GEN. SCOTT.

ADDITIONAL HONORS TO HIS MEMORY.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE OBSEQUIES TO-DAY.

Affairs at West Point—Large Attendance Expected.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WEST POINT, Thursday, May 31, 1866.

The preparations for the burial of Gen. Scott have been completed. The splendid casket from Brown, Sexton of Grace Church, N. Y., was received this evening. The corpse will be removed from the ice-box to the coffin at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, and at 7 o'clock will be taken from Roe's Hotel in charge of Col. H. M. Black, commander of the cadets, to the National Chapel, where it will lie in state till 12. The funeral services, commencing at 1 o'clock, will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. French, Post Chaplain, who will be assisted by several other clergymen. Gov. Ward and staff of New-Jersey, and the Hon. Hamilton Fish have superintended the decorating of the chapel. Many of the flags captured by Gen. Scott's troops in Mexico are appropriately displayed. Up to this time, but few strangers have arrived here, but all the rooms in the hotels have been engaged for the chief officers of the army and distinguished civilians from Washington, who are expected to arrive to-morrow morning. The definite arrangement of the order of procession has been withheld until the arrival of military and civic societies to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 31, 1866.

All the public buildings, banks, &c., will be closed here to-morrow, in respect to Gen. Scott's memory. The Congressional Committee left on this evening's train, to attend the funeral to-morrow.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 31, 1866.

The Military Committees of the two Houses of Congress, accompanied by Speaker Colfax and others, left Washington this evening for West Point.

The regular Cabinet meeting will be dispensed with to-morrow, in honor of the funeral obsequies of Gen. Scott.

NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, May 31, 1866.

The General Assembly to-day passed resolutions expressing appreciation of the private character and military achievements of Lieut.-Gen. Scott, and profound regret at the news of his death.

Proclamation from the Mayor—Proceedings of the Joint Special Committee of the Common Council.

At 12 o'clock yesterday noon Mayor Hoffman, in view of the death of Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

In honor of the memory of the late Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, and in conformity with the resolution of the Common Council, I, John T. Hoffman, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby make known that on Friday, the 1st day of June, the day appointed for the burial of the illustrious deceased, the public offices will be closed and the National flags displayed at half-mast throughout the city and harbor, and I respectfully recommend that all business be suspended, and that the citizens observe the day as one of public mourning.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

Dated New-York, May 31, 1866.

Shortly afterward, the Joint Special Committee of the Common Council appointed to make suitable arrangements relative to the death of Gen. Scott, met in the Mayor's office and adopted the following

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS
FOR PARTICIPATING BY
THE COMMON COUNCIL AND PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
IN SOLEMNIZING THE
FUNERAL OBSEQUIES
OF THE LATE
LIEUT.-GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,
AT WEST POINT,
On FRIDAY, June 1, 1866.

The Committee appointed to perfect the arrangements for publicly participating in the solemnization of the funeral obsequies of the lamented Lieut.-Gen. Scott, respectfully request that the requirements of the following resolution will be strictly complied with:

Resolved, That out of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in commemoration of his many great and noble deeds, his tried patriotism and nobility, his invaluable services and sacrifices for the country he had served and honored, this Common Council do earnestly recommend that all citizens whilst their respective places of business on Friday, the 1st proximo, being the day set apart for solemnizing the obsequies and ceremonies; that the offices of the City Government be closed, and no business transacted; that the flags on the City Hall and all other public buildings be displayed at half-mast from sunrise until sunset; that the owners or occupants of private buildings, and the masters of vessels in the harbor, be requested also to display their flags at half-mast on that day; that the members of the Common Council wear the usual badge of mourning for a period of 60 days, and that a special committee of five from each branch of the Common Council be appointed to perfect the above, and make such other arrangements as in their judgment may be best calculated to make manifest the sorrow of the people of this city for the death and respect for the memory of the illustrious soldier.

The Joint Special Committee of the Common Council will leave the city by the steamer Daniel Drew, from Desbrosses st., North River, at 7:45 a. m., and Thirty-fourth-st. North River, at 8 a. m., for West Point, in order to represent the people and Government of the City of New-York, by participation in the funeral ceremonies incident to the occasion of paying the last and tribute of respect to the mortal remains of the departed hero.

His Honor John T. Hoffman, Mayor, John Brice, President Board of Aldermen, and J. Wilson Green, President Board of Councilmen, having been requested to act with the Special Committee, will accompany them to West Point.

