New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. G. SIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Is published every morning—Sundays excepted. Yearly subscription, in advance, $16; Half yearly, $8; Quarterly, $4; Single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

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Four	25	50	75	140	225
Five	30	60	90	170	275
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Seven	40	80	120	230	375
Eight	45	90	135	260	425
Nine	50	100	150	290	475
Ten	55	110	165	320	525
Twelve	60	120	180	350	575
Fifteen	70	140	210	380	625
Twenty	80	160	240	410	675
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Thirty-five	110	225	330	550	1000
Forty	120	250	360	600	1200

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Is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same rates; single copies, 10 cents.

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Five	18	35	48	65	110
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Seven	22	45	65	100	150
Eight	25	50	75	120	180
Nine	28	55	80	140	200
Ten	30	60	90	160	250
Twelve	35	70	100	180	300
Fifteen	40	80	120	200	350
Twenty	50	100	150	250	450
Twenty-five	60	120	180	300	500
Thirty	70	140	210	350	600
Forty	80	160	240	400	700
Fifty	90	180	270	450	800
Sixty	100	200	300	500	900
Seventy	110	220	330	550	1000
Eighty	120	240	360	600	1200

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1866.

[Letters from our Special Correspondent.]

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

MATAMOROS, MEXICO, April 3, 1866.

Last night week, Easter Sunday night, Mr. John Dewitt, a clerk in the ordnance office in Brownsville, was shot and killed in this town. He and three others, two of whom were United States officers, had come over to visit the theater, where a performance was to be given; purchased their tickets, but being too early, strolled around town to kill time. The officers who were with him state that when passing along a dark part of the street, they encountered a party of men, one of whom fired the fatal shot without any words being interchanged.

The police, as is customary in this city on occasions of the kind, arrested everybody on the street, and among their prisoners found a contra-guerilla, (American cavalryman in Imperial service,) with his revolver in hand, and one chamber empty. This man is held in durance. He has comrades to sustain his assertion of innocence, and that he had some time previously fired off his one shot, and had his pistol in hand when arrested, because he drew it to be ready for defense upon hearing a shot fired by some person unknown to him. Maybe he is innocent—maybe not. Everything tragical on this border is bound to have a thick envelope of mystery about it.

Dewitt is represented as having been a most quiet and gentlemanly young man, without a known enemy on either side of the river. He was from Wisconsin, and had served as a soldier during the war. His body was taken charge of and decently put away by United States officers in Brownsville.

Brownsville is becoming dull and decent by degrees. The only excitements over there lately have been that of a drunken policeman shooting a citizen in the foot for his cause, and a bungling requisition made on the United States paymaster for some greenbacks, he being shot at and missed while passing along in his ambulance, and a companion on horseback lassoed at and missed.

The American garrison at Bagdad has been transferred to the place, Bagdad not needing any protection at present; and the report is, that Gen. Mejia is to take the garrison of this city and form a junction with Gen. Jeannigros and his division, reported to be on their way from Monterey.

There have been so many false or premature reports about the country between this and Monterey being cleared and rendered safe for travel and commerce by the Imperial troops, that I place no faith in the present report that the consummation will be achieved in a week or so. It may possibly be in a week, perhaps in a month; certainly not later than next Christmas. The Imperial troops are powerful, but at the same time powerful slow. Such a general as Stonewall Jackson, with such a division as he had, would gladly everything on this border in one week's time, and settle things all over Mexico in two or three months.

We have any quantity of reports from up the Rio Grande. Cortina, Negrete, and the rest, had gone "in force" to cut off the advance of Jeannigros, and capture his contracts of $3,000,000 in specie, destined for this place. Either believing, or pretending to believe, this absurd story about the contracts of $3,000,000, quite a number of gentlemen of elegant leisure and great expectations in and around Brownsville have gone up the river to join the Liberals, and the story is still held out as a bait to simpletons by sly recruiting agents.

When the Liberals capture that contraband, I will endeavor to let you know about it. And when that contraband, being uncaptured by the Liberals, reaches this city, I will endeavor equally, if not more so, etc., etc.

Still our merchants wag hopeful ears and sport hard upper-lips. Their warehouses are crammed with goods; and one of them openly asserts that he can load 400 large wagons with goods suited to the Monterey country.

One report is that the concentration of the Liberals had caused a panic among the peaceful on the Mexican side, and their fight for safety over to the Texas side. Another report, that the former is untrue, and that the country people were rising and singing jubilee to the Empire and to peace, and hurrying to get out a good harvest this year.

