chose as to the condition of the moon; any almanac would give it; national almanac published at the observatory.

Mr. Merrick said the defence could not admit the "Duell" letter. Mr. Duell must be brought into court. The defence wanted to talk to him.

Mr. Pierrepont said that all the prosecution wanted to prove about the weather was that the moon rose at 9.30 on that night.

Mr. Carrington stated that the prosecution would permit the defence to go on now, if they would permit him to examine Duell at a future time as to the cipher letter.

Mr. Bradley said that the defence could not permit their case to be cut into in that manner.

The Court said the place of Duell was for the counsel to prove the letter in the regular way."

Mr. Pierrepont said that Duell was in town and would be in court as soon as he could be brought. He had made such proof as he wanted, time by would, if the counsel on the other side would place an expert, Mr. Hall, on the stand to translate the letter, and afterwards examine Duell as to the cipher.

Mr. Bradley objected, and the business of the trial was suspended until such time as Mr. Duell should appear.

After a pause, Mr. Pierrepont asked what the decision of the Court was as to the absence. The Court stated that it thought that any absence, based as an excuse for not proceeding, under the 1865, could be admitted to show the state of the moon on the night of the assassination, and read from the fifth section of the second chapter of the Greenleaf on evidence as to that point.

Mr. Pierrepont then proposed to read from an almanac, which he held in his hand, to show that there was a full moon on the night in question, and that it was at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Bradley objected.

The Court said that perhaps the counsel had better mention that point in his argument, but that he did not think it proper for the jury to go from the box without knowing what time the moon rose on that night.

Mr. Pierrepont—We intend to show that the moon was full, and that it set that hour on that night.

Mr. Bradley—We intend to show that it was down.

Mr. Pierrepont—We will try and get it up at least before the jury before the trial is over.

At this point another considerable pause in the proceedings took place.

Mr. Pierrepont stated that he had obtained a translation of the cipher letter, and he was proposed to put an expert on the stand to explain it. He had handed the letter to the witness, after examination, said it was much worse than Greek to him.

Mr. Merrick objected, that the prosecution must proceed regularly. He must prove the letter first. The effort could not form an opinion that the contents of the letter would be had first seen it. Let the expert read it, the translation to the court, to be read, and then the court could judge of the ruling.

Mr. Bradley said that before the court looked at the paper it would be proper to make proof that this cipher is, where it came from, and how it came into the possession of the prosecution. He has not yet been discovered authentically, and there ought to be some proof to trace the letter to its origin, show where it came from, and whether it was written by any one connected in any manner with the cause which is now being tried.

The letter and translation were here handed to the court, who read it.

Mr. Pierrepont then stated that he now proposed to prove, on the report, that it has been properly translated, and then show it to the jury and offer it as evidence to them to go for what it is worth. He thought that this was a legal way, and referred to the law to sustain this point.

Frederick H. Hall, sworn—Was occupied in the War Office during the war; has had experience in deciphering; never saw yet what the contents of the letter in question are.

Mr. Pierrepont—Will you read it to the jury?

Mr. Bradley objected. The cipher must first be reconstructed.

The Court stated that the witness could read the letter, and that it would not be proper for the jury to go out of the box without knowing what it contained. It must be ascertained, in the first place, whether it was out of order to read a letter now put into English character to the jury, as the contents of the letter, if proved, to have some connection with the case.

Mr. Bradley admitted that the letter could not be put in as evidence until it should be first connected by some means with the case on trial in question. No ruling can be offered as evidence until it has first been proved to have some connection with the prisoner.

Mr. Pierrepont said the prosecution had proved a conspiracy, and it was proposed to show that paper is in the handwriting of one of the six conspirators.

Mr. Bradley—If you propose to prove it to be in the hand of any one of the prisoners, we will defence withdraw their objections.

Mr. Hall, resuming—I translated the letter.

Mr. Pierrepont—Now read it to the jury.

Mr. Pierrepont—Will you read it to the jury?

Mr. Bradley—What is that cipher?

Witness—It is a very easily made cipher.

Mr. Bradley—Will you write the cipher?

