

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

VOLUME XXX. No. 137

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—SOLON SHINGLE—LIVE LINDSAY.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—THE GRAY LADY OF PENZANCE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—COLLEEN BAWN—GALLEY SLAVE—NOBLE WIFE—THE OLD CURE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY—ICI ON PARIS FRANCAIS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—TAKING IT ON—SLEEPING BEAUTY.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LYSIAS—GAIN BOY—PARRY MARR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—FANCION.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—TWO LIVING ILLUSTRATIONS—FAT WOMAN—DANCING—THE PROTEST—BOON'S FAREWELL—UPON DAY AND EVENING.

RYAN'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 473 Broadway.—THE BRONCHIAL SONGS, DANCA, BURLINGAME, &c.—BLAKE GIBBY BAY.

WOODS' MINSTRELS, Hall, 511 Broadway.—THE BRONCHIAL SONGS, DANCA, &c.—PETROUKHANSKI, OR THE OIL OF THE BRAIN.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, 198 and 201 Bowery.—SOLON SHINGLE, DANCA, &c.—P. F. P. F.

HELLER'S HALL, 323 Broadway.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—WAG CAN YOU DO IT.

HYPHOTHETRON, Fourth street.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASIC AND AEROMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS—THE ELIZABETH OF LIFE.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLET, FANTASIES, BURLINGAME, &c.—P. F. ON THE MAR AND THE TIGER.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—TUSO THOMAS' CONCERT.

HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway.—THE AMERICAN STRAID-SCOPION.

VANNICTH'S THEATRE, 600 Broadway.—MOVING WAX FIGURES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Thursday, May 18, 1865.

THE SITUATION.

The rebel ram Stonewall arrived at Havana from Nassau on the morning of the 11th inst., and it is said that she had commenced taking on board men and ammunition from the Owl and other rebel blockade runners lying in Havana harbor, and would put to sea from there under the former commander of the pirate Florida, Captain John Newland Maffitt.

In yesterday's Herald was noticed the arrival at Havana on the 9th inst., from Galveston, of the steamer Owl and Captain Maffitt. The Stonewall, as stated in last Saturday's Herald, reached Nassau on the 6th inst., having sailed from Tenerife on the 1st of April. At Nassau it was given out that she would sail direct for Galveston on the evening of the 7th. But it appears that her commander, Captain Page, concluded to stop at Havana, where the Stonewall still remained on Saturday last. It was expected that she would sail thence on Sunday or Monday. Immediately after her arrival the American Consul at Havana despatched with the intelligence the steamship Columbia to Key West, where that vessel arrived on the following morning. The rebel ram's appearance in Havana harbor created great excitement, and every desired courtesy was extended to her by the Spanish officers, numbers of whom went on board of her to pay official visits to Captain Page and his subordinates.

It was reported that our Consul had demanded of the Consul General of Cuba the surrender of the Stonewall, and received a very curt refusal. The United States naval steamers Porcupine, Junia and Arica arrived at Havana on last Saturday, and it was rumored that six monitors were on their way thither from Mobile and Key West. It was understood that the Stonewall had been destroyed any vessels between Tenerife and Havana.

General Canby, in a despatch to the War Department, dated at New Orleans on Monday last, says the Stonewall put to sea from Havana on the 11th inst., and that he had warned all commanders on the coast. Our Havana despatches to the 13th show that General Canby had been misinformed regarding the ram's departure.

An important order has been issued from the War Department, announcing that, as all the rebel troops east of the Mississippi have now been regularly surrendered, all persons found in arms against the United States in any portion of the country east of that river after the 1st of June proximo will be regarded as guerrillas and punished with death.

The testimony taken yesterday before the court martial trying the assassination conspirators was, as on the previous days, very important and interesting, a number of new witnesses being examined. The evidence related principally to the pursuit of Booth and Harold, their entertainment and surgical aid at Dr. Mudd's house, and their final discovery in Garrett's barn and capture. Captain Keitz, formerly of the rebel army, testified that when he met with Booth and Harold during their flight, the latter said, "We are the assassins," and, pointing to Booth, remarked, "Yonder is the man who killed the President."