Another report that Canales, Garza and others were sharply on the lookout for Cortina, who, at last accounts had a body guard of only twelve men left; and that it was ordered that if he should be captured, he was to be instantly shot and then hung up to the nearest tree. Cortina is certainly leading a gay life of it. He is Billy Rowlegs number two.

Last week we had a norther of three days' duration; one of unusual coldness and violence for this advanced season. The idea of muffling up in bed as if yet were in Canada in January, with only your nose sticking out, and your breath as visible as the puffs of a Mississippi steamer, here in latitude 26, in the month of April! It is too ridiculous to talk about. The weather now is sunny and calm, but still of lemonadesish coolness. I. G.

MATAMOROS, MEXICO, April 10, 1866.

"We stop the press to announce that there is nothing new." That is to say, without having anything to write about, I still write because the St. Mary leaves Brazos to-day for New Orleans, and because it may be a long time before another steamer leaves, and furthermore because it may be some comfort to the many who take an interest in this interesting section, to see by the date hereof that the CRESCENT correspondent is on the spot, and continues to wiggle though he has no particular news to send.

Two stages loaded with passengers arrived at Brownsville from Monterey last evening. They left Monterey on the 26th ult., and met with no hindrance on the trip, which, from Camargo, is performed on the Texas side. They report Gen. Jeaningros leisurely and unobstructedly making his way to Matamoros with a force of 1600 men, and a general rejoicing of the country people at the prospect of peace.

Gen. Jose de la Garza, late Liberal commandant at San Fernando, the same with whom Cortina formed a junction before he murdered the Pelacios family, is at present a refugee in Brownsville. He has taken up the idea that Canales would just about as soon shoot him as Cortina, and it is generally believed he is not mistaken.

I am already indebted for courtesies, on behalf of the CRESCENT, to Mr. Schanck, who came out on the St. Mary to take charge of the Southern Express Company's office in Brownsville.

I will also return thanks to Mr. G. A. Hendricks, that handsome and gentlemanly young man who officiates as Brazos stage agent at Brownsville. By him I can get letters to Brazos after the mail is closed, and even after the express budget is closed. Mr. H. is esteemed by everybody, and would do honor to any higher position than that of stage agent.

Adois, amigo mio. I am getting very learned. I am studying Spanish as I find it loose on the signs and around the streets of H. Matamoros. I. G.

Late News Items.

FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, April 11.—The German difficulties are still increasing, but no actual collisions have taken place. Military preparations were actively progressing. Gen. Benedek had been appointed the Austrian commander-in-chief.

LIVERPOOL, March 31, evening.—The Vienna Debats asserts that the Western Great Powers intend to present identical papers at Berlin, deprecatory of war.

It is stated not only that a convention, but a formal treaty of alliance, has been concluded between Italy and Prussia.

A Florence telegram says that considerable armaments are stated to be in course of preparation in Italy.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes that Prince Napoleon has left Paris for Italy, after having several interviews with the Emperor. It is whispered that he is instructed with a mission to Victor Emanuel, which could not well be confided to any inferior personage, and has reference to the state of affairs between Prussia and Austria.

The London Times of the 30th adds:

I find that persons who, up to the present moment, have refused to believe that anything likely to disturb the peace of Europe would come of the quarrel, are now far less incredulous. Their views of the future are gloomy enough, and they think the conflict between Austria and Prussia all but certain.

The London Times of the 30th remarked, editorially, that there was too much reason to fear that the peace of Europe was about to be broken by a most unnecessary war; but, on the following day, the Times remarked: "We cannot persuade ourselves that Austria and Prussia, however fiercely they may wrangle, will actually fight. They have been on the very verge of hostilities before, without coming to blows. We can hardly avoid thinking, therefore, that they will find some way out of the present quarrel, desperate as it appears to be.

It is ascertained that the Austrian Premier has made a positive statement to the Prussian ambassador at Vienna, respecting the movements of Austrian troops; not concealing that Austria must be prepared for any extreme resolution that may eventually be taken by Prussia.

Vienna papers declare that Austria will not take the aggressive.

It is reported from Venitia, that the commissioner of Austrian engineers, is making an inspection of the numerous line of forts along the Adige, and that the soldiers on furlough have been called in.

A Berlin telegram asserts that the mobilization of two army corps will be immediately proceeded with.

The government of Weimar has replied warmly to the Prussian circular dispatch, and claims federal intervention in the question.