The witness—Yes, sir.

The witness here proceeded to copy the cipher letter, and on concluding, was directed to hand it over to the court reporter.

By Mr. Bradley—Witness thinks Mr. Duell made the translation; used the dictionary; Mr. Witness was shown the letter in April, 1865, and read it to him, but made no translation of it; he read Duell's translation in the published report of that trial to-day.

Mr. Bradley here handed the witness a cipher, made by himself, and asked him to translate it.

Witness examined it, and said that something must have been omitted, as it did not make sense.

Mr. Bradley, looking at the paper, "I did make a mistake; I have omitted something." Mr. Bradley corrected the error, and handed the paper back to the witness, who read it correctly.

"We will now adjourn."

The Witness—You left-the jest of the word adjourn."

The Court—We will now take a recess until to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock.

## The Slave Trade.

Don Joaquim del Monte, sworn—Manzano, Governor, Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, has invited Queen Isabella to walk up the avenue with the command of the Island, in the month of November last; I expressly and determinedly state that I speak the truth in African negroes, an offence which represents to the high honor they enjoy in trade interests of the State, and now, when it would be a great mistake to say that we are engaging in an undertaking so thoroughly condemned by law, was sustained and encouraged; I still learn with astonishment that men yet live, through, fortunately, their number is small, who, with no respect for order, and wanting in every sentiment of honor, shamefully and basely, attempting to renew the infamous trade, to the great disfigurement of the community, in the insecurity their heinous intentions would create in most of the property of the Island.

To prevent such contemptible speculations from being carried out, I have detailed cruisers, dogs all necessary measures by my obstacle that might paralyze the energetic action of the authority and the exercise of the official power I possess in my office; the prosecution of this country is concerned, and considering that the negotiations of African negroes would be difficult, if not impossible, were it not for the absolute indifference or respect of the authorities and functionaries, who do not consider themselves obliged to prevent this offence, and, therefore, I order all its detection, and equally impossible without the complicity of the owners, renters or managers of the estates through which the imported negroes have to pass, the time has come for us to all be ashamed that such parties shall suffer the consequences of their complicity, omission or apathy.

Don Jose Ignacio Rodriguez, Secretary-General of the Squadron in this naval station and all the 10 percent of the Spanish Authorities, within his jurisdiction, it is now directed as follows:

ARTICLE 1. All Governors and Lieutenant Governors and subordinate of the Island authorized declaration of imported negroes within their jurisdiction, or in any one adjoining, discovered which generally provide such cases, they shall inform on the prompt to see the President on the coast, giving reasons for their suspicion, and shall give the domicile of the robbing without their jurisdiction; and those residing in their districts shall be brought to this capital and placed at my disposal, to be sent to some convenient place or safe or at out of the Island, according to their antecedents and the evidence against them. They will also informs me if they have reasons to suspect any officer or public functionary of having a knowledge of such misfortunes and not revealing them, so that he may be suspended or deposed; and if any vessel or merchant craft is suspected of violating, the officers in order to report to the slave-traders, or facilitate in any manner their criminal smuggling, it shall be reported to the naval authorities or to the commander of the nearest vessel of war, that they may proceed to its detention and examination, giving me at the same time a full report of the process.

ARTICLE 2. In case a detachment of strange negroes is effected, the government administrative authorities, military, naval and political, or any class and rank, in the district where the detachment took place, will immediately take charge of a portion of the expedition passed, shall be immediately deprived of office, and well constituted; and they shall be amenable to the laws, and shall be tried and punished.

ARTICLE 3. Owners and lessees, and in case of the agent, agents, overseers and managers of estates where the strange negroes were landed, or shall be landed, or have passed, shall be brought to this capital and placed in my power, to be tambled from the Island without regard to their rank or social position, or to their relations, and they may be liable to.

ARTICLE 4. All authorities and public functionaries, as well as private individuals, who contribute in any way to the prosecution and execution of a slavery expedition, shall be exempt from the responsibility and penalty laid down in the foregoing articles.