The Adjutant General of the United States has been directed to commence mustering out of service all unemployed general, field and staff officers whose services are no longer required, and orders were also yesterday issued from the War Office for the discharge of fifty thousand employes of the Quartermaster's Department.

There will be a grand review on Tuesday and Wednesday next, in the vicinity of Washington, of two hundred thousand troops, comprising portions of the Army of the Potomac, Sherman's army, the Army of the James and Sheridan's cavalry.

The rolls of the officers and enlisted men of General Johnston's rebel army paroled in North Carolina have been received at the War Department, in Washington, and comprise a list of thirty-seven thousand names. This, of course, does not include those rebel soldiers who deserted their organization on learning of their surrender to General Sherman, without waiting for the form of paroling.

One of our Washington correspondents states that facts have recently been developed which fasten the responsibility for the inhuman treatment of national soldiers in Southern prisons directly on Jeff. Davis and the members of his government, and that the system of slow starvation was decided upon in a Cabinet meeting at Richmond, the declared design being to weaken the Union armies by rendering these unfortunate men forever unfit for service after being exchanged.

Now that the rebellion is at an end, difficulties are necessarily to be encountered in reorganizing society and restoring civil government in the lately rebellious States, after the terrible social confusion and material exhaustion they have experienced and the radical changes which the war has brought about. These difficulties are already presenting themselves to the people of those States. One of the Herald's correspondents writing from General Kilpatrick's cavalry camp, near Lexington, N. C., says that the planters of the surrounding country are greatly troubled regarding an anticipated scarcity of hands to perform the necessary agricultural labor, and design visiting the North to procure laborers. They say that the negroes, now that they are free, are unreliable, and that the poor whites of the State are too lazy to work. The great man

of the landholders, even those who were but recently the bitterest rebels, are represented as being thoroughly disgusted with State rights dogmas, secession and their Southern confederacy experiment, and ready and willing to be for the future good citizens if the government will allow them to retain their lands, assist them in procuring white laborers, and afford them protection. The dissolution of the rebel armies threw loose upon North Carolina, as well as other States, thousands of disorderly characters, who roamed through the country, plundering from friends and foes indiscriminately, and causing a reign of terror and anarchy. This condition of things has been to a great extent terminated by the judicious distribution at various points through the State of detachments of national troops.

The railroad lines in North Carolina and Virginia have now been so far restored that there is continuous communication from Morehead City, on the coast of the former State, northwestward to Newbern, Goldsboro, Raleigh, Greensboro, Charlotte and various other towns, and thence northward, via Danville, Va., to Richmond.

In the cases of Horsey, Bowles and Milligan, condemned to be hung in Indiana on the 19th inst. for conspiracy against the government, President Johnson has commuted the sentence of the first named to imprisonment for life, and has respited the latter two till the 24 of June.

Secretary Stanton informs us that the War Department now receives telegraphic messages from New Orleans in twenty-four hours.

The people of Key West had quite a fever of excitement on last Friday over a rumor brought from Havana that Jeff. Davis and the rebel Governor Brown, of Georgia, had arrived at Matanzas, Cuba, from Galveston, in the blockade runner Imogene. According to our Havana despatches, it would appear that this erroneous impression arose from the fact of their being among the Imogene's passengers one Zack Davis, a Galveston pilot. Jeff., as our readers know, is in a tighter position.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Grand Master of the Free Masons in Italy has forwarded an address of condolence upon the murder of Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Marshall, United States Representative at Turin, and an order has been issued to drap the Masonic lodge rooms throughout Italy in mourning during nine days.

The weather of yesterday was a tolerably fair foretaste of summer. Tuesday was a quite warm day; but yesterday's temperature requires a stronger adjective to qualify it. It was hot. The mercury at three o'clock in the afternoon reached eighty-two degrees. This was its highest point. At six in the morning it stood at sixty-two, at noon at seventy-eight, and at six in the evening at eighty.