GENERAL NEWS.

By direction of the quartermaster-general, Brevet Major James Gleason, quartermaster United States army, will start in a day or two for Washington to make a tour of inspection of all the battle-fields of Virginia, for the purpose of ascertaining as far as possible, the number and location of all the Union dead that have been buried on the fields. It is the intention of the government, as we have stated, to have all these remains brought to the Arlington Cemetery, where a monument will be erected to their memory.

A writer in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser proposes to increase the freighting capacity of the Erie canal, by building a railroad track on each bank of the canal, so that locomotives instead of horses may be used for towing boats. He says that the average speed of boats moved by horse-power through our canals is two and a half miles per hour. By steam we can double this speed, we can double the amount of freight moved.

Col. Weir, formerly in command of the post of St. Louis, has been arrested by the State adjutant general of Kansas, on a charge of embezzlement of public property. The offense consisted in attempting to turn over to a company at Kansas City certain arms belonging to the State, and in the hands of the Wyandotte militia.

Col. Sprague, in command of the East Florian District, has issued stringent quarantine regulations. A station is established on Tiger Island in St. Mary's Sound, near Fernandina. A ten days' quarantine is ordered for vessels from infected ports.

Mr. Geo. C. Weed, cashier of the New York Etna iron works, while going through Rivington street, on Monday evening, with $12,000 to pay off the hands, was attacked by three men who knocked him down, but failed to rob him, owing to the approach of citizens. No arrests were made but the assailants are known.

An inquest was held in New York by Coroner Wilde, over the body of Mrs. Mary Hells, of No. 17 Delancey street, whose death was the result of a combination of chills, cramps and purging, accompanied by vomiting. The jury found that Mrs. Hells died of Asiatic cholera. Dr. Harris and other eminent physicians subsequently investigated the case and reported that no indications of cholera were perceptible.

THE CASE OF MR. DAVIS.

The Philadelphia Ledger has the following from a Washington correspondent:

The Supreme Court having adjourned, trials by court martial have been abandoned, and there being no present probability of convicting Davis before a civil court, the President, it is freely rumored, has about concluded to order his release on parole. Mr. Stephens is reported to have expressed the conviction that he would be "released," and as Mr. S. has just had a long interview with the President, it is not unlikely but what he is foreshadowing the event.

In this connection it will say that a most important argument, covering eighty printed pages, has been received by the President, from London, in which are set forth the reasons why Davis cannot be convicted in any court of the crime of treason. The ground gone over dates from the foundation of the Government—includes the "Rights of the States" as then understood—the action of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Massachusetts, and the States in accepting the Constitution, and the opinion of Washington, Fisher, Ames, Hamilton, Webster, Ellsworth, Rufus King, Davie, Spencer, Madison, Jay, Randolph, Franklin, Tench, Coxe, James Wilson and Chief Justice McKean, of Pennsylvania. The purport of the opinions of these honored dead, as showing the sovereignty of the States, and which the barrister who sends to the President the argument gives in detail, may be summed up in the remark of Mr. Wilson in the Pennsylvania Convention of 1787.

"Upon the existence of the State Governments depends the existence of the Federal plan. The supreme, absolute and uncontrollable power is in the people before they make a Constitution, and remains in them after it is made. * * My position is, that the absolute sovereignty never goes from the people."

The question of general amnesty has been before the cabinet once, but was opposed by all, so says report, save Mr. Seward. Should the President, therefore, conclude to issue a proclamation looking to that end, he will have to do it pretty much on his own responsibility.

PASS HIM AROUND.—I have been credibly informed by brethren of the craft that one A. J. Snider, has been lecturing and conferring side degrees, claiming to have authority from me. I take this opportunity of informing the craft and the public generally, that I have never given him any such authority. I also have good reasons to believe that said A. J. Snider is an expelled mason and an imposter.

D. D. G. Master Third District,
and Grand Lecturer for State of Mississippi.

DECATURVILLE, Miss., April 5, 1866.

Editors favorable to the craft will please pass him around.

From Washington.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—As there is much speculation concerning Jefferson Davis, and as there have recently been rumors of process being commenced to release him from confinement without a trial, it may be stated that the Secretary of War, in a letter dated January 4, says that Jefferson Davis has not been arraigned upon indictment or formal charge of crime, but has been indicted for the crime of high treason by the grand jury of the District of Columbia, which indictment is now pending in the Supreme Court of said district. He is also charged with the crime of inciting the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and with the murder of the Union prisoners of war by starvation, and other barbarous and cruel treatment toward them.

