THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,453.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 1.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

☞ In view of the official designation of the 1st of June as a day of special humiliation and prayer, no paper will be issued from the BEE office this evening or to-morrow morning.

DAY OF SPECIAL HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.—The 1st of June has been set apart for special observance by the whole people simultaneously as a day of humiliation and prayer. On this day it is proposed for all to turn aside as one man, and in a prayerful and contrite spirit, contemplate anew the awful event of the 14th of April, which, falling as a thunder-stroke on one country, appalled and shocked the world to the uttermost limits of the civilization, to take account of the country's great loss, and humbly and earnestly aspire to the possession of those qualities of heart and mind, and those agencies of faithful effort, which are needed to repair the past by saving the future. The day being thus observed, suspension of all the ordinary avocations will signify a wholesome reinvigoration of all the faculties and feelings for labors full of promise for individual and public prosperity hereafter.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—It will not of course be forgotten that to-night it is to be performed here a benefit programme for the accomplished and ever affable and accommodating Treasurer of the Academy, Mr. Kittredge. The bill is fresh and brilliant, combining the graces and melodies of the Wesner Sisters with the richest comicalities and dramatic humors of the variety company. One of the special features of the occasion will be an instrumental performance by Yager's city brass band.

On Friday night will be the benefit of the splendid *danseuse* Mlle. Windell, and Saturday noon will witness the last matinee of the season.

DEATH OF MR. PAUL ARPIN.—The N. Y. *Courrier des Etats Unis* announces the death in New York on the 18th, of Mr. Paul Arpin. The deceased was the oldest French journalist in the United States. From 1824 to 1848 he was editor of the New Orleans *Bee*. He then succeeded Mr. Gallardet in the proprietorship and editorial direction of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, and retained that position until 1862, when he relinquished it and accepted a professorship, without, however, entirely repudiating his former profession. As a writer equally accomplished in French and English, he furnished Appleton's American Encyclopædia with numerous articles of noteworthy merit. The *Courrier*, in its tribute to his memory, remarks: "Though he had caused so long to be connected editorially with the *Courrier*, we have never ceased to regard him as one of us, and we have always welcomed the articles which he chose from time to time to communicate. As editor in chief, he preserved to the *Courrier* the legitimate influence which Mr. Gallardet had gained for it."

LATEST NORTHERN PERIODICALS.—We are favored by Mr. Holle, general news agent, 61 Exchange Alley, with the following latest dates of choice periodicals:

Harper's Magazine for June. *New York Ledger*, May 27, June 3. *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, and *Harper's Weekly*, May 27.

A NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER FOR MOBILE.—It will be seen that the steamer Eleanora Carrel has been transferred to the New Orleans and Mobile trade, and will leave Lake Port on Friday, June 2d, at 5 P. M., touching at all the coast landings. The Eleanora Carrel is an entirely new and magnificent steamer, elegantly appointed for passengers in every respect. Capt. A. P. Boardman, who is in command, was formerly in the New Orleans and Mobile mail line packet Creole and other boats plying in the Lake trade, is well known to the travelling community, and will be heartily welcomed by his former patrons. Mr. Ottway is the clerk of the Carrel, and is also an old friend.

Order Suspending Work and Business on the Day of Humiliation and Prayer.

Headquarters Dept. of the Gulf,
New Orleans, La., May 31st, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 78.

In observance of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, setting apart Thursday, the 1st day of June, as a day of special humiliation and prayer, in view of the great loss sustained by the nation: The public offices in this Department will be closed, and all business suspended on that day, except in cases where it is indispensable for the public service.

The flags at all military posts throughout the Department will be displayed at half staff from sun rise to sun set.

By command of Major General BANKS,
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Brevet Lieut. Col. A. D. C. A. A. A. General.
Official:
EDWARD N. POMEROY,
2d Lieut. and Acting A. A. Gen.

Immense Length of Grant's Combined Armies.

Thurlow Weed contributes the following to the N. Y. *Times* of the 29th May:

Now that I am going to lose the review, I must content myself with surveying those who are to enjoy it, thousands of whom are rushing to Washington.

On Friday, in conversation with Gen. Grant, I inquired why the review was to occupy two days? He replied: "It will consume two entire day to pass the army across the Long Bridge," adding, that "if the same army were moving against the enemy, with all its trains, in ordinary marching order, the line would reach from Washington to Richmond."

How immense such a line of march would be will appear by measuring the distance from Richmond to Washington, on an air line it is fully a hundred miles.

Progress of the Mexican Emigration Project—Opposition of the Catholics and the Fenians.

(From New York letter, May 29, in Boston Traveller.)

General Ortega is still in town. He goes to Washington frequently to consult the Mexican Minister near the Government, and has also frequent consultations with other Mexican and government friends, in order to steer clear of all international and other entanglements that might arrest temporarily the progress of the cause so dear to him, and upon which his countrymen build up their bright hopes, and not only that, but also to perfect the arrangements for a Mexican loan.