A general observance of the day, as one devoted to testifying the sorrow of our people for the loss of one so universally loved, respected and honored, is respectfully enjoined upon our citizens. By order of the Committee,

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.
JOHN BRICE,
President of the Board of Aldermen.
J. WILSON GREEN,
President of the Board of Councilmen.
Aldermen JOSEPH B. VARNUM, jr., Chairman.
THOMAS COMAN,
JAMES O'BRIEN,
IGNATIUS FLYNN,
WILLIAM H. GIDNEY,
Councilmen ALEXANDER KEECH, Secretary.
F. A. THOMAS,
GEORGE D. KELLOGG,
CORNELIUS FLYNN,
CHARLES KOSTER.

Action of the United States District Court.

In the United States District Court, Judge Benedict presiding, Mr. Ethan Allen, Assistant United States District-Attorney, rose and said that it became his task to announce what has already been announced throughout the nation: that Gen. Winfield Scott had ceased to live. "Of his services in detail it is not necessary for me here to speak. The fittest commentary upon his deeds was expressed by the great Wellington, whose expression has now passed among our household words, 'that Scott was the greatest captain of the age.' He died at the period of fourscore years, bearing on the canvas of a long, eventful life, and so rich was he in the reputation of his countrymen that his laurels weighed him down, and under this double burden he has at length, in the language of Milton, 'dropped, like ripe fruit, into his mother's lap.' He gives the benefit of his deeds to his country, his fame to the future, and his name to history. The present mourns that the immaculate past forever more will claim the name of Winfield Scott. I move that this Court, in respect to his memory, adjourn to Saturday.

Mr. Malcolm Campbell seconded the motion.

The Court said: In order to testify the respect which this Court has, in common with the whole community, for the memory of Gen. Scott, on account of his great services, his eminent position, and his great ability in all public affairs, let the order be entered that the Court stand adjourned to Saturday, at 11 a. m.

Action of the Stock Brokers.

At a regular meeting of the Open Board of Stock Brokers, held at 3½ p. m. yesterday, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Open Board of Stock Brokers have learned of the death of Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott; and whereas, they desire, in common with a nation bereaved, to add their tribute of respect to one so justly honored in his life, and so deeply mourned in his death; be it therefore

Resolved, That in the life of the distinguished chieftain and statesman whose loss the country is now called to mourn an example is furnished of the soldier, the statesman, and the patriot, worthy of the nation and the age which he so signally adorned.

Resolved, That to his valor and skill upon the field the country is indebted for no small degree for the success of its armies in the War of 1812, and the consolidation of the rich territory of our Pacific Coast, the fruits of the war for national honor in 1847.

Resolved, That we would render especial honor that when the venerable life was assailed, and treason in high places arrayed itself against its Government, the brave hero and noble patriot disregarded the seduction of his native State, and forgetting the ties of kindred, association and birth, he gave himself and his great influence to his whole country and the maintenance of her honor unsullied by domestic treason as well as foreign foes.

Resolved, That out of respect to his memory this Board will transact no business to-morrow, the day of his funeral.

Board of Education.

To-day, by the order of the Board of Education, all the schools in this city will be closed, in honor of the memory of Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott.

The Death of Lieut.-Gen. Scott in Brooklyn.

The flags of the City Hall, Court-House, and public buildings generally, as well as many private residences, were displayed at half-mast yesterday, in honor of the memory of the late Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott.

The Mayor issued the following proclamation in regard to the event:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Brooklyn, May 31, 1866.

Fellow-citizens of Brooklyn: It is with feelings of profound sorrow that I have to announce to you the death of Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, a name upon which our country's service, science and literature, and throughout which the world, has awarded for him a place in the immortal pantheon of the Republic, has embalmed for ever the memory of every American citizen. Wherever the flag of the nation waves, it will be hailed with sadness and regret.

The funeral takes place to-morrow (June 1) at 1 o'clock p. m., and I propose that the public offices and other places of business be closed, and that the flags upon the public buildings, and generally throughout the city, be displayed at half-mast, and that bells be tolled between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock p. m., in honor of the illustrious dead.

SAMUEL BOOTH, Mayor.

FENIAN AFFAIRS.

Fresh Excitements Along the Canadian Borders, and New Seizures of Arms in Various Places.

STEPHENS IN PHILADELPHIA.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

An Ottawa dispatch says that the Government is fully aware of the movement of Fenians, and prepared. The railway companies are awake to the danger, and have everything ready to load troops at a moment's notice. The troops are not yet called out, but can be on the way to the frontier at three hours notice.

Private dispatches from Hamilton say that *The Daily Telegraph* statement is incorrect, about stopping the through trains. The British Consul only recommended the removal of surplus stock from the bridge; but I have authority for stating that *The Telegraph's* information is correct in every particular. The troops were all under arms to-night.

TORONTO, Thursday, May 31, 1866.