The President deeming it expedient that Jefferson Davis should first be put upon his trial before a competent court and jury, for the crime of treason, he was advised by the law officers of the government that the most proper place for such trial was in the State of Virginia; that State is within the judicial circuit assigned to the chief justice of the supreme court, who has held no court there since the apprehension of Davis, and who declines for an indefinite period to hold any court there. The matters above stated are, so far as I am informed, the reasons for holding Jefferson Davis in confinement, and why he has not been put upon his trial. The attorney-general of the United States expressed himself against the doctrine of "constructive presence," giving the opinion that Jefferson Davis and others of the insurgents ought to be tried in some of the States or districts in which they in person respectively committed the crimes with which they may be charged.

It will be recollected that the President, in his annual message, said that strong objections had been urged to holding those courts in any of those States where the rebellion had existed; and it was ascertained, by inquiry, that the Circuit Court of the United States would not be held in the District of Virginia during the autumn or early winter, nor until Congress should have an opportunity to consider and act upon the whole subject. To the deliberation of Congress, he added, the restoration of this branch of the civil authority was necessarily referred, with the hope that early provision would be made for the resumption of all its functions, in order that persons charged with the commission of treason, should have fair and impartial trials, in the highest civil tribunals in the country. Congress has not yet, however, passed any act in accordance with this recommendation to remove the objections of Chief Justice Chase, and here the matter rests for the present.

None of the Justices of the Supreme Court have held Circuit Courts in these States and districts since actual hostilities ceased; and, he adds, when the courts are open, and the laws can be peacefully administered and enforced in these States, whose people rebelled against the government; when thus peace shall have come in fact and in law, the persons now held in military custody as prisoners of war, and who may not have been tried and convicted for offenses against the laws of war, should be transferred into the custody of the civil authorities of the proper districts, to be tried for such high crimes and misdemeanors as may be alleged against them. I think that it is the plain duty of the President to cause criminal prosecutions to be instituted before the proper tribunals, and, at the proper times, against some of those who wer mainly instrumental in inaugurating, and most conspicuous in conducting the late hostilities.

The Judiciary Committee of the House has appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Boutwell, Rogers and Wilson, to examine the records in possession of the bureau of military justice and other departments of the government, with reference to the alleged complicity of Jeff. Davis in the assassination plot.

A NEW BILL TO ESTABLISH THE PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY—BILL TO COMPENSATE PAYMASTERS FOR MONEYS RUN DURING THE WAR—A. H. STEPHENS BEFORE THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Neither house of Congress possessed much interest to-day. The Military Committee of the House reported a new bill to establish the pay of officers of the army. It is exciting great interest in military circles, for the reason that it dispenses with all commutation of quarters, fuel, etc., and names a specific annual salary for each officer. It provides that from September 30, 1866, the salaries shall be as follows: Lieutenant general, $12,000; major general, when commanding a geographical military division, embracing two or more departments, or of a separate army actually in the field, engaged in military operations, $7000; when commanding a military geographical department, or division in the field, $6500; when on other duty, $6000. Brigadier general, when commanding a military department, army or division in the field, $5500; when commanding a brigade, or on other duty, $5000. Colonel, when commanding a brigade or military post, $3500; when commanding a regiment, or on other duty, $3000. Lieutenant colonel, when commanding a regiment or military post, $2800; when on other duty, $2000. Major, $2500. Captain, $2000. First lieutenant, $1800. Second lieutenant, $1600. Whenever an officer is on furlough, or on leave of absence, except for illness, for a period of more than sixty days, his pay shall be reduced 50 per cent. The pay and allowances of all non-commissioned officers and enlisted men in the army of the United States shall continue the same as now. This bill will be considered in two weeks.

Another important bill was before the House to-day, and fully debated, providing that there shall be allowed and paid to the paymaster and additional paymasters of the army, who shall have been employed in the payment of troops during the war of the rebellion, a commission of one per centum upon all sums actually disbursed by them, as a compensation for risks of labor attending such services. It is estimated that it will take $2,000,000 to pay such percentage.

Alex. H. Stephens testified before the sub-committee of reconstruction this A. M., which has the State of Georgia under consideration. It was not decided to summon him until yesterday. Mr. Stephens' testimony really presented nothing not already known of his views. He declared that there was a disposition to treat freedmen well, and he also believed that nothing would do more in the South to strengthen the Union than their representation in Congress. On the whole he gave a very cheerful account of the resumption of the business interest.