The Excise Commissioners met again yesterday and granted six licenses on the usual conditions. They then discussed the question whether stamps are necessary on the affidavits attached to each license, and referred the subject to the treasury, with directions to inquire of the authorities in Washington. Another meeting of the Commissioners will be held to-day.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Nelson, the case of the United States against Isaac Henderson, late Navy Agent at this port, charged with fraud on the Navy Department, was brought up. Defendant was represented by counsel, and, after consultation between them and the United States District Attorney, it was decided to bring up the case, on a motion to quash the indictment, on Tuesday next, May 23.

Before Surrogate Tucker yesterday the trial of Miss Sarah Davis' will was called, and the Surrogate decided to admit it to probate. The case of Daniel Angove's estate was then taken up. The petitioner, Ann Angove, claims to have been married to the deceased and to be his widow, which claim is resisted by the brother of the deceased. Testimony was taken on a number of the witnesses.

The Laramie murder case, which was to have been argued yesterday in the Supreme Court, general term, was adjourned over until September, in consequence of an irregularity in the notice of motion served upon the prisoner's counsel. The Lamb and Ferris cases were disposed of in a similar manner.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Thomas Cohen, indicted for the homicide of Wm. A. Johnson, in a large bar saloon in Chatham street, on the 18th of January last, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

The exorbitant price of all kinds of meat has for some time been a subject of much concern to the working class, who will be glad to learn that a heavy decline has taken place in the wholesale market, and the retail dealers must soon regulate their prices accordingly. Most of all descriptions have fallen eleven cents a pound from the quotations of five weeks ago, and the supply of beef cattle is considered ample to warrant a still further decline.

At a special meeting of the Shipowners' Association, held yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce, some amendments to the constitution of the society were adopted, the principal of which was one providing for an arbitration committee to settle all business questions arising among members.

Frank Burns, formerly a bartender in a Chatham street saloon, was arrested in this city yesterday on charge of having stolen four hundred dollars belonging to the Sisters of Charity from the Rev. Mr. Victor, a Catholic clergyman of West Hoboken, in whose care it was deposited. Burns was taken to Hudson county, New Jersey, for trial.

Agnes Morrissey, of 16½ Downing street, was yesterday committed to the Tombs on charge of stealing one hundred and ninety dollars from Margaret Kelly, her next door neighbor.

The late General Roger T. P. Rensselaer, born Painted Post, Steuben county, in this State, on the Erie Railroad, broke down on the night of the 11th inst., while the express train from Buffalo was passing over precipitous two passenger cars and the baggage car into the river, killing three persons and wounding several others. The train was running slowly at the time, or eight or ten well filled cars would have gone into the chasm.

On the afternoon of the 11th inst., as the westward mail train, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was approaching Greenspring Run, the engine exploded, killing the engineer and fireman.

According to the City Inspector's report there were 460 deaths in the city during the week ending May 15—a decrease of 12 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 23 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. Of the deaths which occurred during the past week, 223 resulted from acute diseases, 203 from chronic diseases, and 34 from external causes. There were 216 natives of the United States, 68 of Ireland, 49 of England, 40 of Germany, 2 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries. There is a marked decrease in the smallpox mortality in the city, only thirteen deaths from that disease having occurred during last week, against twenty-eight in the week previous. From typhus fever there were only sixteen deaths last week.

The stock market was lower yesterday morning, but recovered the decline at the second board. Afterwards it fell again. Governments were heavy. Gold opened and closed at 130¼ at the day boards. The closing price at night was 130.

NORTHERN PAPERS IN THE SOUTH.—There is a very lively demand in the Southern States for the Northern daily papers, as the people there, having been deprived of all news from the outside world for four years, are tolerably eager for it now. From one of the more enlightened and intelligent cities in the Southern States—Raleigh, N. C.—we have received a return of the Northern papers sold there—the number of each. It is as follows:—

New York Herald.....3,000
New York Times.....200
New York Tribune.....200
New York World.....200
Philadelphia Inquirer.....100

—Such is the daily sale in that Southern city. The bulk of it goes to the army, in which of course the Herald is preferred from ancient experience that it is the only paper that contains the news. But the fact that the people in what papers they do buy indicate the same preference shows well enough that the people of the Old North State know what a good newspaper is.