It is confidently expected that this loan will be put upon such a basis and presented to the public—the American public—in such a manner as to give it considerable *eclat*, and make it generally acceptable to our capitalists and people. These arrangements are being hurried forward with much earnestness. So you may be prepared to hear in a few days that a Mexican loan is thrown upon to the American market. Shall I tell some of our friends to take out a part of it, as a speculation, you know to Paris and Vienna?

There is no little vexation and ill-will, much of it comparatively silent to be sure, manifested by the Roman Catholics generally, and by the Fenians in particular, against this Mexican expedition. The Fenians look upon it as a very untoward thing for them, putting off, as it seems to, the day of their great wrath upon England; which day of wrath they have been nursing so long and hopefully. They are all ready to mark towards Canada or to ship for Ireland, while the Canadians and England lovers are in quite an ecstasy, looking upon this Mexican affairs as a splendid diversion in their favor against the dreaded Fenians.

JACOB THOMPSON AND THE CHARGE.—In a long letter to the editor of the New York *Tribune*, defending himself from the charge of complicity with Booth, Jacob Thompson concludes by observing:

There was no need of offering $25,000 reward for my arrest. If I felt the least assurance of being tried according to the recognized principles of law, without a pre judgment, without the arbitrariness of a Court acting under the instructions of this "Bureau of Military Justice," and without sentence, I would go in person and deliver myself up to the proper judicial authorities. Until I have such an assurance, I think I ought to keep out of the way, which no doubt will gratify my enemies.

Surrender of the Ram Stonewall to the Spanish Authorities at Havana—She is Received as a Deposit.

A dispatch from Key West received at Naval headquarters in this city, stating that the ram Stonewall had been surrendered on the 20th to the Spanish authorities at Havana, after a demand for her surrender by Admiral Stribling off that port, confirms a statement to a like effect previously received at New York by a steamer from Havana. This statement purports to give some details of the surrender as follows:

New York, May 24.—The steamer Moro Castle brings Havana dates of the 20th. Among the various rumors concerning the ram Stonewall is one which proves unfounded. That the Spanish Government bought her for $600,000. Another report is, that Captain Bunce, of the Connecticut, had demanded her surrender of Captain Paige, who proffered to put her in the possession of the Captain General, on the condition that she should not be given up to the United States. That official, however, refused to receive her on such conditions, but would receive her as a deposit. This was agreed to, and she was towed to the arsenal, and her flag lowered. Her officers and men were paid off and put ashore. The Powhatan, Acme, Connecticut, and several other gunboats were lying off the port, ready to attack the ram, if she attempted to put to sea.

As to the ultimate disposition of the Stonewall, it is difficult, with so little definite information to assist us, even to form a conjecture.

The Spanish authorities could not receive her by surrender as a prize, for that would imply war, or at least some act of hostility on the part of the Stonewall which exposed her to destruction or capture. They could not well take her to be held for delivery to the United States fleet, for Havana in theory is still a strictly neutral port, as between the flag of the Stonewall and that of the American navy, while the Queen's proclamation of neutrality is unrevoked. Should her owners, or navigators, abandon her within Spanish jurisdiction, she would perhaps come under the civil law applicable in such cases, and, in the absence of legal claimants, escheat to the sovereignty of Spain, as any other vacant property. But the right to accept her by reversion would seem to imply the right to acquire her by purchase, a mode of acquisition which, it is alleged, Spain has already declined, possibly for pecuniary reasons.

As regards the qualities of the Stonewall, a Northern journal has remarked that she is a very formidable craft, "perhaps a better warship than any we have excepting the Ironsides." The New York *Herald's* Havana correspondent described her thus:

The Stonewall is a little more than two hundred feet in length, overall, and has thirty-three feet breadth of beam. Her draws, with two hundred tons of coal on board, stations feet six inches aft, and twelve feet forward. She is plated with three and a half inch iron, backed inside with about three feet of teak. Her armament, supplied by diagonal iron bulkes of great strength, consists of which the bulkes are recovered by teak. Inside this bulkes are recovered by teak. Inside this bulkes are recovered by teak. I should think about six inch in thickness.

The Stonewall is armed with three nine-two seven-pounders in her after, and one three hundred-pounder in her forward turret. These turrets are of African oak, enormously, and about eighteen inches in thickness, with a plating of iron one and three-quarter inches. The three guns are marked "Sir William Armstrong, 12 large, rifled inches."

But the most formidable feature of the Stonewall is the ram, which forms her low under water, and which projects about twenty feet beyond the bluff of the bows. As we stood on her forward turret we looked directly down upon this instrument. The bows of the steamer, which are iron plated, slope inwardly down to the water's edge, and gradually disappear when forward under water in a huge round backed point, sharpened and curved as it descends under the water line, and presenting a sharp steel edge to the object of her attack.