THE RADICAL INDIANA CONGRESSMEN SERENADED—SPEECHES OF OREN AND STILLWELL—THE TENNESSEE QUESTION TO BE TAKEN UP AT AN EARLY DAY—MISSOURI TO BE REIMBURSED FOR EXPENSES IN CALLING OUT MILITIA—GREAT RUSH FOR LAND—UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY DESIGNATED.

That portion of the Indiana delegation who voted for the civil rights bill were all serenaded last night. Most of them made speeches in response. Mr. Orth, in the course of his remarks, said: "We have told the men in the white house that we will not go with him in treasonable acts. An old boonsier said the other day that we have him on the ground and are rolling over him. He regretted that the man whom the Union party had elevated to power should raise his puny arm and endeavor to roll back the waves. The people were shaking; but congress has already remained here long enough to show him that two-thirds of the houses can legislate without his aid, and we must succeed, for God is on our side." The remarks of the Messrs. Hill, De Frees and Farquhar were principally in support of the civil rights bill.

Col. Stillwell, of the 11th district, in the course of his speech said: "It is true there is some bad feeling between the Executive and Congress, but I hope all this will yet be rectified. Too much blood has been spilled for us now to fight among ourselves. I think that we will yet come together and demonstrate to the world that we are united for the good of the whole country. Let us, then, do our duty and all will be well."

The joint committee on reconstruction have again renewed their sessions, and this morning held an important meeting. It is understood that a determination was exhibited to take up the Tennessee question at an early day and dispose of it by admitting the delegation from that State. The previous report on that question is still pending in the House.

The House this afternoon, after a protracted debate, took up and passed the Senate bill, with slight amendments, to reimburse the State of Missouri for expenses incurred during the calling out of the militia of that State. The bill provides for the appointment of three commissioners, to sit in St. Louis, to take evidence and adjust the claims, and to report to the Secretary of the Treasury. If he approves of them they are to be paid. The amount involved is supposed to be $7,000,000. The Senate will doubtless concur in the House modification of their bill.

A wonderful rush for land, for actual settlement, is now taking place. Reports received at the general land office show that over 19,700 acres were entered at the district land offices of Booneville, Mo., the greater portion for homestead actual settlement. A part were cash sales, amounting to $10,462, and the residue bounty treaties. At the La Crosse office, Wisconsin, 7436 acres were taken up, and at Topeka, Kan., 5060 acres were taken up, making in all 65,162 acres.

There are at present in the city quite a number of planters and agents for the purpose of hiring freedmen to labor on plantations in Tennessee, Missouri and other Southern States.

The Merchants' National Bank, of Little Rock, Ark., was to-day designated by the United States treasury as a depository of public moneys and fiscal agent of the government.

BILL TO REPEAT THE EMIGRATION SECTION ON A VISIT TO OHIO—ADDRESS OF THE ANDREW JOHNSON CLUB.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Representative Washburne, of Illinois, introduced a bill to-day to regulate emigration, and to prevent the crowding of vessels so as to spread disease.

Secretary Stanton left to-day on a visit to Ohio. Several Senators and members have also left for a few days' absence, owing to a lull in public business.

Montgomery Blair, as President of the National Andrew Johnson Club, issues a long address to the country to-day in support of the policy of the administration on reconstruction.

POSTOFFICE AND MAIL MATTERS—PROTECTION OF AMERICAN FISHERMEN—SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Col. A. H. Markland, special mail agent, departs to-morrow on a trip to reorganize the postal service in the Mississippi valley. Postoffice business between Cairo and New Orleans is growing on the hands of the department. The contract with the Atlantic and Mississippi steamboat company calls for service of the mails at 30 landings between Cairo and New Orleans. More are needed and more pay is needed. Col. Markland is empowered to make new contracts, to divide the service from point to point, on the river, where it can be done advantageously, and to appoint loyal men who will act in postoffices as if appointed from the department. Postmaster General Denison is determined to perfect postal arrangements in the southern Mississippi valley as speedily as possible.

It is understood that the government has sent one or two armed vessels to the fishing grounds on the coast of the British provinces to protect our fishermen there, who have been warned off by the provincials since the cessation of the reciprocity treaty. The British government has expressed a willingness to allow everything to go on the basis of the convention of 1818, or on the basis existing prior to the existence of the reciprocity treaty, which enables our vessels to fish anywhere within a marine league of the shore.