The Complicity of the Rebel Leaders in the Assassination Conspiracy.

The most important topic of the week is the trial of the assassination conspirators at Washington. We presume that there is scarcely an intelligent person who does not attentively peruse the reports of the evidence which we give from day to day. The prisoners are, on trial, not only before the Washington court, but before the great jury of the people and before the whole civilized world. These partisan papers which, from political or worse motives, asserted that the conspirators were being tried before a military tribunal because of the insufficiency of the evidence against them, have been completely silenced. Already, although the trial is not half finished, enough testimony has been elicited to warrant the assumption of the guilt of the parties accused by the government, and yet the strongest and most direct evidence for the prosecution is still in reserve. So soon as Jeff. Davis was captured the government opened the court to reporters, and yesterday we published the testimony previously suppressed. The record of the trial is therefore complete up to this date, and every man is at liberty to form his own opinion upon the facts sworn to by the witnesses. We believe that this opinion is quite unanimous, and that the guilt of the accused is conceded. It will be well, however, for the public to suspend judgment until the last bit of evidence for the prosecution and for the defence is before them.

Upon one especially important point the testimony is extremely clear. When the Secretary of War announced that the conspiracy had been prepared in Canada and approved at Richmond, the rebel organs at the North were dubious and indignant. Growing bolder as they repeated their doubts and discredits of the government charge, they finally denied that Jeff. Davis, Sanders and the rest of the Canada clique knew anything of the conspiracy or of the assassins. Sanders was particularly virtuous, and wrote a letter to assert that he had never seen Booth and never spoken with him. Thompson, Clay and Tucker took the same cue. Fortified with these statements, the rebel organs became more impudent than ever, and even denounced the grave charge of the government as a contemptible hoax, invented to make Jeff. Davis and his agents obnoxious abroad. Now, how do these statements compare with the sworn testimony before the court? The conspiracy is traced from its inception in the rebel camps, among a secret society of rebel officers, to its final and fatal culmination at Ford's theatre. We find Booth offering another actor large amounts of money to join in the plot, and promising him that it would be a lucrative speculation—a veritable oil well. When Booth got out of money he looked to Richmond for it, said that he must wait for advices from Richmond, and did not proceed with his bloody business until his friend, Surratt, arrived from Richmond with several hundred dollars in gold. Who supplied this money, if Jeff. Davis and the bogus Confederate government did not? Who rejoiced over President Lincoln's death except the rebel confederates in Texas, under Kirby Smith, who were ordered by Jeff. Davis not to surrender, and who are anxiously and vainly expecting his arrival among them? Take the evidence of the rebel soldier in all its details; his talks with Booth; the conversation in the rebel camps and at the rebel capital; the secret service society of which Booth was a member; the actions of Captain Beall, who belonged to the same society and was endorsed by Davis; the letters found by Mrs. Hudspeth; the visit of Surratt to Richmond, and the large amounts of money furnished to Booth by the leaders in the plot, and certainly no moral doubt can exist of the complicity of Jeff. Davis and his associates.