ARTICLE 5. Every person found on the estate where strange negroes have stopped, or thought which they are supposed to have been, and have longing to the estate, shall be arrested without regard to any plea of proceeding they may have sent, and if they are suspected of complicity in the transaction, or of having knowing the crime, shall be brought to me at the capital, to be disposed of according to the law.

ARTICLE 6. Although the introduction of strange negroes may not have actually occurred, as soon as any persons are found out who would be authors, principals or accomplices of the offence, they shall be expelled from the Island for having attempted to violate the law and deceive the vigilance of the authorities, and for causing disturbance, thus furnishing a motive for these measures of unusual severity.

JOAQUIN DEL MANZANO.

HAVANA, June 6th, 1867.

## Another Colored Man Murdered—Thirteen Colored Men Killed in Gibson County Since the Surrender—How Colonel Fielding Was Killed by Friend Campbell—Two Defenders.

(From the Memphis Post, June 29th.)

We recently gave a statement of the facts in regard to an attack made by a party of ruffians upon the house of a colored man named Daniel Dunnegan, in Dyer county, which resulted in Dunnegan shooting one of the assailing party, and Jones. The gang threatened vengeance, and we learn now that they have wrecked it upon the man who defended his home and family against the fiendish attacks of the villains. Two men—one of them being one of the party who attacked Dunnegan's house—recently seized Dunnegan, took him to a spot within about two miles of Trenton, in Gibson county, and murdered him by chopping him through the head, leaving his body lying upon the ground, where it was already much bloated.

We are informed that this atrocity makes the thirteenth on the list of murders committed by lawless or shooting that have taken place in Gibson county since the surrender of Lee's army; and that not a single one of the perpetrators of these crimes has been brought to punishment. All of these crimes are perpetrated by men whose sympathies are with the Confederacy, and they have been committed in communities where Confederates have had sway, and the numerous outrages punishment because the feelings of the community are so in sympathy with them that public opinion does not call for or aid in prosecuting their conviction. The malice against the negroes is on account of their invaded rights to freedom and their rights. This terrible state of proscription and persecution of the negroes is being constantly committed, and the organs of the Conservatives or their leaders have the control and sentiment, and who claim to be the especial friends of the negroes, raise no voice of condemnation, and hardly even notice them. If any publications are made concerning them it is done in a way to shield the villains who commit the outrages and to cast odium upon the colored men who are the victims. We have a great country about the rights of rebels, which they themselves cost off; but the murders of colored men have they been called upon to defend their freedom rights, raise no cry of remonstrance from the Conservatives who are asking for the freedmen's votes.

## Post Office Rates.

The following are the rates of postage to the United States from Cuba, Uruguay and Brazil, the direct lines of American and French mail steamers, via Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, and Para, and Mexico, and the French Post Department for regular transmission of correspondence between the United States and Uruguay and Brazil, by means of mail packets plying between Rio de Janeiro, and of the French line of mail packets between Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, via Monteideo. The correspondence received in either direction between the United States and the countries of the La Plata shore named will be subject to the following rates of postage: United States and Brazil, via; for letters weighing half an ounce or under, eighteen cents; over quarter and not exceeding half ounce, twenty-four cents; half and not exceeding three-quarters, forty-three cents, and so on: for quarter weights, adding seven and a half cents for each one-quarter ounce; and ten cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof.

For printed matter, newspapers, pamphlets, and periodicals, weighing one ounce or under, four cents; over one and not exceeding two ounces, five cents; over two and not exceeding three ounces, seven cents; over three and not exceeding four ounces, eight cents; over four and not exceeding five ounces, eleven cents; over five and not exceeding six ounces, twelve cents; over six and not exceeding seven ounces, fourteen cents; and so on: for greater weights adding one and four-tenths cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and two cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof.

The rates charged over the United States and French charges only to or from the port of destination in the countries of the La Plata. Prepayment is required on both letters and printed matter sent from the United States.

New York to the United States office for exchange for the mails transmitted under this arrangement. Postmasters will levy and cancel postage accordingly.