The Daily Telegraph of this evening has a dispatch from Montreal to-day, saying 1,000 stand of arms were seized at St. Albans yesterday, concealed in boxes marked "machinery." When seized they were turned over to the American authorities at Burlington. The sensation created here last night is great.

The Telegraph says that the Great Western Company, which had received notice to be ready to move troops, have telegraphed to the Grand Trunk Company to allow them the use of their rolling stock.

Col. Durie this morning received orders from Ottawa to notify all corps in this district to be ready to move at once for active service if required.

The city during the morning has been rather excited, and since early morning our office has been crowded with citizens eager for the latest news.

Canadians now admit that Sweeney is desperately in earnest, and will attempt invasion. The Government are loudly censured for withdrawing troops from the frontier, and leaving the border towns at the mercy of the Fenians.

SECOND DISPATCH.

TORONTO, (C. W.), Thursday, May 31, 1866.

The excitement is increasing and volunteering has again commenced with energy. The news of the determination of the Government to call out volunteers caused great rejoicing. There is no alarm, and business is going on as usual. Every "grapevine" is eagerly devoured, and the newspaper and telegraph offices are beseiged.

The entire press unite in the belief that the blow is about to be struck. Rumor says the Fenians are collecting on the line of the St. Lawrence. The Cabinet was called together to-day, and Ministers are hurrying to Ottawa. *The Evening Telegraph* has a trustworthy special from Hamilton saying that at 11 o'clock this morning the troops there were called out by bugle, and ample preparations have been made by the Great Western Railroad Company for an emergency. It also has a dispatch from Buffalo, dated 2 p. m., saying the Fenians are constantly receiving additions to their numbers. They are very secretive and will divulge nothing except that they are going to California. It is believed that Sweeney has sent undrilled men into the province to rise at night and seize the arms in the Government buildings on the frontier.

THIRD DISPATCH.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, May 31, 1866.

Reports that the Great Western trains have been stopped or interrupted in consequence of Fenian movements are incorrect. They continue to run precisely as usual. There is very little excitement. The military authorities are on the alert, and all needful precautions have been taken.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 31, 1866.

Two hundred able-bodied young men left Fitchburg Depot by the 5:30 train this afternoon. They were quiet, well-behaved and unarmed. Nothing could be learned of their destination, but report says they were Fenians and had tickets for Ogdensburg.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 31, 1866.

Another body of men arrived here last night from the West, said to be a Fenian regiment. About 1,000 have come altogether, and more are expected. Nothing can be learned from the men beyond that they are laborers bound for California. They have, apparently, no arms, but it is understood there are plenty secreted here. It is pretty generally thought a raid on Canada from this neighborhood is determined on. There is no excitement here. No one believes in the success of any movement the Fenians may make.

It is rumored that the Fenians intend moving on Her Majesty's dominions to-night, but nothing trustworthy can be found out.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, May 31, 1866.

A Fenian Company, 100 strong, left here to-night, going north. Another company follows soon.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 31, 1866.

It is reported that three companies of Fenians leave here this evening to join the party now on the northern frontier.

James Stephens addressed an audience of about 800 persons to-night at National Hall. After his speech he requested that questions might be asked him, whereupon a gentleman upon the platform asked the following:

First, Whether the Fenian Brotherhood, organized as it was for the liberation of Ireland, had not been used by bad men, perjurers, and other for the destruction of its purpose?

Second, Whether in future the same means may not be employed for the benefit of English diplomacy, resulting as it seems in the confederation of the Canadian Colonies, and the limitation of Irish suffrage?

Third, Whether the course of the Fenian Brotherhood under its present and past leaders has not been injurious instead of advantageous to the interests of Irish liberty?

Fourth, Whether you, James Stephens, are not a British agent, employed for the purpose of destroying the influence of American Irishmen in rousing their native country from the thraldom of the English Government?

The proposer of these questions stated that he merely offered these in order that direct and unequivocal answers might be made by Mr. Stephens to correct the suspicions regarding him entertained by newspapers and the public generally. No answer was made to them, however, and he was hustled off the stage.

Mr. Stephens in an eloquent style called upon Irishmen to rush to the rescue of their country.

Questions were asked by the audience as to the disposal of funds and how he came to escape while other patriots were left to perish. The replies seemed satisfactory to a majority of the audience.

A Financial Exhibit—What Has Become of the Money—The Accounts of the Treasurer Audited—Report of the Committee.

