CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

A Spanish Frigate Takes the R. R. Cuyler in Carthagena Bay.

REVOLUTION BREWING IN PERU.

&c. &c. &c.

The steamship Arizona, Captain Harris, from Aspinwall May 4, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing the mails from Central and South America, and treasure from San Francisco as follows:—

Panama Railroad Company	$14,091
Eugene Kelly & Co	54,500
Lees & Waller	195,000
Manhattan Silver Mining Company	57,624
Order	30,000
Ribon & Munoz	1,350
Wells, Fargo & Co	64,942
Marcial & Co	1,159
J. Duke	1,000
Total	$419,667

COLOMBIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Sellers of the R. R. Cuyler Badly Taken In by Mosquera—More Trouble Ahead in Colombia—The Cuyler Chased by a Spanish Frigate—Death of Commander Paulding, &c.

PANAMA, May 3, 1867.

We have dates from Bogota to the 5th of April. The attention of Congress had been drawn to the purchase of the steamer R. R. Cuyler, and a resolution of inquiry into the circumstances attending said purchase was thus replied to by the Secretary of Finance:—

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE CHAMBER—

I reply to your note of the 26th instant in the following terms:—The executive power has not ordered the purchase of any steamer or other vessel, because it has no legal authority to do so, as the Chamber of Representatives well knows; and, even if it had such authority, it could do nothing in the premises, because it has not yet paid for the steamers already bought. It is true, that a steamer carrying the American flag has arrived at Santa Martha, purchased by order of General Mosquera, to be put, together with two or three more which his agents will purchase in the United States or Europe, in a regular line on the Atlantic, and if the nation should need them it will share the honor of serving without indemnification. The General has nationalized the vessel, and she now flies Colombian colors.

T. LARGACHA.

From this it seems that the Cuyler is claimed as the private property of Mosquera. The parties who sold her to the agents in New York have then been egregiously fooled; as bills on the Santa Martha custom house, were, I understood, accepted in payment for the vessel. One of these bills, for $100,000, has already been protested for non-payment.

The *Official Register*, of Bogotá, publishes the correspondence between the British minister, Bunch, and the President, growing out of the visit of the Doris to the coast. The controversy has ended for the time being in the withdrawal of the exequatur of the British consul at Carthagena, protesting against this act on the part of Mosquera. Mr. Bunch notifies the government that the question must be referred to the Court of St. James for settlement. The course of the President of Bolivia in acceding to the demands of the Doris is disapproved of by the Federal authorities, but it is not clearly announced whether the concessions obtained by Capt. Vesey, will be withdrawn or not.

Another storm is brewing at Bogotá between Congress and the President, but the former evince a wish to avoid the issue by an early adjournment. The inquiry into the circumstances attending the purchase of the Rayo led Mosquera to threaten Congress with being driven from their place of meeting at the point of the bayonet. It is plainly evident to the most casual observer that a pretext is sought for that the President may humiliate Congress still further by demanding an immediate adjournment, or by entirely ignoring the existence of that body as a Legislative Assembly. A bill had passed both Houses denying the sale of all the vessels belonging to the Colombian navy. It was of course vetoed by the Executive, with the remark that Congress was going beyond its constitutional functions; has frightened by the threats and intimidations accompanying the veto message, the bill was again called up and passed by a large majority, in spite of the objections of the President. This places the government simply in a ridiculous position.

Level de Goda, Mosquera's right bower, has come to grief at Santa Martha. You will remember that Goda has lately been engaged in the wholesale decapitation of political officers along the coast States, and particularly at Santa Martha, from whence he expelled Abello, and reconstructed the State government after his own peculiar ideas of what a State government should be. His troops, however, becoming disaffected, have rebelled against the authority of their chieftain. The *Official Bulletin* of Santa Martha publishes a protest, signed by the officials of the battalion Granadero, against the perfidious acts of Goda in Magdalena; another of the same import by the officers of the Boyaca, and a third by the officers of the battalion Rejenerador, in all of which it is set forth that officers and troops had innocently taken part in the unlawful proceedings of their commander. Another document inviting the return of the deposed officials was responded to by the appearance of those persecuted patriots, who were at once reinstated, by aid of the disaffected troops, to the positions from whence they had been so summarily ejected. De Goda freed himself from personal danger by taking refuge on board the Rayo, whose commander had threatened to bombard Santa Martha if the unlucky soldier was not forthwith allowed to come on board. The Rayo, after rescuing Goda from the clutches of the traitors, proceeded to Carthagena, just evading the Spanish frigate Navas de Tolosa, which entered the port of Santa Martha a few hours afterwards in quest of the suspected vessel. Finding that the Rayo had gone to Carthagena, the frigate immediately followed, with the intention, it is said, of blockading the privateer or of giving her light if she attempts to leave the port. It is now generally admitted that the Rayo is a piratical craft, so far as her attitude towards the Spanish flag is concerned, and many persons of high standing assert that even the wily old Mosquera is himself to strike a terrible blow at Spanish interests in the Caribbean. The clouds are surely drifting in this direction, and if the storm does not burst forth ere long, there are false prophets by the hundred in this locality.