## Minister from Brazil.

Commander Don Domingos José Gonçalves de Magalhaes was yesterday introduced to the President by the Secretary of State as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil. Before delivering his credentials he made the remarks of which the following is a translation:

*Mr. President:* The letter which I have the honor to place in your hands, and by which his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, my august sovereign, has deigned to accredit me to you, is in the quality of his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, solemnly expresses the constant desire which the Emperor cherishes to see the country, over which you preside, in the relations of unalterable friendship and perfect harmony which happily exist between the two American powers, and no less the sentiments of friendship and of high esteem which his Majesty entertains toward your honored person.

As for myself, Mr. President, I consider myself very fortunate to be intrusted with so important and elevated a mission, and in the discharge thereof, I hope my efforts, shall be gratifying hope of gaining your personal good will.

The President replied, as follows:

*Mr. Ambassador:* In lately parting with your estimable predecessor, I availed my-self of the occasion to remember, through him, my respects to the Emperor of Brazil the sentiments of esteem and good will which animate the people of the United States in regard to your interesting country. Your mission, sir, is one of the most agreeable to me, as it is to the United States, to be the organ of the same sentiments then expressed. Nothing, sir, shall be wanting on my part to render your residence in the United States agreeable, and I trust it, may be useful to both countries.

## Congress—Adjourned Session.

In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, a long discussion ensued upon the resolution of Mr. Anthony to confine the business of this session to matters connected with Reconstruction.

Mr. Sumner offered as a substitute for that resolution the following:

*Resolved*, That the Senate will proceed, under its rules, to the despatch of the public business requiring attention, and to this end all petitions and bills will be referred for consideration to the appropriate committees, without understanding in advance to limit the action of Congress to any special subject, and deny a hearing on all other subjects.

Not agreed to.

Mr. Rose moved to amend Mr. Anthony's resolution by excepting such legislation as may be necessary to preserve the peace on our Western frontier.

The amendment of Mr. Rose was not agreed to.

TEXAS—Messrs. Chandler, Drake, Ferry, Fowler, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Wilson and Yates—

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Doolittle, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Morgan, Morton (Mc.), Patterson (N. H.), Patterson (Tenn.), Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Willey—19.

The question then recurred on the resolution of Mr. Anthony, as introduced yesterday, and it was agreed to—yeas, 23; nays, 9. The negatives were—

Messrs. Buckalew, Drake, Fowler, Howe, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Tipton and Wade. Adjourned until Monday.

OLD SPORTING BOOKS.—At the recent sale of the library of M. Y. Ximenis, a Lyons bibliophile, a magnificent collection of old books on sporting of all kinds was disposed of. A fine copy of "Alexandre Dumas," which had originally belonged to the famous Huzard, fetched £2; three copies of "Le Livre du Roy Modoc" of Le Roy Modoc, fetched £39, £37 and £27 each. A magnificent copy of Gaston Phebus on "La Chasse," containing colored miniatures depicting the hunting costumes and hounds of the Middle ages, was knocked down to Mr. Bohn, of London, for £260. Mr. Bohn also bought Johan de Franchieres's work on hunting and falconry for £175. A very scarce work on gymnastics and their training, by P. de Gommes, Antwerp, 1704, brought £24, and Treppetel's work on falconry, 1628, and a curious little work on wrestling, written by a counte of Saxe, about 1740, in Latin, the seventeenth century, £12.

## Artificial Ice.

The hot weather and the great consumption of ice suggest the propriety of explaining how ice may be made artifically. The process is simple and beautiful.—The principle thing required is a good air-pump. On the top of the air-pump set a plate containing sulphuric acid, place a small stool in the plate, and on the stool set a small tray with water in it. Over all place a low glass cover, fitting air-tight. The pump being worked, the air is exhausted, and by the removal of the pressure the water evaporates rapidly. It soon begins to boil in consequence of the development of heat. Meanwhile the vapor, carrying the heat away with it, is absorbed by the sulphuric acid. Thus the water is actually frozen solid while it seems to boil.