But if we turn to another portion of the testimony we discover that Jeff. Davis is again implicated through his agents in Canada, and that Sanders, Thompson, Clay and Tucker are concerned in the conspiracy. The letters found by Mrs. Hudspeth allude to the contemplated assassination and the choice of an assassin, and conclude with the declaration that "Sanders is doing us no good in Canada." The man who dropped these letters were false whiskers, and is identified as Booth from his general appearance and from the fact that Dr. Mudd described Booth as wearing false whiskers when he came to have his leg set, on the night of the assassination. Mr. John Deveney testifies that he saw Sanders confidentially conversing with Booth at Montreal. He is quite positive of this. Booth himself pointed out Sanders to Mr. Deveney, and named him. Mr. Deveney therefore pronounces the assertion of Sanders that he "never saw Mr. Booth" a deliberate lie, which it undoubtedly is. Now, if we consider the very close and intimate relations between Sanders, Clay, Thompson and Tucker, and the very intimate relationship between these worthies and Jeff. Davis, as his agents and ambassadors, we see that complicity in the assassination is traceable to Jeff. Davis by a chain of evidence entirely independent of that which we have established in the preceding paragraph. Unquestionably Jeff. Davis, who hoped to profit most by the death of President Lincoln, Vice President Johnson, the Lieutenant General and the Secretaries of State and of War, was the head and front of the conspiracy to assassinate them. He supplied the assassins with money, and directed his Canada agents to co-operate with them, as with Beall and Kennedy. In this view Booth is stripped of the poor shreds of romance with which the rebel organs of this city have sought to invest him. He simply murdered for money. He was a hired assassin, like Payne and Atzerott. The same inducements which he unsuccessfully offered to Chester, the actor, had been too strong for himself. He went into the affair as "a speculation" regarding it and speaking of it as more lucrative than petroleum. In fact, he was only conspicuous in the conspiracy because the horrible task of murdering the President had fallen to him by lot, and his consequence increased in proportion with the greatness of the person he was chosen to assassinate. For the real leaders in the plot we must look behind the array of mere instruments. Looking there we behold the rebel agents in Canada planning the assassination and Jeff. Davis suggesting and endorsing their schemes. It is no longer wonderful that the rebel chief should lose all his pseudo dignity and don his wife's dresses when pursued. He knew that he was a murderer, and so he resorted to a murderer's weak devices to escape the officers of justice.

The Rebel Ram Stonewall—Kirby Smith and Jeff. Davis.

It appears that the rebel pirate Stonewall left Nassau on the 8th and reached Havana on the 11th inst., and that she was still in that port, watched by a few of our gunboats, on the 13th inst. Hence the report from General Canby that she had left Havana on the 11th inst., ostensibly for Galveston and a fight, is incorrect. Is it not more probable that when she sails from Havana that it will be under instructions from Jeff. Davis, and with the object of picking him up along the Florida coast and thence convey him to Texas?

We are strengthened in this theory by the information from a South Carolina correspondent, on the line of flight pursued by Davis, that he had sent forward instructions to Kirby Smith, in Texas, to hold out and still maintain his struggle for the confederacy. What object could Davis have in such instructions, except the object of joining Kirby Smith's army, and using it to establish himself in Mexico, in being compelled to retreat from Texas? Moreover, when captured in his wife's morning wrapper, Davis was pushing for the Florida coast, and, of course, with the expectation of a ship there to carry him over to Cuba or to Texas. This is the most plausible theory that we can offer concerning this otherwise foolhardy cruise of the rebel ram Stonewall.

As soon as information reaches her that Davis has been caught, and that the whole game of rebellion is up, she will in all probability return to Europe and be sold. She is now nothing but a pirate, out of the pale of all law, and if captured her commander would of course be hanged. If she is not immediately taken, then, by some of our cruisers, we shall probably not hear any more of the Stonewall at this side of the Atlantic.

The Emancipation and Free Labor Questions in the South.

One of our war correspondents in North Carolina furnishes us, from a learned gentleman of the late Southern slaveholding aristocracy, a very gloomy view of their prospects under the new system about to be introduced among them of universal emancipation and free labor. This philosopher of the exploded régime of "the peculiar institution" is clearly of the opinion that the poor Southern whites are too lazy to work, and that the negroes can only be made to work under a master. He concludes, therefore, that the Southern planters will have to look to the North for their laborers, and he is about to come North himself on this mission, by way of a beginning.

But this North Carolina philosopher takes only a superficial view of his subject. It is true that, under the Southern slavery system, the blacks, as a rule, have done as little work as possible, and have required the constant vigilance of an overseer, whip in hand, to keep them at it. But the reason for this is very obvious. The slave had so much, from day to day and year to year, in food and clothing, whether his day's work was more or less than the average of an able-bodied field hand. Besides, the constant danger menacing him of being sold and moved off from "the old place" without a moment's warning, took away from him almost every inducement, beyond the present day, to add to the comforts of his cabin. Nor had he any rights of property upon which he could rely with any feeling of security. Hence the lazy habits and pilfering propensities of the Southern blacks under the slavery system; for why should he labor when he could avoid it, when the result to him was all the same? And why, with the reputation of a rogue, should he hesitate to steal a chicken, a pig or a bag of corn, if "none of the white folks could spot him?"