PANAMA.

The sanitary condition of Panama is now excellent. The rains just beginning have already washed out the impurities, and in spite of the pestilence lately existing all the unusual types of disease have disappeared. The change from the dry to the wet always produces more or less dysentery; but the majority of such cases are easily controlled, and with the exception noted below there have been no deaths among whites for over a month. (I must not neglect to state that the rumors respecting the prevalence of cholera in Nicaragua are again pronounced false.)

Commander Leonard Paulding, of the United States steamer Wateree, died on the 29th ult., a few days after the arrival of his ship at this port. The disease which so prematurely ended the life of one of the most accomplished officers of the American navy is said to have been a malignant type of dysentery peculiar to this latitude. Commander Paulding was seized by it over a month ago, but a skillful physician succeeded in prolonging his life, and, in fact, had arrested the disease, but it left its victim without strength to rally from the effects of the attack. His funeral took place on the 30th ult. The officers of the United States steamer Osceola (now lying at Aspinwall) were present at the interment of their deceased comrade. The steam tender Taboga conveyed from shore a party of sympathizing Americans, who joined the funeral party on board the Wateree, and at a few minutes past twelve o'clock the body was removed to the Island of Flamenco, where it was consigned to the grave with the honors usually paid upon such occasions.

This isle Flamenco is the resting place of many gallant officers and brave seamen who have fallen victims to climatic diseases within the past few years. It is a lovely spot, selected for a naval cemetery because of the supreme quietude there reigning. It is uninhabited save by the dead, and from its shores no sound is heard but the plash of waters, as the long swell from the mid-Pacific rolls up the beach and breaks into foaming spray against the smooth-worn walls of rock. Wilson, Adams, Hater, Brown and lastly Paulding—brave officers all—were here laid in turn, and amid the lasting solitude each sleeps on as if unconscious of the other's fate.

General Peter J. Sullivan, United States Minister to Columbia, has left for Santa Martha, from whence he will proceed to Bogota. We are curious to know how the new official will take up the question left unsettled by Mr. Burton. If Columbia does not immediately settle down into a state of propriety, so as to guarantee the protection of foreign interests, perhaps our minister will be instructed by the State Department to negotiate the purchase of the Panama isthmus. Twenty millions expended for the acquisition of this neck of land would be a cheaper and better bargain for the United States, than the purchase of a dozen Russian Americas at the same figures.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Ex-President Thomas Martinez has been appointed by the Nicaraguan government as Minister to the Court of St. James. The *Forensic*, in alluding to the appointment, says that the objects of the mission are "the arrangement of the remainder of our small foreign debt, of our claims against the United States, the formation of companies in Great Britain, France and Germany so as to bring us European emigration, and to obtain a loan and make postal contracts with the United States and the principal European Powers."

Tomas Ayon has been appointed by the President of Nicaragua as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Portocarrero has been assigned to the office of Minister of War. Mr. J. A. Godivi has been appointed consul at San Francisco.

The United States steamer Saranac, Admiral Thatcher, was in the port of La Union, Salvador, at last advices. She was to have left in a day or two for Panama, touching at Realejo and Punta Arenas.

The Spanish Frigate Navas de Tolosa Takes the R. R. Cuyler in Carthagena Bay—Mosquera and Snigar in a Diplomatic Predicament—Queer Proceedings on all Sides.

ASPINWALL, May 4—2 A. M.

The royal mail steamer Tamar and the steamship Columbian, which both came in late last night, brought some very interesting news from Carthagena.

By the last mail we knew that the Spanish frigate Navas de Tolosa had gone from Santa Martha to Carthagena, in order to look after the steamer Rayo, formerly the R. R. Cuyler, said to be a Colombian vessel, but probably a Chilean privateer.

On the 21st of last month the Spanish man-of-war steamed into the harbor of Carthagena, and ran right alongside the Rayo. The captain sent at the same time a note to the Marine Commander on shore, demanding an official answer to his question, if the Rayo was a *bona fide* Colombian steamer or not? As he did not get any satisfactory answer from said officer, the captain then addressed a similar note to the President of the State, Señor Gonzales Carazo, as agent of the national government, giving him two hours for returning an answer. The President, very likely, was not prepared to affirm that the vessel belonged to his government, as the Secretary of the Navy at Bogota had declared in a note to the House of Representatives that the government of the United States of Colombia had not bought any steamers or other vessels. At the same time he could not offer any resistance to measures of force if the Spaniards should resort to them. He could, therefore, do nothing but try to gain time. The captain of the Navas de Tolosa, however, did not allow himself to be trifled with. When he saw he would not receive any satisfactory answer, he sent some men on board the Rayo, who took out some of the most important parts of her machinery, which would effectually prevent her leaving the harbor. At the same time he gave the President, and through him the national government at Bogota, forty days to prove that the vessel is *bona fide* property of the United States of Colombia. Nobody here doubts that this will be entirely possible, and that the "Grand General" and his Minister at Washington have placed themselves in a very difficult position. Individually they undoubtedly have already received their recompense for acting as brokers for the Chilean government, but they have done it to the discredit of the country they rule and represent.