On the 17th of May William Griffin, Treasurer of the O'Mahony branch of the Fenian Brotherhood, addressed a letter to the Chief Organizer demanding that a Committee of the members of the Brotherhood should be appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer, and thus establish or set at rest the reports of wholesale misappropriations, embezzlements, &c., of the Fenian funds. In reply to this request a Committee of ten John Rafferty, Chairman, was appointed, who proceeded to examine the accounts referred to, and now report that "they find nothing at all reflecting disadvantageously or unfavorably upon your (the Treasurer's) character" and that "you (the Treasurer) were one of the very few whose character stands unimpeached from imputation or taint." The following is the statement of Mr. Griffin's accounts together with the indorsement of Mr. Stephens:

STATEMENT.

William Griffin, Treasurer F. B., in account with the Fenian Brotherhood.

1866—Jan. 29.

To amount received from B. D. Killian, per Assistant Treasurer	$12,296 45
To amount of receipts from *all sources* from 29th January to 30th May, 1866	153,567 08
Total receipts	$165,823 53
By amount of paid warrants from 29th January to 30th May, 1866	$161,702 97
By drafts on P. O'Rourke and Post Office orders, handed to Mr. Stephens, per receipt of May 31	3,420 71—$165,123 68
Balance paid James Stephens, C. O. I. R., as per receipt below	$699 85

[Copy.]

Received from William Griffin, esq., Treasurer F. B., the sum of six hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighty-five cents ($699 85) for the use of the I. R.

JAMES STEPHENS, C. O. I. R.

Gen. Halpin was authorized by me to audit Mr. Griffin's accounts, and the report is highly honorable to Mr. Griffin. My own conviction is, that Mr. Griffin has discharged his duty as a faithful, honest man.

JAMES STEPHENS, C. O. I. R.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1866.

JAMES STEPHENS, esq., *C. O. I. R.*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I respectfully again tender you my resignation as Treasurer of the F. B.

I have the honor to remain fraternally yours,

WILLIAM GRIFFIN, Treasurer F. B.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

Explosion of the Steamer City of Memphis—Eight Lives Lost—Many Persons Injured—Heavy Loss.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, May 31, 1866.

The steamer City of Memphis, from New-Orleans for St. Louis, exploded at the foot of Buck Island, 40 miles below here, at 8 o'clock this morning. The forward cabin was torn away and the boat set on fire. She had 28 cabin and 60 deck passengers. The following are lost:

Mrs. Smith, Evansville, Indiana; Mrs. Dozier, of Dea gle's Varieties. Pilot Frank Perdue; George Britton, steersman; George Hauger, St. Louis, First Engineer; Harrison Fox, Second Steward; C. A. Hambleton, Cabin boy; James Robinson.

The following were scalded: Mrs. Selden, Jefferson, Texas; Samuel Harris, Second Mate, leg broken; Second Engineer Burns, leg broken; Third Engineer Smith, slightly.

About 60 persons were lost or injured.

The steamboat St. Patrick brought up the survivors.

The Memphis was owned by the Atlantic Steamship Company, and was valued at $60,000. She was insured.

The steamer Prairie State struck a snag at South Bend, Arkansas River, on Tuesday night, and sunk over her foremost deck. She was owned in St. Louis. She will be raised. No further particulars have been received.

The American Telegraph Company Extension.

LANCASTER, N. H., Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

The American Telegraph Company have this day completed their White Mountain line to this town and opened an office here and at Whitefield.

THE CHOLERA.

THE RECENT CASES IN THE CITY.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Fifty New Cases from the Peruvian and Union, and Fourteen Deaths in the Hospital Ship Falcon.

The officers of the Board of Health, yesterday, took charge of the premises No. 14 Cherry-st., thoroughly disinfected them and burned that portion of the clothing of the deceased, John Fitzgerald, which had been soiled by dejections during his illness. It was deemed unnecessary to hold a *post mortem* examination, and the body was accordingly buried yesterday afternoon. We have, however, been able to gather a few additional facts concerning the case which are somewhat interesting.

The deceased arrived in New-York very recently, in company with his family, from Missouri, and was occupying the room in which he died in common with another family. On Tuesday he dined upon boiled mutton and some vegetables, and afterward took a walk, stopping at one of the numerous drinking-houses of the Fourth Ward, where he drank a glass of beer. Immediately after his return he was taken ill, and at 11 o'clock a physician was called, who found him suffering from a violent diarrhea, accompanied with vomiting and cramps, and in a partially collapsed condition. During the night, and contrary to the advice of the physician, he drank some boiled milk. At 11 o'clock on Wednesday he was visited again and found in a moribund state, and at 2 o'clock he died.