The poor whites of the South have also fallen into their lazy, shiftless habits from this institution of slavery. Why should they be degraded to the level of "niggers" by working, if they can contrive, by fair means or by foul, to vegetate from day to day? They are a degraded caste; but, taking their cue from the lordly slaveholder, they can still boast that in the right to work just when they choose they are "a step above the niggers." Hence the laziness and degradation of the Southern poor whites. Slavery has had its compensations to the negro; but to the Southern poor white it has been an unmitigated curse, though, in his stupidity, he has been a stickler for the institution because "it keeps down the niggers."

Now, with this institution of slavery removed, the Southern blacks will be encouraged to labor with the reward of its profits before them as their own, and with the knowledge that there is no master to support them if they neglect their work. The degradation, too, being removed from labor, and dignity and honor being imparted to it, as a test of individual merit, to whites and blacks, the poor whites of the South will no longer be ashamed to work for a living. The lordly planters themselves will cease to be ashamed of it; and for active work they have had a good training from the necessities of labor imposed upon them by this terrible war. We dare say that the planters of the rebellious States and their families—especially their high-spirited, self-sacrificing, but strangely infatuated women—have done more hard work during the last four years than in all their lives before. It shows that where there is a will there is a way; and under this great revolution of Southern emancipation the way will be found for engaging Southern whites and blacks in active industry, from the will which the removal of slavery will inspire. The war, moreover, has made room for a large infusion of Northern industry, and this emigration will pour in, and will soon leave the whole lump of Southern society under the new system of free labor.

REMOVAL OF THE ESCAPE OF JEFF. DAVIS.—We publish in another column a letter stating that the American Consul at Matanzas had sent a steamer to Key West announcing to the authorities there that Jeff. Davis, Governor Brown, of Georgia, and some members of Davis' Cabinet, had arrived at Matanzas. We know, however,

that this is a mistake as far as Davis and Brown are concerned, for they are both now in our hands; but it is not at all improbable that some members of the rebel Cabinet have succeeded in reaching that point, en route for Havana; and hence the confusion as to the presence of Davis there.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, New York, May 17, 1865. Received from the Honorable the Mayor of New York, one hundred and twenty dollars, being the amount subscribed at the counter towards the one dollar Lincoln monument. TIM. G. CHURCHILL, Treasurer.

Here is another receipt of money from the shipwrights, sent to us for the fund:— Received, New York, May 17, 1865, from Messrs. Stogel & Fowler, shipwrights, No. 624 Water street, through the New York Herald, fifty dollars, being the amount subscribed by their employes toward the one dollar Lincoln monument. TIM. G. CHURCHILL, Treasurer.

Monuments are to be erected in Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago and other cities.

THE NATIONAL LOAN. PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1865. Jay Cooke reports the subscriptions to-day to the seven-thirty loan at \$1,561,400. The largest single Western subscription was \$200,000 from the First National Bank of Pittsburg; \$50,000 from the Second National Bank of Cleveland. The largest Eastern subscription was from the First National Bank of New York, \$100,000; J. W. Guert, Baltimore, \$100,000; A. Van Allen, cashier, Albany, \$50,000. The individual subscriptions by working men and women were 1,093.