Whether the apparatus could be improved or the principle be used for the production of ice in large quantities remains to be proved. But if the art of manufacturing ice on a large scale shall be discovered (and the germ of it exists in this experiment) we may expect to see ice factories established. In fact, experiments have already been made, with a fair share of success, in the production of artificial ice at a cost much less than that of the blocks left at our doors by the carts.

## Coal Statement.

The following is the amount of coal transported over the Pennsylvania Railroad, during the week ending Tuesday, July 2, 1867.

| | Tons. Cwt. |
|---|---|
| From St. Clair | 24,106 00 |
| " Shamokin | 5,811 00 |
| " Pottsville | 1,737 00 |
| " Schuylkill Haven | 18,218 07 |
| " Port Carbon | 10,906 10 |
| " Port Clinton | 2,265 17 |
| " Harrisburg and Dauphin | 3,240 17 |
| Total transports Coal for week | 66,283 09 |
| Eliminations Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week | 3,499 16 |
| Total of all kinds for week | 70,227 05 |
| Previously this year | 1,746,613 00 |
| Total | 1,816,840 05 |
| To same time last year | 1,895,695 00 |

BOARD OF TRADE.

WM. CLARK, Jr., Chairman.
THOS. E. ASHMEAD, Secretary. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steamer Star and Stripes from Havana—Messrs Lamadrid, Cuesta, Ortiz, Ortiz, Fernandez, Fernandez, Cuesta, Charles Flagg, Colin Hudson, Jno. Atkinson, Thos. Atkinson, Jas. Atkinson, Jas. Hunter, Peter Thomas.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

NEW YORK, July 5—Cotton, 1,000 bales; flour, 17,000 barrels; 2 crates pine apples; 1 case cigars Thos Wattson—Brig Ortolon, Ely—425 tons guano Moro Phillips.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FROM | | TO | SAILS |
| Saxonia | Hamburg | New York | June 19 |
| Hansa | Bremen | New York | June 22 |
| Hansa | Southampton | New York | June 25 |
| Europa | London | New York | June 26 |
| Hudson State | Falmouth | New York | June 27 |
| Cuba | Liverpool | New York | June 29 |
| Scotia | Liverpool | New York | June 29 |
| Florida | Southampton | New York | June 29 |
| Herla | Liverpool | New York | July 2 |
| Union | Southampton | New York | July 3 |
| Union | Southampton | New York | July 3 |
| Germania | Liverpool | New York | July 3 |
| Cuba | Liverpool | New York | July 3 |
| Chicago | Liverpool | New York | July 5 |
| Allemania | Hamburg | New York | July 6 |
| Allemania | Hamburg | New York | July 6 |
| Russia | New York | Liverpool | July 10 |
| Etna | New York | Liverpool | July 10 |
| Wyoming | New York | Bremen | July 11 |
| Columbia | New York | Havana | July 11 |
| Ariel | New York | Aspinwall | July 11 |
| Manhattan | New York | Havana | July 12 |
| Ocean Queen | New York | Aspinwall | July 13 |
| Saxonia | New York | Hamburg | July 13 |
| Germania | New York | Hamburg | July 13 |
| Corsica | New York | Sta'Marianna | July 13 |
| Cleopatra | New York | Havana | July 13 |
| Ville de Paris | New York | Havre | July 13 |
| State and Stripes | New York | Havana | July 15 |

## MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—JULY 6.

SUN RISES, 4 33 | SUN SETS, 7 22 | HIGH WATER, 5 40

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Star and Stripes, Hoffman, 47 days from Havana, with sugar, &c., to Thomas Wattson & Son.

Brig Ortolon, Ely, 425 tons guano, from Ichaboe Island, to Moro Phillips.

Steamer Dorchester, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, to Jas. L. Pennock.

Schr Ann Mary A. Tyler, Tyler; R H Wilson, Mott; A M Lee, Taylor, and Joe Porter, Barrett, sailed from Providence 3d inst. for this port.

