

THE WRECKED WHALERS.

Herald Special Report from Honolulu. Arrival of the Last Cargo of Shipwrecked Whalers.

One of the Sailors When Dying Confessed He Was an Assassin—Supposed to Be in the Nathan Murder Secret.

Attempt to Reach the Abandoned Vessels—Aid for the Crews.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HONOLULU, Nov. 1, 1871. Via SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21, 1871.

The last ship has just arrived here from the ice-bound regions of the Arctic Ocean, from the spot where were wrecked the entire whaling fleet, previously announced to the HERALD, and which has now an interesting, though melancholy interest.

This vessel brings the last of the shipwrecked sailors from the abandoned vessels of the merchant whalers, who have been exposed to many perils, but who now consider themselves fortunate to arrive here alive and without further casualty.

These men are now being tenderly cared for by the authorities. They have all been supplied with warm clothing, and whatever comforts they desire are speedily furnished by those having the unfortunate fishermen in charge.

The cost of boarding, supplies and attendance reaches to about one thousand dollars a day.

DEATH OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER OF MR. NATHAN.

One of the shipwrecked seamen who died at the United States Hospital two days ago has made a statement which has created a sensation among all circles. While he was stretched on his deathbed he was visited by a shipmate, to whom he confessed the startling fact that he was a murderer.

Being asked what had led him to the commission of such a crime he avowed that it was for the purpose of obtaining money. He was pressed by his shipmate to disclose the full details of the horrible affair, and thus ease his conscience before he departed on that journey which was at that moment inevitable.

He confessed some particulars which led directly to the belief that he was either the principal actor or else an important accomplice in the atrocious massacre of Mr. Benjamin Nathan, in New York, last year.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO REACH THE WHALING FLEET.

The captain of the whaling bark Chanco reports that she experienced strong northeast gales, which set in before he left Behring Straits. The gales lasted from the 23d of September until the 1st of October. In the second place he states that he intended to make an attempt to reach the abandoned fleet of whaling ships, but discovering that his vessel was not sufficiently seaworthy he was compelled to give up the project.

An opinion prevails here among mariners in general that the whalemens were precipitate in their flight from the ice-bound craft, and that they abandoned the vessels too soon.

The United States steamer Ponacola will sail next week for Honolulu, to relieve the shipwrecked seamen of the Arctic fleet, over seven hundred of whom have been assisted by the American Consul.

CUBA.

The Swedish Consul in Exile. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Nov. 21, 1871. The Swedish Consul, Mr. Nennander, has been expelled from Cuba, sailed yesterday for Baltimore, in company with his son.

The Nennanders are both American citizens, notwithstanding the fact that the father has held the office of Swedish Consul.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Verdict of Murder Against Unknown Indians—The Chinese Butcher at Los Angeles—Indicting the Perpetrators, Some of Whom Have Fled, by a Grand Jury—General Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20, 1871. A coroner's jury at Wickenburg, Arizona, in the case of the recent massacre of stage passengers by Indians, found the following verdict:—

We, the undersigned, summoned as a jury, to hold inquests on the bodies of the following named persons, found them to be a stage coach, about six miles from the town of Wickenburg, on the Los Pas road, on the morning of the 14th of November, 1871, from all the evidence obtained from the surviving passengers, and that G. S. Adams, John Lee, Frederick W. Lewis, Frederick W. Shooklin, W. G. Solomon and F. M. Hammett came to their death by gunshot wounds received from the hands of Indians, who have been traced to the Date Creek Reservation.

The San Francisco Bulletin this evening contains a scathing review of Vincent Collier's operations in Arizona, fully vindicating the San Francisco correspondent of the Associated Press against Collier's attack.

Lieutenant Wheeler's Arizona exploring expedition has arrived at Tucson. The topographical corps will return eastward by rail.

The Tonio Apaches are again on the warpath. The United States steamer California, flagship of the Pacific squadron, sails on Wednesday for Mexico.

The Grand Jury of Los Angeles county have found a number of indictments against persons charged with participation in the butchery of Chinese in the late riot in the town of Los Angeles. Most of the accused, not already in jail, have fled from the county.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Mr. JOHN MACDONNELL, according to the Athenaeum, has written a book on political economy as interesting as a novel. His remarks on private property and co-operation show a rare appreciation of humor. He makes merry over Mr. Lowe's notions of political economy and classifies Carlyle about "the impenetrable" "the big-coining clericals" &c. Though the book is fresh and lively in style it is a valuable contribution to science.