The best opinion in financial circles here to-day is that money is to be easy. The uncertainty that seems to exist in the minds of capitalists in the Eastern cities as to the course of the money market does not exist here, nor is any apprehension felt that the operations of the Treasury Department, growing out of the immense sales of the seven-thirty loan, and the consequent drafts upon the deposit banks, particularly in New York, will cause any stringency whatever. It is reasoned among the financiers here that the distribution of the loan in every town, city and village in the Middle, Eastern and Western States has drawn out from the pockets and secret hoards of the people, at the lowest calculation, one hundred million dollars in national bank and State notes; that these notes, of course, have been forwarded to the money centres; that in the New York banks alone there are over sixty-six million dollars of legal tenders and national bank notes, and in every other city there is a similar plethora; that so long as the seven-thirty loan continues to perform its present functions of unlocking hoarded currency, and while it shall continue to be eagerly sought for by the masses of the people, greenbacks must continually flow to the great depositories of the country. It is reasoned again here that another cause of present ease, and a guarantee of future ease, in the money market is that the government is now disbursing and will continue to disburse the funds obtained through the loan as fast as received, by paying the soldiers and sailors and the over-due vouchers; that this flow of money to all parts of the United States will immediately fall into the channels of trade, and go to the trade centre, inevitably as the waters of the rivers go to the sea. It is urged, too, that the necessity for handling considerable amounts of greenbacks is obviated in the large matter of the quartermasters' vouchers by the fact that a great portion of the drafts drawn in their favor upon the national banks are balanced by quartermasters' drafts upon the banks in favor of the government's creditors. It is also urged that the circulation of national and State bank notes and legal tenders is larger now than it was a few months ago, while the volume of business is less, consequent upon the decline of prices; and that the amount of currency required to transact this business is only one-half or two-thirds of what was necessary to transact it before the decline. Moreover, relief will be experienced everywhere by the withdrawal from market as borrowers of the large class who have unmet and unpaid claims against the government. And though confidence is felt here, too, that the Treasury Department will take every precaution to prevent a stringency to grow out of its own operations. It has at heart the best interests of the business of the country. For all these reasons an easy money market is confidently looked for.

FINE ARTS. A LINCOLN MEDAL. The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society have in preparation a bronze medal designed to "commemorate the life and perpetuate the name of Abraham Lincoln." It will be three inches in diameter, and will bear on the obverse a bust of the late President and on the reverse an inscription. Subscriptions will be received by the Secretary of the Society, whose direction can be found at the Society Library Building. The names of the subscribers that have not already been printed will be found in another part of this paper. The list is still open at our counter.

CITY INTELLIGENCE. MEETING OF THE SHIPOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the Shipowners' Association took place at the Chamber of Commerce, at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. James H. Frothingham occupied the chair and Mr. James Lawson, Jr., officiated as secretary. The proceedings were not of a character generally interesting to the public, having reference principally to the management of the shipping business in this city. The chief business transacted was the adoption of a new article to the constitution of the association, providing for an arbitration committee, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine by settled rules and regulations all questions arising between shipowners or affecting their interests. Some amendments to the constitution were also adopted, after which the association adjourned till next Wednesday, to meet at the same place and hour.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—COMMENCEMENT OF THE HEAT.—That the warm season is approaching with rapid strides was evidenced very feelingly during the past three days. Monday was hot; Tuesday was hotter, and yesterday was hottest. The gradation of heat was somewhat slow and measured; but yet people seemed to melt under it yesterday in a very unusual manner. The sun's rays penetrated heavens and fell, as if they were fire, and struck on the human cranium with a most unpleasant force and fervor. People out of doors sweat at it in July and August, and under similar conditions the heat was experienced almost as powerfully. At six o'clock in the morning the mercury stood at sixty-two degrees in the shade; at noon it was at seventy-eight degrees; at three o'clock P. M. at eighty-two degrees, and at six P. M. at eighty degrees, thus showing a variation of twenty degrees in six hours.

APPOINTMENT OF CLERK TO THE SUPREME COURT.—Mr. Harry Berthoff, who has been for eighteen years clerk of the Oyer and Terminer, under the respective sheriffs, has been unanimously appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court, as a result of a recent act of the Legislature giving them that power. The appointment of "Chief Justice Harry" has given general satisfaction to the bar.

NEGROES AND HIDING IN THE STREET CARS IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1865. Last evening a colored man got into a Fine street passenger car, and refused all entreaties to leave the car, where his presence appeared not to be desired.