The senate, in executive session, yesterday, failed to confirm Lewis D. Campbell as minister to Mexico.

Gen. H. L. Robinson's sale of the material of the United States military railroad will be resumed to-day. The last of the rolling stock and the gorgeous saloon car built for Mr. Lincoln will be sold. The sales so far have realized nearly two and a half millions of dollars.

POSTOFFICES ESTABLISHED.

During the month of March the Postmaster General caused the following postoffices to be opened: In Virginia, 4; 10 in North Carolina; 22 in Mississippi; 6 in Delaware; 8 in Arkansas; 14 in Texas; 26 in South Carolina; 40 in Louisiana; 11 in Georgia. The department has also, in the same time, established 139 new offices, 36 have been discontinued, and the names of 25 changed.

Special Agent Parker, who has supervision of the Virginia mail service, came up yesterday, and reports most favorably of the restoration of postal facilities in that quarter. Contractors are performing the service regularly and with fidelity. The postoffices are well attended to, and the people are generally pleased with the mail arrangements.

MAJOR GENERALS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate has confirmed the following named Brigadier Generals to be Major Generals by brevet: Thos. H. Neill, Benj. J. Spooner, Morgan H. Chrystor, and Martin D. Mollahon.

ESCAPE OF ONE OF THE ALEXANDRIA RIOTERS—PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE EMIGRATION ACT—QUARTERMASTER'S SALES.

Gen. Augur has been notified of the escape of Oscar Munkin, one of the Alexandria rioters, from Alexandria jail, where he was awaiting his trial for murder. His escape is attributed to the negligence of a prominent officer.

The Secretary of State has sent a letter to Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, showing the necessity for the passage of a bill amendatory of the act to encourage immigration. The first section placing restrictions upon visiting passenger vessels in the port of New York, the Secretary explains, is to insure the emigrants of government protection, and to caution them against the devices of sharpers.

In the second section provision for a summary proceeding against persons illegally restraining emigrants on ship board, can only prevent abuses, which usually remain uninvestigated on account of the transient delay of the vessel. It is stated that every passenger vessel arriving in New York, since the establishment of the United States emigrant office, without exception, has violated the passenger acts of 1855 and 1860. Other outrages have been committed. The provisions of the bill are for the stringent, summary and severe punishment of all offenders, by a competent person, for the purpose of establishing emigrant offices, at Boston, New Orleans, San Francisco, Baltimore and Philadelphia, with superintendents at each, excepting the two last named, which ports are placed under one superintendent.

Quartermasters' sales of cabinets have been made since May 1, 1865, of 108,751 horses and 103,432 mules. Total, 212,183 animals, for which the government has received the sum of $14,621,022.

GEN. GRANT FINED FOR FAST DRIVING—FREEDMEN IN DEMAND.

Gen. Grant to-day acknowledged the service of the warrant for fast driving, and appeared before a justice of the peace and paid the fine.

In the city quite a number of planters and agents are hiring freedmen for labor on plantations in Tennessee, Mississippi and other Southern States. Among them is one of the latter State who wishes to hire 250, and who, up to Saturday night, had engaged nearly 200; and a lady of the former State, who will engage quite a number. It is estimated that about 150 were hired last week.

The Fenians.

THE ARRESTS IN CANADA.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A Toronto special says: The excitement is very great this afternoon, owing to a general search of suspected premises. The only contrabands of war found were four revolvers in Shea's house, and a rusty musket and two bayonets in Murphy's. Shea's is the only arrest made in the city. His arrest was caused by an intercepted telegram cautioning him to look out for himself, and destroy a certain box, which a diligent search did not discover.

The Cornwall prisoners have retained ex-Attorney-General McDonald to defend them, and their preliminary examination comes off to-night or to-morrow. Shea is still under guard, and will probably be examined to-morrow.

BELIEF OF THE CANADIAN AUTHORITIES.

The government on Sunday received information that about seventy Canadians had left for Portland, all armed. The authorities now believe that there was no raid on New Brunswick intended, but that the Portland dispatches detailing the departure of Fenians were dictated by O'Mahony, that their reported departure was to merely give color to the belief that New Brunswick was the point aimed at; and that, under cover of this movement, Sweeny or O'Mahony would make a desperate raid on Canada, probably with the Chicago gunboats, and land his forces. An attack is daily looked for.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The Commercial's Washington special says: Sir Frederick Bruce professes to have received information that leaves no doubt of the intention of the Fenians to attack some point in the British possessions. It appears certain that large numbers of men are gathering on the frontier, and it is alleged that their object is to capture some place, which will be instantly intrenched and defended. In that case, it is expected that reinforcements and aid from the United States and British provinces will flow in to enable them to accomplish their ulterior objects. The situation is deemed sufficiently alarming to call forth a proclamation from the President against any invasion of the neutrality laws, and it will shortly appear. Serious remonstrances have been received from the Canadian authorities. It is understood that the United States marshals on the border towns have received orders to prevent any invasion.