The circumstances of his death were of sufficient importance to induce the Board of Health to take the action related above. The death will probably be placed upon the records under the head of diarrhea or cholera morbus, but the fear of the spread of poison was sufficiently great to warrant the destruction of those articles of clothing that had been stained with the ejections and dejections of the deceased. The room in which he died has been cleansed and whitewashed; and, for the sake of showing that the case occurred from purely local causes, it was ascertained, by careful inquiry, that none of the passengers from the infected ships that have recently arrived at this port, were domiciled in the neighborhood. What the beer had to do with the disease is only surmised, although this very pertinent inquiry was made, and one of the physicians was anxious to know "what was in the beer."

Concerning the case reported from the Sixth-ave., nothing further was known last evening by the Health authorities. As we stated yesterday, the woman will probably recover, or, if she should not, her death will doubtless be charged to the same cause as in the case already related. Her premises have also been cleansed. The cases, unimportant as they may seem are sufficient to show the danger that exists, and to urge them to renewed diligence in the business of preparing for a foe which violently attacks the weak and unarmed.

We give below the latest intelligence from Quarantine. The Illinois, which came to the city with the convalescents from the Virginia, is not in a condition to be returned to the Lower Bay, and will remain for repairs. In the mean time, there are but two hulks there, and the well are, of course, confined to the quarters in which the disease originated. When this state of affairs will be mended, we have no means at present of determining; but we are permitted to say that the authorities are not idle, and the want of proper accommodation at Quarantine for well persons from infected ships is fully understood and universally deprecated.

Quarantine Report.

The following deaths occurred on board the steamship Union on her passage from Liverpool:

MAY 18.—Laurens Thompson, aged 26, of Denmark.
MAY 19.—James Smith, aged 30, of Ireland; Ann Maria N. Solomon, aged 16, of Denmark.
MAY 20.—Christian Peterson, aged 30, of Sweden; Wm. Thompson, aged 2, of Ireland; Mary Boylan, aged 3, of Ireland; Neils Nelson Solongon, aged 62, of Denmark.
MAY 21.—Johann H. Meyer, aged 32, of Schleswig-Holstein.
MAY 22.—Ingebrema Pherson, aged 3, of Sweden; D. P. F. Schmidt, aged 14, of Schleswig-Holstein; Ann MacIntyre, aged 25, of County Meath, Ireland; Paul F. Newman, aged 3, of Germany; Hans Thompson, aged 18, of Denmark.
MAY 24.—Geo. Washington, a seaman, aged 21, of Pennsylvania; Wilhelm H. Oremann, aged 1, of Magdeburg; Andreas S. Weyson, aged 22, of Sweden; Johann Anderson, aged 20, of Sweden; Emde Gronland, aged 2, of Denmark; Frederika Overmann, aged 4, of Magdeburg.
MAY 25.—Richard Oremann, aged 9 months, of Magdeburg; Ingeborg F. Neumann, aged 6 months, of Schleswig-Holstein.
MAY 26.—Patrick Reilly, seaman, aged 20, of Ireland; Alex. McCaughin, aged 30, of County Antrim, Ireland; Peter Swendson, aged 25, of Sweden; Oling Bangs, aged 25, of Denmark; Johann A. Olsen, aged 20, of Sweden; Niels G. Petersen, aged 24, of Denmark; Anne Elise Tuesson, aged 28, of Denmark.
MAY 27.—John Baylor, aged 2, Ireland.
MAY 28.—Peter Seward, aged 60, England; Ann Farrell, aged 25, Ireland.
MAY 29.—Lars Christiansen, aged 7 months, Sweden; Peter Geth, aged 23, France.
MAY 30.—Marie Viereck, aged 1, Germany.

The following new cases have occurred since last returns from the Union:

MAY 30.—Maria Hoffman, aged 41, Hamburg; Charles Hoffman, aged 6, Hamburg; Frederick Viereck, aged 30, Germany; Anna Vearke, aged 6, Germany; Wilhelm Vearke, aged 3, Germany; Adolf Witte, aged 25, Prussia; Christ. Schultz, aged 26, Germany; Wilhelm Hartman, aged 22, Prussia; Simon Teeter, aged 28, England; James Hart, aged 20, Ireland; Jens Hansen, aged 21, Denmark; man, name unknown, aged 21, Ireland.