WILLIAM MORRIS has written a new poem of considerable length, entitled "Love is Enough." It was published in the Socia. Illustrations.

FRANCIS DIXON has read the Pall Mall Gazette for late, in charging him with being the author of obscene books, recasting, it is supposed, to Dixon's "Spirited Wives." Mr. Dixon is said to have felt the imputation keenly, and lays his damages at £10,000.

LABOULAYE has an acute article on "Constitutions" in the Revue des Deux Mondes for October 15, in which he praises the American system of revising the supreme law by an assembly of deputies, but securing to the people a formal vote upon it afterwards.

"This, perhaps, explains" says he, "why there is no country at once more democratic and less revolutionary than the United States."

General ADAM BADRAT, whose "Military History of General Cyprien S. Grant" has remained several years incomplete, will publish the second volume in December. General Baden has held the position of American Consul in London.

"MONUMENTS AND MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN SCOTLAND," by Charles Rogers, LL. D., is a new work out in Edinburgh, which contains a store of information not to be found elsewhere.

EDWARD LEAR, author of the laughable and grotesque "Book of Nonsense," has another book in press, with 138 illustrations, under the title of "More Nonsense."

Mrs. APHRA BEHN's novels and plays were regarded as scandalously incorrect, and have become very scarce, as to be reprinted in London by Mr. John Pearson. Her period was that of Charles II.

A NEW BOOK of American travel, by Dr. Macaulay, entitled "Across the Ferry," is about to appear in London.

MACAULAY'S New Zealand has been traced farther back yet. Sailer writes, in 1819 (thirty-one years before Macaulay), "When London shall be a habitation of bitterns; when St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey shall stand shapeless and nameless ruins in the midst of an unpeopled marsh, when the pier of Waterloo Bridge shall become the nuclei of islets of reeds and osiers, and cast the jagged shadows of their broken arches on the solitary stream."

CHRISTIE, late British minister to Brazil, has a book in press on the "Vote by Ballot and Corruption and Expenditure at Elections." These are interesting themes just now in England, to say the least of the United States.

Every Saturday announces that it will drop its pictorial features after January next and return to its former octavo size, as a journal of the best reading matter. The reasons are not given; but probably the half dozen or more long-established pictorial weeklies of New York, with their superior advantages of central location and wide market, have proved too strong competitors.

Every Saturday, as a general, was a success in all senses except in its pecuniary one, having pursued an elevated standard and given the public more than the worth of their money, at least in expense.

Mr. DISRAELI authoritatively contradicts, through his solicitor, the statement in Grant's recent work on the "Newspaper Press," that he (Disraeli) edited and contributed to several journals. He says the statement is "entirely fictitious," and that he "never at any time edited any newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication."

GEORGE SAND says that she has deprived her of fully half her income through the depreciation of her copyrights.

WE ASK TO HAVE an American text book of modern poetry, to include most of the famous hybrid poems of all languages. The book will be edited by James Appleton Morgan, and published by Hurd & Houghton.

IT IS KNOWN that nineteen copies of the first able ever printed are still in existence. The book is without date (the first printed book with date being the Menes Psalter, of 1467), but is known to have been printed somewhere between 1460 and 1465, at Mainz (better known as Mayence, in Germany). One of the nineteen copies is in New York, belonging to the library of Mr. James Lenox, soon to be dedicated to the public. The book cost \$2,000.

M. JULES FERRE, the new Minister from France to the United States, wrote several pamphlets and articles in favor of the Union cause during the war of the rebellion. One of these, in defence of President Lincoln, involved Ferre in a duel with the editor of the Paris Patrie.

THE PROTRACTED SALES of the late William Gowans' book stock at auction have reached catalogue No. 13, containing miscellaneous books. These will be sold during the week beginning with November 20th.

HAWTHORNE'S POSTHUMOUS STORIES, "Sophtimus Felton; or, the Birth of Life," etc. began in the Atlantic Monthly for January. The central idea of the novel is a deathless man, and the scene opens in Concord, Mass., in the year 1775.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, who has written very little for a year or two past, will commence a series of papers entitled "The Post at the Breakfast Table," in the Atlantic of 1872.

GERMANY, it is said, has not a single retail book house which sells as much as \$25,000 worth of books a year.