What will the government of the United States say to the transaction? Will they allow foreign Ministers to set at defiance their laws and orders by diplomatic trickery?

There is still another point connected with this affair. The crew list of the Rayo is incomplete, her other papers not in proper order, and some of the crew say that their signatures on the list are forged, and that they were shipped as on a merchant vessel, bound for Aspinwall, not for an armed vessel going to Carthagena or Santa Martha.

Mr. Rice, the United States Consul at this port, by request of the Consul of Carthagena, has given orders to the captain of the American gunboat Osceola, now at anchor here, to steam down to Carthagena to-day, in order to look into the business and afford the men protection.

The news from Bogota is up to the 16th of last month, but is of no importance.

PERU.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Congress and President Prado—Attempt to Remove Him from Office—The Government Successful Against the Revolutionists.

LIMA, Peru, April 22, 1867.

The religious question is approaching a climax very rapidly, and will be settled pro or con very soon. On the 16th there was another meeting called in the principal square of this city, which was attended only by the very lowest class of people in the city. Several persons spoke against Congress, and were loudly cheered. A person on the balcony of the House of the Municipality tried to speak in favor, and was immediately stoned, as was every well dressed person for a few minutes. There was considerable of a mob, and all the stores closed their doors at once. The idea of the mob seemed to be to stone any one that had a coat on. The President refused to accept the resignation of his Cabinet, and declared that he was perfectly satisfied with everything that they have done. The radical members of Congress were furious in consequence, and immediately presented a bill declaring Prado removed from office, and appointing the President of the Congress with full power to act till there could be a general election. The bill was rejected, however, by a vote of forty-one to twenty-seven. There is every prospect that Congress will not last a month longer, and that Prado intends to declare himself Dictator again for six years. The church party will do their utmost to keep him, and are getting up demonstrations every day to show their influence with the mob. The English church and Masonic Lodge in Callao were set on fire on the night of the 18th, but in both cases it was discovered in time and put out before doing much damage. A guard of police has been kept at both places ever since. There is no doubt but that Prado will succeed in turning out the Congress and making himself Dictator again; but that will put every decent man in the country against him, and he in his turn will not last a year. He is not liked much by the army, for he neither pays them well, like Castilla, nor gives them promotion like Pezet; and when they see that there is a chance for promotion by joining a revolution, they are sure to do so. All a rebellion needs is a good man at the head of it.

The actual revolution is very nearly done for. There was a sharp little fight on the 17th at Moquegua between three hundred revolutionists and a hundred government troops, in which the former were put to flight with the loss of over half of their number in killed, wounded and prisoners. The City of Cuzco was taken by the government troops on the 7th, with little or no opposition, so that now the revolutionists do not hold a single important place. They are entirely used up for the present, and if they do not get assistance from some influential persons they will be unable to start again. Chile has always assisted every revolution that has ever started in the country, and Prado himself has to thank her that he is now in power. If the new revolution succeeds in getting help from that country, which seems very doubtful, they may make a very respectable struggle. If Prado turns out Congress then they will have a respectable party, and what is better, a moneyed party.

Prado has been appointed a general of division in the Chilean army, and has been allowed by Congress to accept it, at the same time giving Chile a vote of thanks for the honor.

Congress has also declared that all misunderstanding between Peru and Chile in respect to the settling of the Spanish question has been removed, and that they are firmer united than ever. Nothing further has been mentioned in regard to the mediation of the United States on account of the objection of Chili.

Good Friday has just passed, and to-day is Easter Monday. On Thursday and Friday there was no business done of any kind. All flags were hoisted half mast, the ships in the bay had their yards tipped, all bells were stopped from ringing, and even the whistle of the train was prevented from being used. On Saturday, at ten o'clock, the batteries and several French men-of-war fired a salute, and each and every individual made as much noise as he possibly could with guns, pistols, crackers and rockets. Thursday and Saturday evenings the churches were splendidly lighted and decorated and crowded with women.

The United States steamer Resaca, Commander Bradford, arrived here on the 14th inst. from Valparaiso. All well.

Exchange on England, bankers' bills, 90 days, 45½d. to the hard dollar. Exchange on United States, 30 days, 10 per cent discount.

DISASTER ON THE SOUND.

Loss of the Schooner James Fulton—Two of the Crew Drowned.