The chief engineer admitted that the story given out in Ferrol, that she was leaking, was a mere ruse to gain time. The Ferrol Journal informed us that the ship was as manage iron in all respects, as any steamer which ever added, without the allow of bragwaddle, that had the Niagara and Sacramento engaged at Ferrol, she would have sunk them both in less than half an hour, and that Captain Craven never showed better good sense and seamanship than when he declined the unequal contest. I can but agree with all who have visited her, that she is the most formidable engine of destruction that has yet been set afloat. Viewed bows on, with her great submerged snout rising and falling in the swell, her rounded mass of massive iron, and grim, defiant aspect of the whole ship, she looks like some monster in order and defiance to all comers, and in defiance to all enemies.

Failure to Combine Whites and Blacks in a Union Meeting at Charleston—Fearful Feeling Between White and Black Soldiers.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.)

On the 19th instant an attempt was made to hold and organize a public meeting in this city by the old citizens, but, owing to the fact that in reaching Hibernia Hall, the place appointed, found about one hundred and fifty negroes assembled, it was violently disrupted, and at least the major portion of the audience consisted of individuals who were once slaves, and who are now endeavoring, after a manner, to be or appear Union men, left the room, and the meeting was held by the negroes. R. S. Tharin, David Barrow, Edmund Mackey, son of Dr. Mackey, and a few other out and out Unionists and the negroes. A great deal of feeling was the consequence of the failure of the meeting, and the arrival on the next day of Chief Justice Chase was looked upon as timely and fortunate, as it was hoped his presence would throw out on the troubled waters. The disruption of the meeting on the preceding day, caused by the presence of the blacks, who claimed the right of voting and participation in any public meeting of citizens, and produced such excitement that serious consequences were anticipated.

Groups of whites collected in the streets, giving vent to their indignation in the most emphatic manner, declaring that the negroes should be made at once. The older citizens counselled the people to retire quietly to their homes and submit to the action of the authorities and the Government. The commotion was increasing when the presence of Judge Chase in the city was announced.

Considerable ill-feeling seems to exist between the 127th Regiment New York Volunteers, post garrison, and the colored soldiers here, since the meeting of last Thursday, when Lieut. Bodine desired the colored attendants to withdraw, the meeting being intended for an assemblage of white citizens. The 127th have shown much sympathy and sincere kindness to the white citizens, and the polite, gentlemanly bearing of both officers and private has secured the respect and gratitude of the white population.

The interruption on last Thursday, and the exhibition of this reciprocal feeling, above mentioned, have enraged the blacks. At an assemblage of colored people, including colored soldiers, on Friday evening, it is said that negroes were proposed and given for all the officers and privates of the 127th New York Volunteers, except Col. Gurney.

The radicals among us, who have been preaching inflammatory doctrines to the colored people, will, it is feared, increase this feeling, unless they are stopped in the course they are pursuing.

An investigation, I learn, has been ordered into this disgraceful affair, and the parties will be required to account for their shameful proceedings.

A House for Jeff. Davis in Liverpool.

To the Editor of the Savannah Herald—

Now that everything regarding the movements of Jeff. Davis has a peculiar interest, I think thought it well to give to the public, through the columns of your valuable paper, a fact which came to my personal knowledge bearing upon the subject.

When I was in Liverpool, England, now about a year ago, there had just been completed a splendid brick mansion in one of the most fashionable squares of the city, which was generally known and talked of as having been erected from the proceeds of the Confederate loan, and as being intended for the future residence of Jefferson Davis, in the event of circumstances forcing him to leave the country.

During my stay in Liverpool, the windows of the house remained painted white, which, according to the custom in that city, indicated that the house had been engaged and was waiting for its occupant—a circumstance which gave plausibility to the town-talk of its being the sometime residence of the fugitive President of the Southern Confederacy.

H.

Savannah, May 14, 1865.

The manufactory of St. Gobain, Aisne, France, has been employed six years in fabricating a lens two feet in thickness, which it has given as a present to the Observatory of Paris for the large telescope now being manufactured, the power of which will exceed that of the most powerful instruments known.

On the ears of one of the Ohio railroads soda fountains have been put. Great summer idea.

Chief Justice Chase—Negro Suffrage—The Next Presidency.

(From the New York Herald, 27th.)

The Chief Justice of the United States is now on a stumping tour along the Southern coast, entertaining the negroes with his ideas of reconstruction. We gave yesterday his first speech, delivered in Charleston to a promiscuous audience, composed mostly of negroes. The burden of this speech is advice to the negroes in regard to their duties and relative to their course of action in their new relations with the rest of mankind. After urging upon the colored people to be industrious and economical, he delivered an essay on the importance of the right of negroes to vote.