The following new cases have occurred on the Peruvian since our last:

MAY 30.—John Anderson, aged 24, Sweden; Egnart Sendrup, aged 30, Denmark; Jens Peter Hansen, aged 18, Denmark; John Jonassen, aged 21, Sweden; Gaspart Parmone, aged 41, Switzerland; Peter O. Bergmann, aged 20, Sweden; Peter C. Sargend, aged 26, Denmark; David Carlsen, aged 28, Sweden; Cornelius Mohn, aged 32, Germany; Franz Weber, aged 26, Saxony; John George Wesse, aged 26, Germany; Andrew Swindsen, aged 48, Germany; Lars Johanson, aged 33, Germany; Wincenze Pressel, aged 22, Germany; Michael Monahan, aged 27, Ireland; Eugene Cronnana, aged 28, Cork; Jurgen Larsen, aged 40, Denmark; Zacarias Soutesen, aged 18, Denmark; Erasmus Nedson, aged 19, Denmark; Yeppa Peterson, aged 33, Denmark; Carl Pohl, aged 24, Prussia; Therkee Barreson, aged 21, Norway; Ole Olsen, aged 30, Sweden; Jans C. Jansen, aged 14, Denmark; Magdalena Moesler, aged 18, France; Anna Nissen, aged 31, Schleswig Holstein; Yeppa Etrine, aged 1 year and 4 months, Denmark; N. T. Hansen, aged 42, Denmark; Charles Hansen, aged 6 months, Denmark; Lars Johansen, aged 37, Denmark; Hansine E. Langelet, aged 27, Denmark; Hans Peterson, aged 33, Denmark; Can Peterson, aged 53, Demark; Mathie Climasen, aged 32, Denmark; Hannah Larsdsen, Denmark; M. Hansen, aged 8, Denmark; Maria Peterson, aged 21, Sweden; Anders Swindasen, aged 48, Sweden.

Number of sick received May 30.	
From steamship Union	45
From steamship Peruvian	39
Total	84
Died	14
Remaining	70

No Cholera in Germany.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: An article in your paper of this day's issue, on the cholera, begins by stating that "the fact that the cholera has been raging violently in Germany for some time past has been well known in this city." Allow me, as the diplomatic representative of the States at whose ports (Bremen and Hamburg) the great number of German emigrants embark for this country, to declare, on official authority, that no cholera or similar epidemic is known to exist in those ports, that no single case of cholera has for long years made its appearance in the cities of Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubeck and their territory, and that at present there is no prevalence of the epidemic in any part of Germany. Since the disease died out in Luxembourg, a Province of Holland, several months ago, you may search the whole German press for an allusion to it. It is no more thought of, and no apprehension of its appearance is felt, if ever there was.

The causes which made the pestilence break out in England among German emigrants, especially at Liverpool, are well known, and the German public by this time are cautioned against them. It was the inhuman treatment at the hands of unscrupulous agents that made these unfortunate sick. They were shipped like cattle in English steamers to Hull, there and in Liverpool awaiting passage, penned in dirty taverns and fed with unwholesome food. It is an established fact that the meat dealt out to these people was that of beasts infected with the cattle plague. Those who stood all that became finally utterly disgusted by coming in contact with the low class of disorderly, filthy and drunken Irish people who crowd the English emigrant steamers. Is it a wonder that so many of those poor Germans, who as a class are an orderly, cleanly and sober people, did succumb? Let their true character be known by referring to the numerous vessels bringing their human cargoes direct from German ports. All of these ships, so far, have arrived with a clean bill of health, and you will find their passengers, even to the number of a thousand on board, as hearty, healthy, cheerful a set of people as you may wish to welcome on these shores.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obt. servant,

JOHANNES ROSENA,
Charge d'Affaires of the Hanseatic Republics.

Hanseatic Legation, New-York, May 31, 1866.

There has been some injury by recent frosts in some parts of the West, but no very serious damage is reported. The season is discouraging backward, and rain much needed. Crop prospects, however, are tolerably good.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The State Convention—Sixth Day's Proceedings—Interest on State Loans—Laws Concerning Persons of Color—Report of the Committee.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

The State Convention entered upon the sixth day of the session. The report of the Committee on Enrolled Bills was adopted. An ordinance was introduced limiting the interest to be paid on further State loans at 6 per cent. A resolution was introduced that the provisions and benefits of the several resolutions passed by the General Assembly at its special session of 1866 in favor of maimed and disabled soldiers, providing them with artificial limbs, be extended to all soldiers of the State, whether they were in the Confederate or Union army. The Homestead bill passed to a second reading.

The State Revenue bill was taken up and a spirited discussion thereon took place. The ordinances relative to the payment of provisional judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer for their services, also the resolution heretofore introduced for the relief of the people by suspending the collection of taxes, and instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of such action, were severally passed.