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL visited Manzoni, the Italian novelist, at Milan, and when the venerable author of "I Promessi Sposi" thanked him for the honor, he solemnly replied, "It is myself, and not you, Signor Manzoni, who am honored by the interview; for while the centuries will remember Manzoni, a few months will cause Don Pedro of Brazil to be forgotten."

SIR ROBERT MURCHISON appointed Professor A. Geikie, of Edinburgh University, his literary executor, and has directed that the Edinburgh University should designate him to write a biography of Murchison.

BURNING NOTES—POLITICAL AND GENERAL. The Memphis Avalanche says the Cincinnati Enquirer is the sole patron of the South democracy—a democracy Simon Cameron has failed to discover.

Opinion is taken, it seems, to send the bill to the Senate. Says an exchange:—"The fearful mortality which has raged for the last fifty or sixty years among the servants of George Washington and Andrew Jackson has at length attacked the Burges of our later times—Andy Johnson. It is predicted that in another hundred years there will not be a half dozen of them left."

Severely Johnson goes for a free fight in the anti-Grant scramble for the Presidency. He hopes the Democratic National Convention will nominate a candidate whom all conservatives as well as democrats can support.

Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, says he does not like the Grant policy.

William M. Everts, of New York, is the latest move on the anti-Grant chessboard for the Presidency.

The Savannah Republican is authority for the statement that Grant's first draft of the Thanksgiving proclamation read very much like a Ku Klux proclamation. It commended the people to peacefully assemble within five days from date and deliver up their arms and threatened a general suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, a declaration of martial law and the arrest of all who disobeyed the order if it was not unconditionally obeyed. It is said to have been headed "General Orders" &c.

WASHINGTON.

Democratic-Republican Coalition Against the President.

William M. Everts Engineering at the Capital.

Another Political Storm Arising Out of Tammany's Defeat in New York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1871. Democratic and Republican Coalition Against Grant.

The attitude of the President with regard to the proposed secret conference at Harrisburg is, perhaps, the most singular specimen of apparently unbecoming childishness, not to say churlishness, in the political history of the country. Though not well defined in any sense, the project has been bruited about for days, and William M. Everts, when he was here a week ago, was far from being reserved in his views of the inexpediency of Grant's re-nomination.

The victory over Tammany is the inspiring motive for this sudden gathering of the great simplicity which ruled before the war. General Cox puts on the cloak of excessive virtue, because he knows the Department of the Interior is rotten in all its branches, having been kicked therefrom under circumstances not particularly creditable to the Cox family, though still other Coxes remain in Mr. Delano's charge.

Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, Greeley and the others who are reported as combining to bring about the new coalition, have long been so thoroughly disaffected that they are ready for almost anything, but the intended conference is not regarded in political circles as an event that is at all probable.

Events are here to engineer the movement, but the netting of the accomplished march. Since then the efforts bring the heads of the party of disaffection together have been made daily of Washington. Even Senator Trumbull, going over to New York, and Schurz remaining here for only a day, nobody knows with absolute certainty what has been done or what is intended, but scarcely anybody is in such a state of deplorable ignorance as the President.

"Mr. President, the HERALD this morning has a leading article on a proposed conference at Harrisburg between Butler, Cox, Greeley, Wood, Everts and others. What do you think of it?"

"This is the first I have heard of it."

"What do you think is the meaning of the movement?"

"I know nothing concerning it."

"There Grant had taken his stand and from thence he would not be moved. He has proudly consented that in accepting Mr. Murphy's resignation he has thrown a large enough tub to the whale, and he will neither know nor talk more of his enemies. As it is impossible to make Grant say he understands a movement when he does not understand it, the best way generally is to give him his own way, especially as he always insists on having it at any rate. The Commissioner of Education in his annual report will pay considerable attention to the subject of technical education. A large number of interesting facts as to what is being done elsewhere towards making industrial and scientific training a part of general school systems, have been grouped together, well as the concurrent opinion of many persons competent to speak on this question. The leading educators of the country manifest considerable interest in the matter."

The Accounts of Paymaster Hodges and the Second Auditor. After many weeks of hard work on the part of his clerks, was today able to announce the exact amount of the defalcation of Major J. Leidy Hodge, now serving out a sentence of ten years at the Albany Penitentiary. The accounts of paymasters are many years behindhand, and Auditor French in his annual report calls the attention of Secretary Boutwell to the parsimonious policy of the administration in limiting the clerical force to the minimum number.