In his remarks upon that subject he threw considerable doubt upon the present administration favoring the policy of clothing the colored race with the privilege of the elective franchise, adding, "I am no longer in the counsels" He, however, took special pains to show that he had long favored that policy, and endeavored to prove that he was originated with him by referring to a speech delivered twenty years ago in Cincinnati. He opposed doubt of imparting upon his audience, that he was the father of the idea of giving the negro, but at the same time intimated that there were obstacles in their way, one by perseverance they would finally overcome—that is, when he became President.

We understand that President Johnson does not feel authorized, without the advice of Congress, to branch into such important subjects. It will, therefore, remain an open question, that less this branch of the subject, to be delayed till the meeting of Congress. Upon this contingency will depend, of course, the question whether negro suffrage or the political problems shall be the distinguishing mark of the next Presidential campaign. Chief Justice Chase, it would appear from our Washington stories touching his recent visit to Richmond, is impressed with the idea that the issue of negro suffrage will remain in abeyance, and will be the winning card in 1868, and that he has staked his chances upon a political reconnoissance as the champion of negro suffrage.

The Sherman-Stanton Controversy.

(Special to the N. Y. Herald.)

Washington, May 30.—A Cincinnati station appeared in the *Chronicle* this morning which is understood to be from the pen of General Sherman. The purport is that the President had no more to do in ordering the Sherman-Johnston treaty than any other citizen. The order to Stanton's bailiwick were issued in his own responsibility, and therefore serious questions to the present difficulty. The conversation in the *Chronicle* implies: "We were surprised when Hancock from his order was published! It was of Mr. Stanton's publication of that order and not of Hancock's. Hancock was founded in error, but Hancock was blamed and neither his person nor his rank protected him. The mistake was Stanton's. Hancock had not sufficient information to justify the right to expect some direction on the part of the department to stay the tide of anarchy. The very moment the news of the order of Hancock with the unconditional surrender of the enemy were known groundless and false, had been the end issued at Washington.

The communication in conclusion, urges the publication of the official letter of Mr. Lincoln, and the instructions to Sherman, and the result of a popular verdict, on the respective actions and observed.

The question of the right of the President to order the services of the military, without the interposition of Stanton, and he will rather resign than submit to such a course.

Sherman yesterday positively declined, on the President's invitation, to take the office of Secretary of War, and he is now commanding the impossible and forty was in command. General Sherman expects to leave the army of Georgia in a few days, and go to New York. He will probably call at New York on his way.

The headquarters of the Military Division of the Mississippi, of which Sherman is still commander, will be established at Louisville. The draft of public opinion here, on the Sherman-Stanton controversy, is not in favor of the secretary of War, and the popular and general Sherman's action in the matter of the Conduct of the War, is regarded with great interest.

(From the New York Herald of this morning.)

Would not be a Murder.

An Indiana paper says that when Mr. Lincoln was waited on by the Governor, Governor Morton and Horsey, to induce him to stay the hand of the executioner and commutation, he replied to his remonstrance, he said: "Why, gentlemen, make me the butcher, the people will have very little beef." He said: "Gentlemen, I understand the case. Jeff. Davis is responsible for all the acts of his government, and authoritively. No one can deny that it was done from Mr. Lincoln. He was made to respond there men—as they, in fact, he believed, would have ended, had he lived, in a rebellion.

Just now, when humanity is so weak and sickly, I believed that the leniency of the government would be misunderstood, and, in fact, misinterpreted. Mr. Lincoln declined to be a butcher of other, but if we can by any human ingenuity, we must believe the office be declined Pres. Andrew Johnson will.

It is incredible, but there are appearances that the number of persons who will offer to be executioners for the new administration, if, in fact, if the President yielded to the demand to institute cry for blood, in the end, the number will be far exceeded. But we cannot believe that he will yield to the clamor, which is so shocking policy, to be sure, in fact, and especially, the public butcher, not of the human but of a public enemy.

A thousand or five hundred or one hundred is a number exceedingly small—more than humanity will willingly see deliberately inflicted by death.

Angry and excited as we are by the warfare by the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, we are not in a condition to wish to see a public execution of a great number of executions would have to the world.

We know that in the Irish rebellion the old ally mild reign of Victoria, a country humanized by unnecessary barbarities in which raising North of Ireland, the Irish, and the Irish, only. There is still stronger feeling about the injustice or cruelty of executing Robert Emmet. Our friend, most general country, the high moral and beautified the story of Emmet's life and death, all the tender beauty of his style. The days speech is in our ears which is one of the most touching examples of eloquence and pathos. The tender pathos of Mr. Moore verses is another evidence of the profound effects the execution. Familiar as they are, we quote them:

"The day is cold, and dark, and dreary,
It was never thus, nor yet was the day
When my love and I met in the morning and parted in the evening till
As the light dew that falls in cold blooms in weeps,
Shall bloom with verdure, so shall we meet in sweeps,
As dew to the rose—or the soul we shall meet
Shall then keep his memory freshness yet."