The Special Committee of five to whom was referred an ordinance repealing certain provisions of Acts 118 and 119 of the General Assembly, entitled "Acts concerning the rights of persons of color or of mixed blood, and for other purposes," reported through their chairman, Mr. B. F. Moore, of Ware, as follows:

The former provides for the repeal of the two provisos of section 9 of an act passed by the General Assembly at its late session, entitled an act concerning negroes and persons of color or mixed blood. The first proviso was evidently intended to restrict the operation of the enactment until the courts of the State should have exclusive jurisdiction over all cases concerning persons of color; but by section 15 of the act, section 71 of chapter 107 of the Revised Code is unconditionally repealed. This latter section was the only law which excluded persons of color from testifying, so that upon the repeal of that section, persons of color, had there been no other proviso, would by a rule of the common law have become forthwith competent witnesses in all cases, whether the provision in question did or did not reestablish it. The inconsistency has been among the judges and lawyers a much mooted question, upon which they have been greatly divided. It is necessary therefore, in order to remove doubts, that some action should be taken. It is evident that the purpose of the General Assembly was to allow the evidence when the courts could take cognizance of the cases specified in the section. If it is expedient that the testimony should be allowed when universal jurisdiction is granted, it is equally so when partial jurisdiction only is allowed. Your committee know that a very extensive jurisdiction is now vested over persons of color, and they are being generally tried for crime whenever the punishment is the same for both white and black. If the testimony of negroes against whites is not allowed where the negro is concerned, the case is turned over to the Freedmen's Bureau, where there is never a jury, and very often an inexperienced judge. Your Committee are satisfied that the true policy of our present political position is to allow the evidence in the manner as restricted by the section without the proviso, and therefore recommend the repeal of the proviso. In regard to the second proviso, it was attached to the first merely to insure the application to cases between whites and blacks of the act passed at the same session, entitled "An Act to improve the law of evidence," which is effectually done by that act, and the repealing clause of the ordinance in regard to sections —— of the revised code, which forbid the migration into this State of persons of color, your Committee are convinced that they are not only useless now, but have never been executed at any time. Among the reasons rendered by our patriotic President for the vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill, he assumes and urges that the freedmen have the liberty to remove from one State to another as freely as a white person, and there is little doubt that such is the case, and so would be held by the courts. Your Committee deem it impolitic, if it were lawful, to retain provisions so useless in practice and so well calculated to arm the adversaries of the President with weapons of assault upon his noble efforts to preserve civil liberty and restore fraternal feeling among the States. In respect to the section which forbids persons of color to keep arms, this denial of privilege, not forbidden to the whites, is regarded as making a species of distinction between the races which is not favored by the policy of the President, and which it is certain we have not the power to execute. This distinction in like manner arms the opponents of the President with argument for their illiberal course towards the State. The Committee recommend its repeal in regard to ordinance one hundred and nineteen which punishes with death a person of color for an assault on a white female with intent to commit a rape. Your committee, instead of recommending its repeal, recommend its modification so as to make the crime and the punishment applicable alike to both races. This will be accomplished by striking from the section the words "of color," and the words "upon the body of a white female." Your committee is impressed that they must have reason to assure the Convention that when the distinctions referred to in the two ordinances referred to them are abolished, the jurisdiction of our courts will be greatly extended, and both civil and criminal matters concerning persons of color will be yielded to them for trial to the utmost extent which is allowable. They are assured that at present the jurisdiction is restricted because of the distinctions, and that the officer at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State has every inclination consistent with his orders to restore the operations of the civil law in all cases whatever.

The report was ordered to be printed, and, from the high character of the Committee, it will no doubt be adopted.

The rest of the day was occupied in discussing the special order in regard to a proper basis of legislative representation.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Tobacco Market—Episcopal Convention—Tournament—Unfairness Toward a "Yankee."

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 31, 1866.

At the National Tobacco Fair, the first premium hogsheads of leaf tobacco, grown in Hart County, Ky., sold for $1.50 per pound, the highest price ever paid anywhere.

The Episcopal Convention, to-day, spent most of its time in the attempt to elect an Assistant Bishop. No result was reached.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, May 31, 1866.

At the grand tournament for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Confederate dead, the receipts were over $40,000.

The first prize for tilting at rings was won by W. A. Elliot. Mr. Hood, a "Yankee" competitor, who vied with Elliot, was so disconcerted at the last run by derisive cheers, that he lost the prize.

New Catholic Cathedral in Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, May 31, 1866.

The corner-stone of the new Catholic Cathedral in this city was laid this afternoon by the Right Rev. Bishop Bacon, assisted by the clergy of the diocese, with great ceremony, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

The Season at Cape May.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 31, 1866.

The first train of passengers ever over the bridge to the Island to-day brought excursionists from Philadelphia. The season opened to-day.