The late storm has proved very disastrous, it seems, to sailing vessels, especially on Long Island Sound. The schooner James Fulton, bound for New York, was wrecked just above Hart's Island on Thursday morning, and two of the hands drowned before assistance could be rendered them. The Fulton was laden with a cargo of lumber, and when within two miles of Hart's Island was run into by some unknown vessel and soon after sprung a leak. In a short time, the water having gained considerable headway, the crew were compelled to abandon her. There was only one small boat on board, which was greatly out of repair, and the crew, consisting of William Harrington, Stephen Alker and James Alker, took to the boat. A few minutes after they left the schooner she went down. They had only got about twenty feet from the vessel when the small boat commenced filling, and in spite of their exertions filled, and all three were compelled to take to the water. They were at the time about half a mile from land, and Harrington succeeded in reaching the shore in safety, but the two brothers Alker disappeared, and were, without a doubt, drowned, as no tidings have since been heard of them. Harrington was very kindly cared for by the citizens of White Plains, and reached the city yesterday morning. Both the brothers Alker were single men and resided in Rhode Island. The captain of the vessel was compelled, owing to sickness in his family, to remain in New Haven, and thus escaped this serious disaster. The loss on the vessel will amount to about $3,000, upon which there was no insurance.

FIRES IN NEW YORK.

In John Street.

Between five and six o'clock last evening a fire was discovered on the third floor of No. 47 John street, occupied by J. B. Brown, dealer in books and periodicals for railroad supplies. The contents of the floor were nearly all destroyed; loss about $2,000—insured. The second floor is occupied by Frost & Todd, dealers in silver plated ware; damage by water about $1,000—insured. The first and fourth floors are occupied by Haviland, Churchman & England, importers of china and glass ware; damage by smoke and water about $1,500. The building is damaged about $1,000. Some slight damage was done to the stock of books and stationery in No. 45, owned by E. A. Lambert. The cause of the fire is unknown.

In First Avenue.

The alarm of fire about nine o'clock originated from the mattress manufactory of Wright & Schott, No. 475 First avenue, caused by some feathers taking fire in a cylinder while being dried. The damage to the stock and machinery will be about $1,500, and to the building about $200; said to be fully insured.

In Broadway.

The alarm of fire at half-past seven o'clock originated from the unoccupied building No. 457 Broadway, on the third floor; supposed to have been set on fire; damage slight.

EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF GEORGIA.

MACON, GA., May 11, 1867.

John Beckwith, of New Orleans, has been elected Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Georgia.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1867.

The Public Finances.

The amount of $363,496 fractional currency was received at the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day. The amount sent to distant points was $166,585, of which $15,000 went to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Charleston, S. C., and the remainder to national banks and others.

The Treasurer (Mr. Spinner) holds in trust for national banks, as securities for circulating notes, $340,641,450; as securities for deposits of public money, $38,902,950. Total, $379,544,500. The disbursements from the Treasury for the week were as follows:—

War	$2,011,347
Navy	77,554
Interior	144,335
Total	$2,233,236

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $22,600, and the amount in actual circulation at this date is $298,963,924.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed during the week was $447,860.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $331,123. The receipts for the week were $2,573,429. Total to date for fiscal year, $253,752,471.

General Sedgwick and His Occupation of Matamoros.

A Galveston paper of a late date says that Brevet Brigadier General Sedgwick passed through that city a few days ago, going North to receive his final discharge from the federal army. It is said that on his passage he stated that he had other orders not yet made public in reference to his invasion of Mexico, and that they would go far to show that he had official warrant for all he did. He has also a copy of a letter addressed to General Grant by President Juarez, thanking him for the invasion. These documents of General Sedgwick's, it is said, will be published in the Indianapolis *Herald* as soon as he is perfectly and entirely relieved from army obligations. It is contended that the language of his orders was explicit, direct and repeated, "do not permit certain things to be done." He could not obey this order without the invasion, which it was afterwards found convenient to ignore.

Expected Discharge of Clerks in the Pay Department.

About ninety clerks of the Pay Department will be discharged next August. The act of Congress which authorized an increase in the clerical force of the several departments fixed the time during which they should be employed from the approval of the act till one year after the war had closed or peace was declared. The discharge of these clerks will almost break up the Examining Office of the Pay Department, where the accounts of paymasters are adjusted, and will prove a great hindrance to the department in paying the additional bounty. The more efficient of these clerks will be retained in the service by removing less valuable men from the old positions to make room for them.

Desertions and Depredations in Gen. Augur's Command.