All these manifestations are indications of how mankind are disposed to view those who suffer for rebellion. As a rule, after death they are forgotten, and often sink into contempt. As men executed, they come to be regarded as martyrs, and even their rebellion receives a partial and sympathy from their death. In the light the people in other nations will regard their execution, and in time this country, from a touch of pity, will come to look with gentle and more forgiving eyes upon the rebellion itself.

It this is the result of a few executions, what are we to expect if a holocaust of victims are to take place, if, in the language of Mr. Lincoln, the President is to be made the butcher of the nation?

A European Reminiscence of Dr. Blackburn.

In a communication to the New York *Tribune* of the 22d regarding Dr. Blackburn as the alleged author of the infection plot, the writer says:

I first saw him at Baden, then in Paris, where he was prosecuting a "suit," in which he distanced several rivals and won the prize. That secured, he told me he was going to Edinburgh to visit the great Dr. Simpson there. As Blackburn was really quite illiterate, I rather doubted his claim of correspondence with such a distinguished man in medical science, but he showed me the letter of invitation from the Professor, and then told me the occasion of their correspondence. He said that he had gone through several yellow fever seasons in the South, during which he had carefully studied its phenomena, particularly in reference to its propagation by infection from clothing, &c., &c., which facts he had embodied in notes, and from his home (Natchez, I think) transmitted them to Dr. Simpson. He went to Scotland, and was cordially received and entertained by the Professor. "Yellow fever" was Dr. Blackburn's hobby. He told me many curious and interesting facts about it, derived from his personal study in the midst of its ravages. He has considerable native force of character, is a thorough "Southron," and every way is the very *monster* to devise and undertake, in "Confederate service," the horrible scheme detailed in your columns to-day.

O. P. S.

Saturday, May 27.

THE WHITE HOUSE.—As Mrs. Lincoln will vacate the President's Mansion on Monday next, President Johnson will take possession as soon as the officers in the building are fitted up. The President's family will not occupy the White House, however, until about the 1st of September.—*Washington Star, May 17.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court Judge Abell.—Thomas Hicks, William Condon and Jean Dauwal, charged by Mrs. Anderson with stealing clothing and money were dismissed, the case having been fired repeatedly and the prosecutrix being in Illinois.

Wm. Clavil was found guilty of an assault and battery on Rebecca Biles, committed on the 22d of March last.

Wm. Swain was tried on the charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain worth $500, the property of H. W. Crook, on St. Charles street. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

Hugh Delacy, in absence of the prosecutor, was dismissed from the charge of assault and battery pending against him.

John Martin, James Lee and Reyman charged with one a stealing, were acquitted.

Admitted to Bail.—Jean Curran had a difficulty with Andrew Kvan at Kennersville, in Jefferson parish, on the 31 of May. It was alleged that the belligerents were parted and that after some time elapsed, Curran fired and killed Kvan. Judge Cazabat, of the Second Judicial District, refused bail in the case, on the ground that a jury would have to decide on the fact in the case, whether sufficient cooling time had intervened, to make the homicide less than murder. The Supreme Court being appealed to decided that point, and ordered the prisoner to be admitted to bail.

The Mandamus Case Again.—A motion for a new trial, in the great mandamus case, was filed yesterday by Attorney General Lynch.

The motion is to be argued on Wednesday, June 7th, in the Ninth District Court.

The grounds alleged by the Attorney General in his motion, are the following:

1. The judgment of the Court is contrary to law and the evidence.

2. The Secretary of State, being a ministerial officer, and bound to affix his official signature, the Court erred in concluding that there was no benefit to be derived from granting a mandamus, whose duty it was to have been duly questioned.

CHIEF DAVIS IN DEFIANCE OF THE LAW.

Washington, May 29.—Special to the Herald.—The grand jury of this district has found a true bill of indictment for treason, against Jeff. Davis. The case will be tried here. Mr. Hunter and Mr. Mullen was dismissed as not proven.

The libel against the right title and interest of Mr. Forney, in a certain law library, was dismissed, but the same regarding against Bullard sustained.

In the libel of the United States to the property of A. W. Hunsucker, the claim of B. Flanders, as informer, was dismissed.

The United States vs. Thomas. In this case order of sale was granted.

The intervention of the Citizens Bank claim against the property of Mr. Boyd, was set for trial on Friday next. The claim of the St. Mary's Catholic Orphans Asylum against the same property was submitted.

Provost Court.—Judge N. Lecher.—In the case of Mazo and Buckley, two substitutes, who were duly accepted as such by the board of enrollment, against Warner & Co., substitute brokers, judgment was rendered. The Court held that the brokers had no right to withdraw from them the stipulated sum for the same substitutes for the price paid, who received their exemption papers on the ground of having furnished these substitutes.