Schrs Anna Magee, Ketchum; F Bolles, Adams; W A Audenried, Jones; N E Child, Clark; H Venemian, Hower; Y Sharp, Sharp; W G Bartlett, Bartlett; Wm Cooper, Baker; Benjamin Vansciver, Vansciver; J R Sexton, Gage, J Wilson, B S Miner, and Mary Fletcher, hence for Boston 3d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BOTTOM OF THE DELAWARE, VICINITY.—Official information is hereby given that a screw pile lighthouse has been erected at Cherry Island, in the Delaware, and ready to take the place of the light-vessel now stationed off Cherry Island, and will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of the 20th of July, 1867. The lighthouse stands on the shoal, in three feet water, near high tide, distant 320 yards NW from the position heretofore occupied by the light-vessel, and with deep water within 100 yards of it. The iron work of the foundation is painted red, the superstructure is painted white, the dwelling painted yellow, containing 31 rooms for the keepers of the lighthouse, and, on seen whenever the lighthouse is open, at the upper or lower beam in the dwelling.

By order: W B SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D.C., June 30, 1867.


NUMBER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, Mount Carbon.
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill Co.

MANSION HOUSE, Tuscarora.
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora, P. O., Schuylkill Co.

MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Fritz, Tamaqua City P O., Schuylkill Co.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marshall, Reading P. O.

ADELAIDE,
Jas. S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
P. A. Schaeffer, Jun., Reading P. O., Berks Co.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Wernersville P. O., Berks Co.

COLD SPRING HOTEL, Wernersville, Berks Co.
Mrs. M. Redheffer, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
P. H. Mauger, Principal, Berks Co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. C. Barber, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester Co.

LITZ GERMAN HOTEL, Lititz P. O., Lancaster Co.

FAIRMATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Dr. J. Clement, Dunkard's P. O., Berks Co.

jy3-tu2m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Will Open for the Season on
Wednesday, June 26th, 1867,
FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS
BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY.
Je15-2m Or 128 RICHMOND ST., Philadelphia.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CRESSON SPRINGS,
On the summit of the
ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS,
Is now open for the reception of visitors. The present season many additional improvements have been completed.
Excellent Music is in attendance.
Divine worship is conducted by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company every Sunday.
All through trains stop. For further information address
JOHN ROSE,
Cresson Springs,
Cambria County, Pa.
jy22-2m3

WHITE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor.
Transient and permanent Boarders upon liberal terms.
NO BAR.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.
This delightful Watering Place will be opened for the reception of guests on June 10th, 1867.
Persons can reach the Springs by take the Reading Railroad train, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, at 3½ P. M. Fare Seventy-five Cents.
For terms address
A. S. FEATHER,
Ephrata, Lancaster Co., Pa.
jy4-6t

CAPE MAY,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
Since the close of last much successful season has been displaced the celebrated sea-shore resort, New and Improved Congress Hall, which, for the ensuing season, will be found in every respect a first-class hotel, with all the modern improvements, and in all the essentials of a home, combining the comfort and convenience for which it is so justly celebrated.
The hospitable position of Cape Island is in itself a sufficient guarantee, when properly understood, to attract the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupy a place as at Atlantic City, and Long Branch, and Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by the Bay, and the Ocean.
The Hotel furnishes a beautiful view of the ocean, Delaware Bay, and the Cape May and Delaware Railroad, the Heilopod distant only a distance of sixteen miles. The Hotel is well-established, and doing a good business, and the proprietors are determined to make it the most attractive place of resort, and to spare no pains or expense to the end that even a child can take charge of it.
Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Sailing, and Hunting, and a good pleasure upon the point renders the water comfortable and safe for the most timid bathers, and the seeking health from ocean bathing.
The Cape May and Delaware Railroad to Cape Island is 16 miles long, and the Hotel is conveniently located down the bay, and by either route the facilities for travel are the same. The Hotel will be ready for the reception of board but Hotel and Boarding house accommodations for the ensuing season, will be found in Cape May City, Cape Island, and Delaware City, and Delaware City, Cape May City, with George C. Hallen as proprietor, and United States Hotel, Cape Island, with Jas. Hand, Jun., as proprietor, most of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as caterers.
Cape May City, Cape Island, and Delaware City, are connected by a daily line of Steam