Major General Augur, commanding the Department of the Platte, on the 29th ult. issued an order setting forth that reports had been made to him that certain persons in the Department were enticing soldiers to desert, and to sell their clothing, arms and ammunition, and cautions all officers to practice increased vigilance to detect these violations of law. Complaints had also been made that persons connected with trains crossing the plains frequently chip away the telegraph poles for fuel, and have been known to cut them down entirely. He makes it the duty of all officers and soldiers to prevent any such injury to the poles, and to arrest any individual found so offending. The same directions were given in reference to all property of the Union Pacific Railroad. The General says:—

On most of their courses through the department the military is the only organized or recognized authority, and it must be exercised for the preservation of good order generally, and especially for the protection of two objects of such general solicitude as these great public enterprises, so essential not only to our own operations, but to the public and private business convenience of the whole country.

A Dusky Conservative in Raleigh.

A large and enthusiastic assemblage of colored citizens was recently addressed in Raleigh, N. C., by Jos. H. Harris, a colored politician. He declared that he is laboring for the elevation of his race. He reminds them of the time and money he had spent in the prosecution of this object. He justly appreciates the position of the intelligent whites of the South now, when he asserts that they wish not to deny to the negro those political rights and privileges which have been accorded him. He expressed his conviction of the ultimate realization of his hopes and wishes as regards the progress of his race in the paths of industry and learning. He was eloquent in his appeals to them to throw aside all prejudices, bury the past, and act only for the present and future. He cautioned them against designing men and demagogues, and closed with a stirring appeal for unity of action in the work of reconstructing the State.

The Naval Prizes.

Lewis Whitman and Corypheus, captured by the United States steamer Calhoun, have been examined and returned from the Second Comptroller of the Treasury and are now ready for payment in the office of the Fourth Auditor.

Major Silliman on the Retired List.

Special Order No. 238 from the War Department announces that Brevet Major H. R. Silliman, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, having been found by a board of examination incapacitated for active service, and in its judgment the said incapacity results from sickness contracted since he entered the service, the President has directed that his name be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from faithful service.

Sentence of Court Martial.

First Lieutenant John M. Stephenson, Fourth United States artillery, was tried before a General Court Martial at Philadelphia, Pa., on the 8th instant, on the charge of absence without leave. Lieutenant Stephenson having obtained a leave for forty-eight hours on November 30, 1866, did not return until he was brought back under arrest on March 26, 1867. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be suspended from rank and command for eight months, to forfeit his pay proper for the same time, and during his suspension to be confined to the limits of the post where his battery is serving.

A Colored Conservative Speaks Instead of Judge Kelly.

A large crowd of colored people assembled at Goldsboro, N. C., to hear an address from the Hon. Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, who did not arrive, and consequently caused much disappointment. In the absence, however, of the expected speaker, the assemblage was addressed by a freedman named O'Hara, who uttered such sentiments as were approved by the community. O'Hara seems to belong to the better class of freedmen, represented by such men as Brooks from Fredericksburg, Nash of Columbia, and Harris of Raleigh, who wisely caution their fellow freedmen against the pernicious advice of the political missionaries, whose whole aim, as O'Hara intimated, was the spoils.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Return of General Hancock—His Meeting With General Sherman and their Intended Departure for Harker—Reinforcements Arriving at Omaha Daily—Reported Massacre of Passengers and Crew of a Steamboat by Indians.

ST. LOUIS, May 11, 1867.

General Sherman arrived at Leavenworth to-day, where he met General Hancock, who has just returned from the plains. The two generals will start for Fort Harker on Monday next to have a talk with the Kiowas, Camanches, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, represented by their respective chiefs. Nothing new has been received from Hancock's expedition.

A special despatch from Omaha says detachments of troops arrive there almost daily for service on the plains. The telegraph line is down west of Julesburg and it is supposed the Indians have cut it.

The commissioners to investigate the Fort Phil Kearny massacre left Fort Laramie yesterday for that Fort.

The report of the massacre of the passengers and crew of the steamer Miner by the Indians, above Sioux City, is not credited in Omaha. The Miner was a St. Louis boat, and had a large number of passengers and a valuable cargo.

The Reported Massacre of a Steamer's Crew on the Missouri—Further Particulars.

CHICAGO, May 11, 1867.

A special despatch from Council Bluffs, Iowa, says the steamer Leclaire passed down the river to-day, bringing the news of the destruction of the steamer Miner, by the Indians, about one hundred miles above Sioux City. The boat landed to take wood, and while the crew were chopping, the Indians, about two hundred in number, surrounded and massacred the whole party, and captured the boat, killing and scalping men, women and children indiscriminately. Only two men escaped. After pilfering the boat of all valuables they burned it to the water's edge.

JEFFERSON DAVIS

Departure of the Davis Family from Fortress Monroe.

Their Arrival and Reception at Richmond.

&c. &c. &c.

DEPARTURE OF MR. DAVIS FROM PRISON.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 11, 1867.

A large crowd of persons gathered on the wharf around the steamboat landing this morning to witness the departure of Jefferson Davis for Richmond.

A busy scene presented itself at Carroll Hall at an early hour, preparation being made by Mr. Davis and his family to bid farewell to the many associations here which nearly two years residence have impressed upon their memories.