John P. Gardner, who is a drunken, avowed traitor, was born a rebel in Ireland, swears he was one also was a traitor to the flag in face of the law, was discharged.

Mortuary Report.—The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of New Orleans, from May 22d to May 28th, 1865:

Diseases.—Abscess of liver, 1; asthma, 1; atrophia, 1; asthma, 2; bronchitis, 2; cholera infantum, 1; congestion of the brain, 2; consumption, 12; convulsions, infantile, 6; debility, 1; delirium tremens, 1; diarrhea acute, 11; diarrhea chronic, 1; dropsy, 2; drowned, 2; dysentery acute, 2; dysentery chronic, 1; entritis, 1; epilepsy, 1; encephalitis, 2; fever, 4; congestive fever, 3; pernicious fever, 1; intermittent fever, 1; remittent fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1; gastro enteritis, 2; hemorrhage, from lungs, 1; hemorrhage, from womb, 1; disease of heart, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; inflammation of the bowels, 1; inflammation of the lungs, 1; inflammation of the throat, 1; killed accidentally, 1; marasmus, infantile, 1; mortification, 1; measles, 2; meningitis, 1; old age, 2; pneumonia, 8; premature birth, 3; scrofula, 1; small pox, 4; disease of spine, 1; stillborn, 3; suicide, 1; teeth and jaw, 1; tetanus, 1; unknown, 1; unknown, 1; not stated, 3. Total, 112.

Ages.—Under one year, 48; from one to five, 16; from five to ten, 3; from ten to 20, 3; from 20 to 30, 12; from 30 to 40, 12; from 40 to 50, 12; from 50 to 60, 5; from 60 to 70, 8; from 70 to 80, 3; from 80 to 90, 1; from 90 to 100, 1. Total, 112.

Nativities.—France, 2; Germany, 1; Ireland, 10; Prussia, 1; Spain, 1; United States, 95; Cuba, 1; West Indies, 1; not stated, 10. Total, 112.

Whites, 11; blacks, 81; mulattoes, 20. Total, 112.

H. L. SURLESCO, Asst. Surg.
U. S. A., Secretary Board of Health.

A Daring Burglary.—Last night about half past ten o'clock, a number of soldiers forced themselves into the grocery of Mrs. Harkins, at the corner of Delord and Locust streets. The threats silenced the colored woman in charge of the place, and then carried off two loads of coffee and other articles found in the house. Part of the stolen property was found in Freeman's Place, occupied by General Banks' body guard.

FROM OUR THURSDAY EVENING EDITION.

The steamers Clara Dolson and Niagara were to leave St. Louis for New Orleans on the 5th P. M. the January on the 25th, A. M.

Capt. Tom Moore and clerk Chas. V. Moore, of the Ida Handy, will accept acknowledgment of esteemed favors, also the polite officers of the John Kilgour.

Later and Additional via the River.

Arrival of the Ida Handy and the John Kilgour.

By the arrival of the above steamers, from St. Louis and Cairo, we have papers from the West to the 26th, including Cairo dates to the P. M. of that day.

FROM NEW YORK.

Gold—Civil Trial of Jeff. Davis for Treason—Lee to be Indicted—Sherman vs. Stanton—Death—From Barbadoes—Tributes to Lincoln—Troubles in Salvador—Spanish Claims on Chili, Brazil—Panama Mail Route Adopted.

New York, May 25.—The price of gold still tends steadily upwards, chiefly the result of the demand for export. The premium this morning touched 137¾.

New York, May 25.—The *Post's* Washington special says: "There is no longer a doubt that Jeff Davis will be tried for treason very soon in a civil court probably in Washington.

"General Lee will be indicted by a grand jury in Richmond within a few days for treason. The moment he is indicted his parole is of no further use to him."

The *Commercial's* special says: "The quarrel of Sherman and Stanton increases in intensity and bitterness."

The *Chronicle* contains a long communication from one of Sherman's friends on the recent events, and the general management of the War Department of Secretary Stanton is reviewed in scathing terms.

The Postmaster General has started South to make arrangements to re establish postal communications.

New York, May 25.—Mr. John Wesley, who has for many years been favorably known as a telegraph operator throughout the United States, died on the 21st instant after a brief illness.

New York, May 25.—The brig Eastern Star brings Barbadoes dates of the 15th.

The greatest sorrow and indignation was caused at Mr. Lincoln's death. Letters of condolence were received by the American Consul from the officials. The gunboat Steady fired minute guns, and the shipping flags were displayed at half mast. The American Consul's office was draped in mourning.

Uneasiness was felt in Salvador by signs of an attempt by friends of General Barrions to overthrow the Administration.

It is now certain that Spain has made claims on Chili. How they are to be settled was not determined.