The presumption has been in favor of the old legal maxim, that every man is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty. Now that defalcations are the order of the day, the Auditor thinks it would be better for Congress to reserve the maxim and authorize the employment of a large clerical force to settle up the accounts of disbursing officers pending in his Bureau. The disbursements of Major Hodge as Paymaster here were \$14,950,381.50. His actual defalcation was \$446,029.05. There are other accounts which it would be profitable to the government to have promptly settled. It remains to be seen whether Congress will concur with Auditor French in the views expressed in this report.

The Ku Klux Investigations. Among other results of the Ku Klux investigations will be, it is understood, the introduction into the House of Representatives of a resolution charging the "infringible Empire" on one or two Georgia representatives and asking for a committee of inquiry. It is intended to demand their expulsion if the charges are sustained. The Representatives named in this relation are Messrs. Du Bose and P. M. B. Young, both of whom were Generals in the Confederate army, and the former of whom is a son-in-law of Tomba. The principal suspect rests on Du Bose. Reports of a similar character are in circulation as to two or three other Representatives from Southern States.

Schools of Industry, Art and Design. Reports of the several technical and industrial schools, those of art and design, have already been published at Boston, New York, Worcester, Philadelphia and elsewhere, are included in the Commissioners' annual report. Among the documents of interest recently received are reports relating to technical instruction in the Australian Colony of Victoria. There are fourteen schools of art and design in the colony, with 1,025 pupils therein. These are private efforts or the result of organized movements like that of the Melbourne Trades Society of Painters and Paperhangers, which sustains an artists' school of design, with 220 pupils. The colonial government aids these schools by the distribution of prizes, and to the extent of about \$200 per annum, and by a system of inspection and examination. This is but one among the reports sent to the Bureau.

Presidential Appointments. The following appointments were made by the President to-day:—Francis A. Walker, the present Superintendent of the Census, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs; H. W. Reynolds, to be Receiver of Public Money at Humboldt, Kansas; James B. Davis, to be Postmaster at Easton, Pa.; Joseph C. Hays, to be Postmaster at Woodville, Pa.

Military Matters. By direction of the President the military posts in Mobile Bay are excepted from the provisions of general orders assigning the Gulf posts to the Department of the Gulf. The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service has ordered all available recruits to the Fifth Cavalry, which has been under recent general orders assigned to duty in Arizona. Assistant Surgeon Clarence E. Black has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at Mare Island. Lieutenant Commander A. Hopkins relieved from the Cyane and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant Benjamin Long Edes has been detached from the South Atlantic fleet, with permission to return to the United States. Passed Assistant Surgeon E. C. Vermeulen, from the Narragansett, and ordered to the ship Onward, relieving Passed Assistant Surgeon George H. Brush, who had been ordered home. Passed Assistant Surgeon W. J. Simon is ordered from the Narragansett and placed on waiting orders. Assistant Surgeon H. C. Eckstein is ordered from Mare Island Navy Yard to the Narragansett. Assistant Surgeon James M. Scott, from the Naval Hospital at New York, and ordered to the Nisic. Assistant Surgeon J. A. Hardie, from the Onisic, and placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Paymaster George W. Brown, from the Washington Navy Yard, and ordered to the Ashcroft, Asiatic fleet.

Import Duty on Opium. The Secretary of the Treasury has, on appeal, reversed a decision of the Collector of the port of New York, making an assessment at the rate of \$6 per pound on a certain importation of "liquor opium." The claim being made that the same is only liable to a duty of fifty per centum, and not liable to a proprietary medicine, under provisions of fifth section, act of July 16, 1852. After careful investigation the department is convinced that the duty of \$6 per pound is couched to opium prepared for smoking and other preparations which retain the form of opium, used for like purposes, and not to any fluid preparation of patent medicine. The article in question is known as Baitley's Sedative.

Balance in the Treasury. The balance in the Treasury at the close of business to-day, was available coin, \$92,194,300; currency, \$7,184,161; coin certificates, \$13,284,000.

A HEARTLESS MURDERER.

Another Lesson in Free Love.

A Married Man After Cohabiting with a Young Lady Poisoned Her and Left Her Corpse in a Deep Glen—On Trial for Murder.

CHILICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1871. The trial of John S. Blackburn, for the murder of Mary Jane Lovell by poison, commenced today. Blackburn is nearly fifty years old with a wife and several children, some of whom are married. The unmarried daughter was twenty-five or twenty-six years old, attractive personally, and quite intelligent. She was niece to Blackburn's sister-in-law, Mrs. Fanny Blackburn, of Cincinnati, and had lived in criminal intimacy with him for a considerable time, and the affair was the common scandal of Greenfield, where he resided, and caused great unhappiness in the family.

On the 20th of March last Miss Lovell met Blackburn at Greenfield, on her way from Cincinnati, and later in the afternoon the two walked out to the farm of Hugh Milligan, six or seven miles from the place. Milligan is brother-in-law to Blackburn, and it is held to have been arranged that the information which led to the discovery of the woman's death. Arrived at the farm a saddle horse was procured, and the guilty pair, in the gloom of a bleak March night, rode down into a lonely and frightful glen, miles away from any human habitation, the haunt of the timid rabbit and the solitary owl; great frowning cliffs echoed a howling brook, and the fretted pines sighed mournfully in the breeze. Blackburn, who had returned to the farm next day and told them the woman offered him poison, which he refused.

Her corpse was found in the creek next morning. After Blackburn's return an inquest was held and he was arrested on the charge of murder. At the May term of the court he was indicted, and after an ineffectual effort to procure release on the plea of insanity, Blackburn has lain in jail ever since. His trial is commencing to-day, and he is charged with the murder of the woman offered him poison, which he refused.

FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC ITEMS. Some interesting and valuable drawings by Albert Durer have been discovered packed away amid a dusty heap in the library of the old convent of Stams, in the Tyrol. This Cistercian convent (near Innsbruck) was founded in 1271, and contains many objects of interest; among others an altar of carved wood with representations of the "Book of Jesse," and an altarpiece painted by the Abbot Gruber in 1527. Professor J. L. Ekman has published a paper on his researches on the saltiness of the sea water on the coast of Sweden, from which we extract the following piece of interesting information:—"The average quantity of salt found in the great ocean is 2.5 per cent. The saltiness of the sea water varies from 15 degrees north latitude, and the salt in the water taken from the surface is 2.605, and at 34 fathoms examined below 600 feet it is 2.615 per cent."

The English government eclipse expedition, under the charge of Mr. Lockyer, has left Southampton for the Mauritius. The arrangements were all completed, and, owing to the courtesy of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's officers, everything—even to the smallest details of the outfit, including the instruments, weighing four tons, all of them costly and delicate, only arrived during the morning.

The body, in an article on the condition of London sewers, calls attention to the fact that thousands of houses in London, "old and new, East end and West end," have drains unconnected with the sewerage system. It is pointed out that these drains are in connection with the sewers, and so this gigantic evil is allowed to exist, and will probably be increased by the building of new houses. It can be avoided to the necessity of immediate action in a matter so seriously affecting the health of the people.

The Polytechnisches Journal to Dingler, Dr. C. Blachar has a paper "On the Dinas Fire Brick," which as well known is the most refractory material known. It is made of Dinas earth, and is used for the construction of furnaces, and for the construction of the interior of the city of Paris at the Hotel Garibaldi.

SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT IN OSWEGO. (From the Oswego (N. Y.) Press, Nov. 18.) Mr. G. W. Hovey, formerly a forwarding and commission merchant in this city, committed suicide by drowning this morning.

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THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

A Complimentary Notice by the Secretary of the Late Emperor Napoleon's Minister of Fine Arts—The Splendid Collection Made in Europe.

The current number of the Revue des Deux Mondes contains, under the head of "Essais et Notices," a long account of the foundation and organization of our "Metropolitan Museum of Art." It is signed by Ernest Chesneau, until lately the secretary of Count Newwokerke, the Emperor's Minister of Fine Arts, and long a well-known writer upon art. Nearly half the article is taken up by an interesting account of the valuable collection of pictures formed in Europe a year ago for the museum.

"Opinion in Europe in regard to museums of art occupies," says Mr. Chesneau, "two different points of view. There are those who would admit only artists, historians, philologists, insist that every museum, according to the foundation and organization of our 'Metropolitan Museum of Art.' It is signed by Ernest Chesneau, until lately the secretary of Count Newwokerke, the Emperor's Minister of Fine Arts, and long a well-known writer upon art. Nearly half the article is taken up by an interesting account of the valuable collection of pictures formed in Europe a year ago for the museum.

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