At seven o'clock General Burton visited Carroll Hall and found Mr. Davis ready to accompany him. Leave takings were exchanged by him and his family with their friends in the fort, and his confinement here became among the things of the past.

General Burton walked on one side of Mr. Davis and Dr. Cooper, his physician, on the other. Robert Ould and the brother of Mr. Davis, who arrived here last evening from Vicksburg, escorted Mrs. Davis and her sister, and they were followed by several friends.

A serene smile illuminated the countenance of Mr. Davis as he conversed in a cheerful manner with those who came to take leave of him, and after he had in a kindly way bid them good bye, he, with his family and General Burton, proceeded leisurely to wend his way to the steamer John Sylvester, which was in waiting to take the entire party to Richmond.

As Mr. Davis walked along he was greeted by numerous friends, who came over from Norfolk to see him once more. He received them all in the most cordial manner, warmly acknowledging their congratulations.

Mr. Davis was dressed in a plain dark suit, wore a black felt hat, and carried a cane. His face was very pale, his form attenuated, his hair slightly gray, which, with his brightly glistering eyes, gave him a very feeble appearance; but yet, taking all things together, he looked much better and stronger than when he was first imprisoned.

Marshals Underwood and Duncan were on board the steamer, and will accompany Mr. Davis to Richmond.

General Burton will re-arrest Mr. Davis, under the indictment for treason pending against him, should he be released by Judge Underwood, as a military prisoner.

ARRIVAL OF MR. DAVIS AT RICHMOND.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

RICHMOND, VA., May 11, 1867.

Mr. Jefferson Davis arrived in Richmond at six P. M. to-day, in charge of General Burton, preparatory to his production in court on Monday, in answer to the writ of habeas corpus issued some days since. He came on the boat from Fortress Monroe accompanied by Mrs. Davis, Mr. Burton N. Harrison, his former private secretary; Mr. Robert Ould, and other friends. The distinguished prisoner is lodged in comfortable quarters at the Spottswood Hotel, accessible to the sympathizing visits of friends, and in the slightest possible durance, if any. Perhaps his lodgment at this pleasant place, rather than within the dreary walls of Libby, may be accepted as an augury that the intentions of the government toward him are not such as need excite the apprehension of his friends.

This remarkable arrival has made comparatively little excitement in the city. Although it had been well known that Mr. Davis was to come on the boat and arrive at Rockett's this afternoon, there was no very great assemblage at the wharf. It had been requested, through the morning papers, that there should be no demonstration, and they who might have come out through sympathy stayed away in obedience to that request, and the efficient police prevented any extensive assemblage of a different character. From an early hour, also, soldiers had been stationed at all the avenues leading to the landing. None could go beyond those but such as could show good business or professional reasons; and thus the assemblage that awaited the distinguished arrival at Rockett's was made up of a goodly representation of the press, fifty hack, omnibus and dray drivers, of all shades, as many more laborers and freight handlers, and a sprinkling of United States officers. The infantry guard on duty comprised detachments from the Eleventh and Twenty-ninth regiments.

Three carriages were in waiting to bear the party to the hotel, and to escort these there was a mounted guard from the Fifth United States artillery. But little interest was manifest. Negroes lay listlessly in the shade, or dozed on the seats of their hacks, laborers unloaded drays as they came, and all were intent on anything but the coming man. The interest, however, deepened and the crowd grew large as the hour for the arrival came nearer.

Meanwhile, Mr. Davis was on his way up the river. The embarkation had taken place in proper order at Fortress Monroe. Messrs. Duncan and Underwood, the United States Marshals, had served the writ on Gen. Burton on Faiday, and, learning that he would obey it, had returned to Norfolk and remained over night, their errand being completed. As the General had to have his prisoner in Richmond on Monday, and it was not deemed worth while to run a special vessel, it was determined to convey him by the regular boat from Norfolk, which touches at Fortress Monroe. This was the John Sylvester, an ordinary river steamer. Leaving Norfolk at the usual hour she reached the dock at Old Point at eight A. M., and waited for the distinguished party.

In a little while Mr. Davis appeared, escorted by Mr. Ould and General Burton. He conversed quite at his ease with different persons on his way down. Mrs. Davis accompanied him. The ladies' cabin would have been given up to the party; but a lady passenger had been taken suddenly very ill, and it was left to her. It is a remarkable incident of so short a passage that this lady died. Thus shut out of the cabin on the main deck the party went up to the stateroom hall and remained there throughout the trip, a pleasant stateroom being appropriated to Mr. Davis. He was under no restraint, remained in his room, or at times came and circulated freely among the passengers, talked but little, and was in tolerably good spirits. He came out on the upper deck as the boat stopped at the different landings, and accosted his friends or acquaintances who chanced to be visible on shore. Many sightseers were gathered at these points, anticipating that he would pass up. But there was no demonstration. The pleasant sail affected the prisoner's appetite perhaps, for he ate a very hearty dinner.