The trouble in Brazil continues. Flores threatens Paraguay.

The revolution in Peru continues and is spreading, but there appears to be but little concentration in its management.

New York, May 25.—The Panama *Star* and *Herald* of the 16th, has the following: The contracts for carrying the mails between England, New Zealand and Australia via Panama, has been finally arranged.

The death of President Carrera has had serious effect on the minds of the citizens of Guatemala, and trouble was anticipated.

BLACKBURN COMMITTED FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION.

Toronto, May 29.—In the case of Blackburn, of yellow fever notoriety, the magistrate to-day said that owing to the uncertainty of the English law required in such cases of conspiracy, he should not assume the responsibility of deciding the case, but would send the prisoner for trial before judges at the next assizes. Bail was accepted in the meantime, to the amount of $9000.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.

(Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.)

Jefferson City, Mo., May 29.—Mr. Beerrice, druggist of this place, of considerable wealth, shot himself dead this morning, inserting the muzzle of the pistol between his teeth.—Cause—delirium tremens.

JEFF. DAVIS'S SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

New York, May 29.—Davis was alone in his cell, one sentry outside, who was not permitted to address him on any subject whatever, and it is understood he will be given to-night.

ARREST OF EX SECRETARY OF WAR SEWARD.

Philadelphia, Thursday.—Special to the Ledger.

New York, May 29.—The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says: Seward, the Rebel ex Secretary of War, has been arrested and imprisoned in a gunboat on James River, with Hunter and Campbell. It was believed Lee would also be in custody and Gov. Smith is already captured.

INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NATIONAL LOAN.

New York, May 30.—The *Herald's* proposition to pay off our national debt by individual subscriptions has been very active by Cornelius Vanderbilt, taking twenty five shares, Robert Bonner two and Henry A. Hewett & Son two. These shares are $2,000.

ALLEGED INDICATION OF PRESIDENT DAVIS'S FATE.

New York, May 30.—It is said that disclosures have been made, on examining the captured rebel documents, implicating President Davis in a plan, which, if it has been true, would have been questioned.

JEFF DAVIS'S INDICTMENT AT WASHINGTON—NO TRIAL FOR TREASON.

Washington, May 29.—Special to the Herald.—The grand jury of this district has found a true bill of indictment for treason, against Jeff Davis. The case will be tried here. Mr. Hunter and Mr. Mullen was dismissed as not proven.

The libel against the right title and interest of Mr. Forney, in a certain law library, was dismissed, but the same regarding against Bullard sustained.

In the libel of the United States to the property of A. W. Hunsucker, the claim of B. Flanders, as informer, was dismissed.

The United States vs. Thomas. In this case order of sale was granted.

The intervention of the Citizens Bank claim against the property of Mr. Boyd, was set for trial on Friday next. The claim of the St. Mary's Catholic Orphans Asylum against the same property was submitted.

Provost Court.—Judge N. Lecher.—In the case of Mazo and Buckley, two substitutes, who were duly accepted as such by the board of enrollment, against Warner & Co., substitute brokers, judgment was rendered. The Court held that the brokers had no right to withdraw from them the stipulated sum for the same substitutes for the price paid, who received their exemption papers on the ground of having furnished these substitutes.

John P. Gardner, who is a drunken, avowed traitor, was born a rebel in Ireland, swears he was one also was a traitor to the flag in face of the law, was discharged.

Mortuary Report.—The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of New Orleans, from May 22d to May 28th, 1865:

Diseases.—Abscess of liver, 1; asthma, 1; atrophia, 1; asthma, 2; bronchitis, 2; cholera infantum, 1; congestion of the brain, 2; consumption, 12; convulsions, infantile, 6; debility, 1; delirium tremens, 1; diarrhea acute, 11; diarrhea chronic, 1; dropsy, 2; drowned, 2; dysentery acute, 2; dysentery chronic, 1; entritis, 1; epilepsy, 1; encephalitis, 2; fever, 4; congestive fever, 3; pernicious fever, 1; intermittent fever, 1; remittent fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1; gastro enteritis, 2; hemorrhage, from lungs, 1; hemorrhage, from womb, 1; disease of heart, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; inflammation of the bowels, 1; inflammation of the lungs, 1; inflammation of the throat, 1; killed accidentally, 1; marasmus, infantile, 1; mortification, 1; measles, 2; meningitis, 1; old age, 2; pneumonia, 8; premature birth, 3; scrofula, 1; small pox, 4; disease of spine, 1; stillborn, 3; suicide, 1; teeth and jaw, 1; tetanus, 1; unknown, 1; unknown, 1; not stated, 3. Total, 112.