The conductor of the car fearful of being fined for ejecting him, as was done by the Judges of one of our courts in a similar case, ran the car off the track, detached the horses and left the colored man to occupy the car all by himself. The colored man still firmly maintained his position in the car, having spent the whole of the night there. The conductor looks upon the part he enacted in the affair as a splendid piece of strategy. The matter creates quite a sensation in the neighborhood where the car is standing, and crowds of sympathizers flock around the colored man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The Sleeping Beauty still draws crowded houses. The brilliancy of illustration that this piece gives to the old fairy tale is something wonderful in scenic art. Scenic illustration can be carried much further than it has been used to carry it without any necessary injury to the better part of the drama, and there is now evidently a development of that idea in progress in our theatres. Our greatest general excellence in scenery has hitherto been in the admirably appropriate and well designed interiors that still hold their place at Wallack's. The Winter Garden has this winter done great things in scenery, as in the mountings of Hamlet and Cato, the admirably studied scenes of which were of the highest character in every respect. Mrs. Wood now promises to close the season in a blaze of light. There has been nothing superior in the same line to the mountings of the Sleeping Beauty; and, as a simple piece of gorgeous splendor, the closing scene of the play is above praise.

GRAND ORGANS CONCERT.—There will be a grand concert at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Thirtieth street, this evening, on the large organ lately erected there by Mr. L. U. Stuart. Messrs. Morgan and King will be the performers.

THOMAS THOMAS' CONCERT.—The testimonial concert to Theodore Thomas will take place this evening at Irving Hall. We understand that there has been quite a large sale of tickets, and Mr. Thomas will, therefore, be the recipient of just such a substantial compliment as he deserves.

SHORER MORGAN'S CONCERT.—Signor Morganiardi, the tenor, announces a concert at Irving Hall on Saturday evening. The programme is full of promise for an excellent entertainment, and the artists cannot fail to do justice, when we find among them Antonio and Ettore Bartoli, Mr. Patton, Mrs. Farham, Mrs. Kempton and Signorina Agrati.

WASHINGTON.

Important Orders from the War Department.

All Persons in Arms Against the United States Government East of the Mississippi After June 1 to be Regarded as Guerrillas and Punished with Death.

Discharge of Fifty Thousand Quartermaster's Employes.

Grand Review of Two Hundred Thousand Soldiers Next Week.

Officers to be Mustered Out of Service.

WAR GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL. Grand Review of the Armies. WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 17—10:40 P. M. Major General Dix, New York:—

A review of the gallant armies, now assembling around Washington, will take place here on Tuesday and Wednesday next week, the 23d and 24th insts. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1865. REBELS IN ARMS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI TO BE REGARDED AS GUERRILLAS AND HANGED. A general order has been issued from the War Department as follows:—

All the forces of the enemy east of the Mississippi river having been duly surrendered by their proper commanding officers to the armies of the United States, and no unauthorized troops of the enemy east of the Mississippi river, it is ordered that from and after the 1st day of June, 1865, any, and all persons found in arms against the United States, or who may commit acts of hostility against it east of the Mississippi river, will be regarded as guerrillas, and punished with death. The strict enforcement and execution of this order is especially enjoined upon the commanding officers of all the United States forces within the territorial limits to which it applies.

ARRIVAL OF SHERMAN'S ARMY AT ALEXANDRIA. The advance of General Sherman's army reached Alexandria yesterday afternoon. Sheridan's cavalry are encamped a short distance from the Long Bridge, on the Virginia side.

THE GRAND REVIEW OF THE TROOPS NEXT WEEK. The grand review of the returned victorious armies is fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday next week. They are to march in review through the city of Washington. The review of Tuesday will be devoted to those troops lately under the immediate command of General Grant which have returned, including the old Army of the Potomac, the Army of the James, and Sheridan's cavalry. Wednesday will be devoted to Sherman's army. Two hundred thousand veterans of all arms will thus pass in review, a sight that has never before been and may never be again witnessed in this country. The details of this review have not yet been arranged.

ARMY OFFICERS TO BE MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE. According to an order of the War Department the Adjutant General has been directed to commence mustering honorably out of service all general field and staff officers who are unemployed, or whose service is no longer needed.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL SEWARD. Brigadier General Seward, son of Secretary Seward, has tendered the resignation of his commission. It has been accepted, to take effect on the 1st of June. The Secretary of War, in a letter accepting the resignation, compliments him very highly and expresses his regret that personal considerations should necessitate his