Markets—*Reported by Telegraph.*

TORONTO, May 31.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; sales of Old Amber Michigan at $2.37. New $2.25. New White $2.33; No. 1 Milwaukee $2. Corn unchanged. Oats steady. Lake Freights dull and nominal.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—Flour and Wheat dull. Whisky firm at $2.24 in bond. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard 22c. Gold 139.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Flour quiet; superfine, $8@$8.25; Extras, $9@$10. Wheat firm; Spring $2.33. Pennsylvania Spring, $2.30@$2.35; White unchanged. Rye advanced to $1.30. Corn firm at 86c. Cotton steady at 40@41c. Whisky steady, Ohio, $2.28; Pennsylvania, $2.25@$2.26.

BUFFALO, May 31.—Flour and Wheat quiet. Corn in moderate demand, at 69c. for No. 1 Mixed. Oats sales, 62,000 bush No. 1 Chicago, at 43½c. Other grains nominal. Pork quiet and firm, at $31. Lard, 22½c. Whisky inactive. Canal freights to New-York—Corn, 12½@15c.; to Albany—Corn, 10c. Receipts—Flour, 1,515 bbls.; Wheat, 25,300 bush.; Corn, 153,179 bush.; Oats, 49,935 bush.

OSWEGO, May 31.—Flour steady, at $10.25 for No. 1 Spring, $12 for Red Winter, $13 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales last night No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $2.05, held higher this morning. Corn, 74c. for No. 1 Illinois. Oats held at 51c. for Western. Canal freights steady; Flour 35c., Wheat 9½c., Corn 8c., to New-York.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—Flour firm; Western Extra Spring, $11.50. Wheat dull and scarce. Corn steady; Yellow, 91@92c. Oats firm at 76c. Provisions steady. Lard, 22½c. Sugar quiet. Coffee dull; Rio, 16½@20c., in gold. Whisky dull and scarce; Western, $2.22½@$2.23.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Flour active. Wheat dull, and declined 1@1½c.; sales at $1.64@$1.65 for No. 1, and $1.10@$1.11 for No. 2. Corn dull at 53c. for No. 1, and 52c. for No. 2. Oats dull at 32@33c. for No. 1, and 30@31c. for No. 2. Mess Pork declined 25c. Bonded Highwines $2.23. Freights dull, and declined 2½c. Corn 12@12½c to Buffalo. Receipts: 5,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bush. Wheat, 239,000 bush. Corn, 79,000 bush. Oats. Shipments: 7,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bush. Wheat, 419,000 bush. Corn, 46,000 bush. Oats.

DETROIT, May 31.—Flour active and steady; sales, 2,500 at $10.25 for No. 1 Spring, $12 for Spring, $13 for Red Winter, $15 for Double Extra. Wheat lower; sales last night, 10,800 No. 1 Milwaukee Club; 205 to-day; higher prices were asked, but the market opened and closed quiet. Corn opened steady, but closed quiet and nominally lower; sales, 15,000 No. 1 Illinois at 74c. Oats held at 50@51c. for Illinois. Other grains scarce and nominal. Canal freights dull; Flour 38c., Wheat 9½c., Corn 8c., Oats 5c. to New-York. Lake imports: 200 Flour, 51,500 Wheat, 23,000 Corn. Canal exports: 460 Flour, 33,000 Wheat, 7,800 Corn, 7,400 Peas.

MILWAUKIE, May 31.—Flour dull at $10 for Spring Extras. Wheat quiet and steady at $1.78 for No. 1. Corn steady at 52c. for No. 1. Oats quiet at 36c. for No. 1. Receipt—1,600 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bush. Wheat, 16,000 bush. Oats. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,00,000 bush. Wheat.

Meeting of the Board of Health for Jersey City.

The first regular meeting of the Board of Health for Jersey City, since its organization, was held last evening. Present—George E. Cutter, President, and Dr. Theodore R. Varick. Absent—Alderman Gaddis. President Cutter stated that the necessary books, blanks, &c., had been ordered, and would be ready for use to-day. Chief of Police McManus, in response to notification, had detailed one policeman for each Ward to act temporarily as Health Inspectors. The Clerk, A. G. Gilkyson, stated that the whole number of nuisances reported was 122, of which he had notified 75 persons to abate the same, and that but one nuisance had been abated. The greatest number of nuisances reported are from the Sixth Ward. Dr. Varick suggested that the Inspector be directed to visit Essex and Greene sts.; Sussex st. from Greene to Hudson st.; also the center of the block bounded by Greene, Morris, Hudson, and Sussex sts. He said he did not think there was a more filthy locality than this in the city. The Doctor also suggested that the Common Council should require garbage carts to go around daily instead of twice a week as at present. President Cutter stated that for the present he intended to visit the localities where nuisances are complained of, and see that they are promptly abated.

DR. GEO. F. WOODWARD, formerly a well-known citizen of New-York, died in San Franc