Ages.—Under one year, 48; from one to five, 16; from five to ten, 3; from ten to 20, 3; from 20 to 30, 12; from 30 to 40, 12; from 40 to 50, 12; from 50 to 60, 5; from 60 to 70, 8; from 70 to 80, 3; from 80 to 90, 1; from 90 to 100, 1. Total, 112.

Nativities.—France, 2; Germany, 1; Ireland, 10; Prussia, 1; Spain, 1; United States, 95; Cuba, 1; West Indies, 1; not stated, 10. Total, 112.

Whites, 11; blacks, 81; mulattoes, 20. Total, 112.

H. L. SURLESCO, Asst. Surg.
U. S. A., Secretary Board of Health.

A Daring Burglary.—Last night about half past ten o'clock, a number of soldiers forced themselves into the grocery of Mrs. Harkins, at the corner of Delord and Locust streets. The threats silenced the colored woman in charge of the place, and then carried off two loads of coffee and other articles found in the house. Part of the stolen property was found in Freeman's Place, occupied by General Banks' body guard.

FROM OUR THURSDAY EVENING EDITION.

The steamers Clara Dolson and Niagara were to leave St. Louis for New Orleans on the 5th P. M. the January on the 25th, A. M.

Capt. Tom Moore and clerk Chas. V. Moore, of the Ida Handy, will accept acknowledgment of esteemed favors, also the polite officers of the John Kilgour.

Later and Additional via the River.

Arrival of the Ida Handy and the John Kilgour.

By the arrival of the above steamers, from St. Louis and Cairo, we have papers from the West to the 26th, including Cairo dates to the P. M. of that day.

FROM NEW YORK.

Gold—Civil Trial of Jeff. Davis for Treason—Lee to be Indicted—Sherman vs. Stanton—Death—From Barbadoes—Tributes to Lincoln—Troubles in Salvador—Spanish Claims on Chili, Brazil—Panama Mail Route Adopted.

New York, May 25.—The price of gold still tends steadily upwards, chiefly the result of the demand for export. The premium this morning touched 137¾.

New York, May 25.—The *Post's* Washington special says: "There is no longer a doubt that Jeff Davis will be tried for treason very soon in a civil court probably in Washington.

"General Lee will be indicted by a grand jury in Richmond within a few days for treason. The moment he is indicted his parole is of no further use to him."

The *Commercial's* special says: "The quarrel of Sherman and Stanton increases in intensity and bitterness."

The *Chronicle* contains a long communication from one of Sherman's friends on the recent events, and the general management of the War Department of Secretary Stanton is reviewed in scathing terms.

The Postmaster General has started South to make arrangements to re establish postal communications.

New York, May 25.—Mr. John Wesley, who has for many years been favorably known as a telegraph operator throughout the United States, died on the 21st instant after a brief illness.

New York, May 25.—The brig Eastern Star brings Barbadoes dates of the 15th.

The greatest sorrow and indignation was caused at Mr. Lincoln's death. Letters of condolence were received by the American Consul from the officials. The gunboat Steady fired minute guns, and the shipping flags were displayed at half mast. The American Consul's office was draped in mourning.

Uneasiness was felt in Salvador by signs of an attempt by friends of General Barrions to overthrow the Administration.

It is now certain that Spain has made claims on Chili. How they are to be settled was not determined.

The trouble in Brazil continues. Flores threatens Paraguay.

The revolution in Peru continues and is spreading, but there appears to be but little concentration in its management.

New York, May 25.—The Panama *Star* and *Herald* of the 16th, has the following: The contracts for carrying the mails between England, New Zealand and Australia via Panama, has been finally arranged.

The death of President Carrera has had serious effect on the minds of the citizens of Guatemala, and trouble was anticipated.

PERSONAL.—The Cairo *News* of the 26th says:

It is said that Mrs. General Buckner arrived here last evening. Her destination is not known.

Dr. Blackburn in Upper Canada.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

The *Minerve* of yesterday supplies the following piece of information:

"Dr. Blackburn has become a Catholic, and received baptism the day before yesterday at the St. Laurence Hall.

"When he left for Toronto, and while parting from his friends, he shed tears, and said to them: 'I am entirely innocent, but I have a second punishment that I am about to be delivered to the South, because I am being taken to Canada. He started by special trains and the custody of police-officers from Toronto.

It is but a few days since the Rev. Mr. Cazaven, the special messenger of the Pontiff to Richmond, joined the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec. Dr. Blackburn has just taken the same step, and other converts, such as Mr. Tourgee, have given already ample notice that they had already met their Protestant prejudices. Thus it is that Southern Secession finds a harbor of refuge in the bosom of Rome.

VICTOR HUGO.—The extravagance of the following is unmistakable:

(From the Hague Correspondence of the N. Y. Mercury.)

Let Congress give a statue to Washington in Carrara marble. Let it place one obscure grave upon Lincoln. Apotheosis and tears, let Congress do both, let it place the sublime Washington by the side of the sublime Lincoln