Mr. Davis' face has no depression in it. It is not in the remotest degree the countenance of a man bowed down, nor yet is it in any sense defiant. It is hard and haggard, yet brightened as if with an habitual smile. His beard, worn on the chin only, is very gray, and so are the thin curls that are cast carelessly behind his ears. He stands erect, and his step is light and elastic. He wore a plain, dark suit, with a wide brimmed soft, felt hat. To friends, however, who had known him in former years, he appeared to have undergone terrible changes. At a little before six o'clock the boat drew near to the wharf at Rockett's. The cry, "Here she is," started the listless and drowsy to their feet, and drew all the idlers, loungers, hackmen and the army of reporters to the water's edge, to catch the first glimpse. Negroes swarmed on top of omnibusses and on top of sheds, and stood up in carriages, while on the wharf there was a general jostling and stumbling over all sorts of impediments. Guards were stationed at the forward gangway of the boat, and just as this manœuvre had drawn the greater part of the crowd that way, a plank was laid down aft. Mrs. Davis stepped on, leaning on the arm of the Hon. James Lyon, and preceded by Mr. Robert Ould, who led the way to the carriages. Some other ladies and gentlemen followed, and then General Burton stepped forward, followed closely by Mr. Davis. They proceeded to the carriages, and in an instant more were in and driving away at full speed. Mr. Davis, General Burton, Mr. Burton Harrison, and Dr. Cooper, went in one carriage.

The crowd that now thronged around scarcely had time to make a rush before the whole party were whirling toward the city. Away went the carriages, away at full speed went the crowd of mounted artillerymen, half lost in the dust raised by the vehicles; and away after them, rushing, hooting, hallooing, went a rabble of half-frantic negroes, men, women and children. Large numbers of these had assembled outside the cordon of guards on a high bluff, in the streets and up the whole length of the sidewalk, and, as the carriages drove furiously by, these took up the shouting, and joined the pursuit, running madly in the attempt to keep up and catch a sight of the prisoner.

When the cortege wheeled into Main street the crowd following the carriages increased in numbers, and the windows, doors, and every available point was occupied by ladies and gentlemen along the Spottswood Hotel. It was easy to discern in the faces of the white citizens who stood in single and double file along the sidewalk, a feeling of silent sympathy with the man who, though now a captive, resigned and powerless, was once their proud and cherished representative.

The three carriages conveying Mr. Davis and the party who accompanied him drove along the street at a most rapid pace, followed by the cavalry escort, with flashing sabres, who rattled over the stony pavement with a terrific clash of hoofs, raising clouds of dust in their wake. In the rear of the fast moving procession an immense crowd of men and boys, principally negroes, followed, making no other demonstration than the mere disturbance of the dust and the unusual spectacle, in this quiet city, of what appeared to be half the population rushing through the streets at a panic stricken rate.

The upper windows of the leading stores on Main street were occupied by fashionably dressed ladies, while the store entrances were in every instance thronged by the leading citizens of Richmond. If the negro predominated, it is owing to the fact that the locality at which Mr. Davis landed is inhabited in a great measure by negroes; and having learned the fact of his arrival they followed the procession in large force to its destination. The whites, as a general thing, stood quietly by, and with a peculiarly blended expression of half sympathy, half sorrow, looked silently on. The cavalry clatter attracted the attention of a considerable number of persons in the streets adjacent to Main street, who were totally ignorant of what was going on, and these came rushing down to the principal thoroughfare of the city, adding to the already great crowd in motion.

Mr. Davis alighted from his carriage in front of the Spottswood Hotel, his bearing calm, resolute and unchanged, and passed across the sidewalk between a dense row of citizens, who elevated their hats, and with silent deference bowed their heads, while the prisoner, with his hands crossed, and wearing a smile of courteous recognition of the compliment paid him, walked into the hotel, and passed quickly up to the rooms prepared for his reception.

Shortly afterwards Mrs. Davis, accompanied by Mr. James Lyons, descended from her carriage, and passed throug a file of police into the ladies' entrance of the hotel, all the gentlemen present, policemen included, uncovering their heads in silence on her appearance. The ladies of the Hollywood Memorial Bazaar thronged the windows of the building where the bazaar has been held, and many faces suffused with tears were clearly discernible among the fair spectators. Gazing furtively out of the windows of the hotel might be observed occasionally some beautiful Southern ladies, clad in black, looking sad and tearful, and ever and anon sobbing audibly over the peculiar character of Mr. Davis' visit.

This evening, about eight o'clock, Mr. Davis, at his own request, removed to his old apartments in the hotel, which soon became a rendezvous for a select circle of his old friends and acquaintances. The Rev. Dr. Minnigerode, who preached the last sermon which Mr. Davis listened to in the South on that memorable Sunday when Lee's army retreated from Richmond, called upon him and had a most interesting interview of about half an hour. The Doctor was astonished at the change which has taken place in the appearance of Mr. Davis. He could hardly believe that two years of imprisonment could bleach the captive's hair so white or produce that paller and emaciation which Mr. Davis so visibly exhibited.