AFFAIRS ON THE MAINE BORDER.

EASTPORT, Me., April 11.—The Fenians have hired the Town Hall for three days to hold meetings. There is an open session to-night.

There is another large British steamer off Campo Bello, with a large force of men under arms.

A number of Fenians left on a sail vessel last night secretly.

A large vessel, with the American flag and a private signal, has just gone up the river toward St. Andrew's.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The excitement continues. The Fenian public convention is in session.

British war steamers are continually arriving and patrolling the harbor and St. Croix river.

Fifty Fenians have left in a steamer; destination unknown.

A suspicious steamer, flying American colors, has just passed into the St. Croix river.

Fenians are arriving constantly.

EXAMINATION AT CORNWALL.

TORONTO, April 11.—The examination of the Fenians at Cornwall was conducted with closed doors. All is quiet.

SUPPOSED ARRIVAL OF STEPHENS.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The French steamer Pierre has arrived, and is supposed to have Head Center Stephens on board, and at this early hour the rumor has caused much excitement in the streets.

LATER.—The streets are swarming with Fenians in regalia.

THE SPRING RACES.—More than usual interest is already manifested in the approach of the season for racing and trotting. The Paterson and Hoboken races are those generally attended by the better class of persons, but it is probable that the many excellent horses which are announced to take part in the trots on the Fashion and Union courses, will induce large numbers of respectable citizens to witness them, if the management shall merit public confidence.

The Union course matches are reported to have been made between Lady Emma, Commodore Vanderbilt, General Butler, George M. Patchen, Jr., and Blonde. A match is also announced between George Wilkes and Lady Thorne, and between Commodore Vanderbilt and George M. Patchen, Jr. Dexter has not, it appears, yet been matched against any horse, his remarkable time of 2:18 1-5 last year having caused sporting men to fear a trial of their horses against them. The programmes for the spring races have not yet been made.—[N. Y. Post.

The Courts.

Cases Set for Trial This Day.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

State vs. Paul Nelson, et als.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

A. B. Courcelle vs. R. W. Montgomery—Tissot, Hunt & Denegre.

G. Roderich vs. Caroline Fabio—Train, Gurley.

Caballero and syndics of Egana vs. E. & P. V. McCarty—Cuvillier, Bayne & Taylor. Charvet.

Sparks vs. Bouligny & Harang—Augustin, A. N. Ogden, Johnson & Denis, Morgan & New.

Sarah Jane Webb vs. Harlowe Lamb—Miller, Fenner. Doyle & Whitefield, Howard, Bright.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

C. D. Miller vs. Schneider & Zuberbier—Huntington. Durant & Hornor.

J. McDonald vs. Pat. Hayes—Budd. Dufour.

W. Long vs. Adams' Express Company—McCaleb. Mix.

Chambers & Drysdale vs. bark Mandalie, et als.—Mix, Robinson, Bradford. Lea & Finney.

Llambias & Doctor vs. J. Lombard—Sambola & Ducros. Lombard.

P. H. Degrey vs. M. Condon—Augustin. Fellows.

A. J. Degrey vs. steamer Nina Simms, et als.—H. & J. Grover. Day.

Mary James vs. J. Moynihan—Warren. Lacey. E. F. Minton vs. Mrs. Marson—Castera. E. Hunt. Leon Dupeire vs. J. M. Hernandez—Landreaux, Hunton.

William Sheeran vs. Kemp & Burke—Budd & Hornor.

L. Massarini vs. J. Jouet—Budd & Murphy. Sambola & Ducros.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

Martin Burke vs. John Deeves and wife—Field & Shackleford. Durant & Hornor.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

Geo. L. Bright vs. Mills Judson—Bright p. p. Ogden & Claiborne.

Mrs. Mary Regan vs. D. Pretto—Bonner, Reynolds & Davidson.

Bruno E. Castendyk vs. Theodore Pincus—Torrey. Atocha.

Joseph Rey vs. C. T. Halle—Wenck. Belden & Fuselier.

John Breen vs. Thos. B. Lee—Bright. Marr & Ponte.

Paul Fosse vs. Jean Aurienne—Cambray. Magne.

L. Lamoy vs. Pontchartrain R. R. Co. and steamer Reindeer et als.—Castera, Grima. Briggs.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

Jos. Peters vs. David Wilken—Sambola & Ducros. Howard.

Danl. McLaughlin vs. Jno. H. Keep—Randolph, Slaughter & Hardie. Lavisson.

Pierre Hoo vs. Emile Lefrance—Sambola & Ducros. Schmidt.

C. F. Delery vs. Paul Anglade—Laresche. Vlavant & Duvigneaud.

Joseph Menendez vs. August Vignes—Laresche & Holland. Moore & Lambert.

Clark & Brisbin vs. F. Bouvin et al.—Marr & Ponte. Flleul & Paxton.

Moses Loeb vs. Bank of Commerce—New. Randolph, Singleton & Hardie.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

J. S. & E. A. Abbott vs. R. S. Morse et al.—Durant & Hornor. W. H. Hunt.

SUPREME COURT.

George Purvis vs. Mrs. Sidonia Cornen, wife of G. Morrison, and husband—Sambola & Ducros. Grandmont.

Succession of Celeste Perault, A. M. Lamothe, opponent, Patrick McCarty, dative testamentary executor, et al.—Budd & Lambert. Robert.

Joseph Granera vs. Pierre Meric—Brown and Train. Doufour.

John Dawson vs. T. Lerond—Budd & Lambert. Legardeur, McKay.

William Wells vs. P. D Collens and Frank Truxillo—Durant & Hornor. T. W. Collens.

Joseph H. Lallande vs. B. Wentz and Raymond Rochelle—Dufour. Magne.

Michael Frank vs. Adams Express Company—Lacey. Van Dolson & Billings.

Mississippi Intelligence.

SIMPSON COUNTY.—Speaking of Simpson county, the Brandon Republican says:

The planters of the county are very busy putting in their crops, and appear very cheerful and contented. Many of them are largely in debt, but if let alone for a year or two, most of them will be able to pay what they owe. There were but six true bills found by the Grand Jury at this session, which argues well for the morals of the people.

THINK OF IT!—We heard something that occurred on the streets the other day, capping the climax for the sublimely ridiculous. Several broadwomen, dressed in the latest agonies of fashion, drew up in their carriages before some of our principal stores, and called the clerks to bring out certain goods for their inspection. Of course the clerks were highly gratified by the distinguished condescension, and entertained the idea of giving their fair visitors a complimentary salute on the spot; but rotten eggs being rather scarce in the market, the token of respect was deferred until a more convenient season.—[Columbus Democrat.

The circuit court for Harrison county met at Mississippi city yesterday.

NATCHEZ RACES.—The Courier of the 14th inst. says:

A lively time may be looked for this afternoon at Engelman's track, some four or five races have been entered for the race—dash of a single mile, and also one for a quarter.

All the horses are good, and a close race may be looked for.

The Vicksburg Journal says:

We understand that there is a disease prevailing among the mules up and down the river, very much like cholera, and that they are dying very rapidly. As yet we have heard no cause assigned. It is to be hoped that the disease will be checked speedily, as it will work incalculable damage.

The Vicksburg Herald announces the death of Mr. R. W. Barney, at his residence opposite that city.

INDISCRIMINATE STING.—We cannot witness without the most painful emotions, the indiscriminate suing and preparations for suing, everywhere evinced in Mississippi. Something should be done to stop the wave that threatens to engulph the little of prosperity that is left to us. The sheriff is attaching the farm, the workshop, the hotel, the growing crop, the mule at the plow, the team that hauls the hack, and, for aught we know, the extra garments upon the clothes line. Heads better versed in law than ours, can perhaps devise a remedy or an expedient, but if anything that promises succor from general bankruptcy can be done, it should be done quickly.

[Aberdeen South.

AUCTION SALES.

SUCCESSION OF B. J. RANNEY—NO. 20,538—SECOND District Court of New Orleans—Fifty-eight Bales Cotton.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.,
NICHOLAS J. HOEY, Auctioneer.
Office, 77 Exchange Place.

THURSDAY, April 26, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. J. W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 4th April, 1866, and rendered in the above entitled matter, at public auction, at Freeman's Cotton Press, corner Calliope, between Locust and Howard streets, will be sold—

58 bales Cotton.

TERMS—C