Up to an advanced hour this evening Mr. Davis has been receiving visitors, only one or two at a time; for the general sentiment appears to be to intrude upon him as little as possible. Seated as a lounge, with a bouquet of flowers in his hand, under no visible surveillance or restraint, and conversing affably with one or two gentlemen, Mr. Davis passed the evening. Mrs. Davis and a few other ladies formed part of the company, together with Mr. Burton N. Harrison, former private secretary of Mr. Davis.

The crowd which had assembled in front of the hotel during the early part of the evening gradually and quietly dispersed; but the cavalry force is still patrolling the city.

Over one hundred citizens have called on Mr. Davis, among them Mr. Mayo, the Mayor of Richmond; Messrs. Reed, of Philadelphia, and Tucker, of Virginia.

Mr. Davis' counsel are here. Charles O'Conor and Mr. Shea are expected to-morrow.

It seems a strange circumstance that the lady who died on the boat was named Mrs. Davis.

In the conversation on the boat Mr. Davis said to a friend that he had any amount of life in him yet, and felt that he would live many years if he should get through all his troubles.

Shortly after the departure of the steamer from the fortress, Marshals Underwood and Duncan, who were on their return to Richmond, were introduced to the prisoner. Mr. Davis said:—

"I heard of your visit to the fort yesterday, gentlemen."

"I hope the visit was not an unwelcome one," said Marshal Duncan.

"Certainly not," replied Mr. Davis; "on the contrary it is one I have wished for a great while; I have wished to be brought within the pale of the law; I have seen the buds come out on the trees in the fort, and I have seen them fade and fall; I have seen the trees again bud, and the leaves burst forth, and again wither and fade; and this year once more I saw the leaves appear on the same trees, but I assure you I do not wish to see them fall a third time."

"I hope, sir," said the Marshal with earnest sincerity, "your troubles will soon be over."

Judge Underwood this afternoon saying again that, so far as the Court is concerned, the trial will take place, expressed the belief that the counsel on one side or the other would profess themselves not ready, which will have the effect of postponing it. In any event, it will not take place until the arrival of Judge Chase, and in view of the many contradictory statements on this point I will say that the Chief Justice has said unequivocally that he will come here and preside at the trial upon the adjournment of the Supreme Court. He considers that the Military bill does not apply to Federal courts, and that these tribunals are now not subject to the objection he made last year of being held under military authority. Last year there was no law here but martial law, and this is now abrogated by the Military bill.

What May Be Done With Davis—What Law is Paramount in Virginia.

RICHMOND, May 11, 1867.

Much is conjectured and little known as to what will be done in the case of Mr. Davis. It does not seem probable that Chief Justice Chase and President Johnson should be playing an idle game of cross purposes in a matter so likely to attract general attention, and so the common notion that they fully understand each other in this matter is doubtless correct. Their understanding will result in bringing Mr. Davis into court—and what then?

One important point will already have been made when Mr. Davis is brought into court—he will be out of the hands of the military authorities. In a district where law is so far re-established that the habeas corpus can be invoked for the protection of personal right, civil authority must be supreme for all but mere police purposes, and the court cannot admit the contrary. It cannot, therefore, commit such an incongruity as to remand the prisoner to the fortress. His future keeper therefore will be the Marshal of the district. He will be in the hands of a civil officer, although of course the military of the post will not withhold any security that their assistance can afford against escape or rescue. Being in the hands of the civil authority, the prisoner will be accessible to law in all forms quite within the reach of any and all processes by which men are brought into Court.

Suppose, then, there is the usual "law's delay," Judge Underwood, perhaps, will not admit to bail—though there is no reason why he should refuse that right—since under the law of 1862 treason is not a capital crime. He is said, however, to entertain opinions in this case, and the opinions of Judges are known as law. He will not admit to bail, and months are consumed in the attempt to get a jury. People grow impatient—the prisoner's counsel above all—and suddenly Mr. Davis appeals to Gen. Schofield to interfere under the clause of the recent Reconstruction bill, which requires the commander of the district to see that all persons accused of crime should have a speedy trial. He calls upon the United States military authorities to interfere against the United States Court, under the law of Congress that is held to be paramount to all other law in this district. Would not this then be a very pretty test case that the President had put up for Congress, to try whether or not Virginia is a State or a military district?

It is not quite certain whether the intention is to try Mr. Davis, or whether Mr. Chase and Mr. Johnson have put their heads together to illustrate the possible incongruities of the Military bill—to do the strangest possible things under authority of the Reconstruction act—merely to show the country what a queer law Congress has made.

RICHMOND.

RICH