New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

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Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One	$13 net.	$22 net.	$30 net.	$50 net.	$75 net.
Two	22	38	50	80	125
Three	30	53	70	110	175
Four	38	67	90	140	225
Five	45	80	105	170	275
Six	54	93	120	200	325
Seven	60	105	135	230	375
Eight	65	115	150	260	425
Nine	70	125	165	290	450
Ten	75	135	180	320	500
Twelve	80	145	195	350	540
Twenty	90	180	270	450	700
Fifteen	30	165	225	410	630
Fourteen	95	175	240	430	660
Fifteen	100	185	255	450	700
Thirty	175	330	450	750	1200

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Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	12 months
One	$5 net.	$8 net.	$12 net.	$20 net.	$30 net.
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Three	12	20	28	44	70
Four	15	27	35	56	90
Five	18	33	42	68	110
Six	20	38	50	80	125
Seven	22	42	60	90	140
Eight	25	45	70	100	150
Nine	30	50	80	110	170
Ten	35	55	90	120	190
Twelve	40	65	100	130	220
Twenty	70	130	180	300	480

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1866.

Late News Items.

TREASURY RECEIPTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The treasury receipts for the fiscal year ending June 18, 1865, were: From customs, $84,928,000; internal revenue, $209,464,000; miscellaneous, $35,175,126; total receipts, exclusive of loans, $329,567,126. As contrasted with the above, the following is a statement of the actual receipts of the government, from all sources, for the first three quarters of the present fiscal year, which will end with the 30th of June next, as prepared by the revenue commission for the use of the Committee of Ways and Means. Customs received to April 1, 1866, in coin, $129,967,375; internal revenue to April 1, 1866, $243,890,548; miscellaneous, premium on gold, etc., $37,183,009; actual aggregate receipts to April 1, $410,021,232. From the above, it will be seen the monthly custom receipts for nine months were $14,000,000, and the monthly average internal revenue receipts for the same period, $27,000,000.

The receipts of the Treasury for the first three quarters of the present year were nearly $80,000,000 more than those for the entire previous year. The estimated receipts for the remaining quarter will, it is believed, be sufficient to bring up the revenue for the year ending June 30, next, to $501,000,000, or nearly $171,500,000 more than those of the year previous.

JUDICIAL.

Some time ago the Senate passed a bill providing for intermediate courts of appeal, to be held in each of the respective circuits by a judge of the supreme court of the United States district courts. This bill has yet to be acted upon by the House, hence the delay in disposing of the nomination of Mr. Stansberry to supply the existing vacancy on the bench, occasioned by the death of Judge Catron, for should the bill become a law it will be necessary to reorganize the supreme court, and to fix the necessary number of judges to perform the required duties.

DISTILLERY FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

The number of defaulting distilleries in New York, recently siezed and held by the internal revenue bureau, is twenty-two, and the amount they cheated the government of is estimated at half a million dollars, of which sum at least $200,000 for fines and taxes will be recovered. Similar frauds in different parts of the country continue to be discovered.

A CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The Committee on Elections will, on Monday, take up the case of Mr. Ordio, of Follett against De Lano, the sitting member.

A FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

It is understood that the secretary of the treasury has under consideration the subject of issuing proposals for a new five per cent. loan.

A MUSTERING OUT ORDER SUSPENDED.

The general order mustering out of service, on the 10th inst., Brevet Major Gens. George J. Stannard, John C. Robinson and Wm. F. Barlett is suspended until further orders by the war department.

CORRECTION.

The following appears in the report of the Senate as printed in Friday's papers:

"Mr. Sherman offered a resolution calling upon the President for any additional information since his last report upon the expediency of transferring the bureau of Indian affairs from the interior department to the war department."

It should have been as follows:

"Mr. Sherman offered a resolution calling upon the President for any additional information since his last report which he may have in relation to the condition of the Southern States. It was adopted."

"Mr. Stewart offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to report upon the expediency of transferring the bureau of Indian affairs from the interior department to the war department."

POSTOFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

The postoffice appropriation bill coming up in the Senate yesterday, Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, moved the following significant amendment:

And be it further enacted, That in all cases in which persons have been appointed, either during the recess or during the session of the Senate, to assistant postmasters or other civil officers under the government, whose appointments require the consent of the Senate, and whose appointments having been submitted to the Senate have been rejected or not consented to before the adjournment thereof, no money shall be drawn from the treasury or used for any fund or appropriation made or created by law, to pay the salaries of such persons under such appointments or under any previous appointment to the same office for services rendered after said adjournment, and if any person shall, after such adjournment, be appointed to the same office, no money shall be drawn or used as aforesaid to pay his salary until his appointment shall have been consented to by the Senate at its succeeding session.

THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

Dr. James L. Merritt, of Canada, has been before the Judiciary Committee giving testimony with regard to the alleged complicity of Jeff. Davis and the Confederate authorities in the assassination plot. Dr. Merritt left here this evening to return to Canada. His testimony is reported as cumulative of the documentary evidence said to be in the possession of the bureau of military justice, and which, Judge Holt claims, fixes the guilt of Davis and others as *particeps criminis* in the assassination.

THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH TROOPS AT MAZATLAN—AFFAIRS AT ACAPULCO—THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT SARANAC.

Passengers who left San Francisco March 30, state that on their arrival at Acapulco, April 6, they learned that a collision had occurred between the Liberal forces, under Corona, and the French troops occupying Mazatlan. It appears that Corona had for some time closely invested the place, but finally withdrew when the French marched out, with the intention, it is presumed, of giving Corona battle if he could be overtaken. Corona let them get well out of the city, when he fell upon their rear and commenced a vigorous attack. When the steamer which brought the news to Acapulco left Mazatlan, the fighting was still going on, the officer in command of the French troops having been killed while endeavoring to rally his men, who were being severely worsted by the Liberals.

It was thought the entire French force would be killed, as prisoners are not taken on either side. Yet, as the last accounts from that quarter stated that the Imperial General Lefebvre was marching a force of from three to four thousand to the relief of Mazatlan, he may have come up in time to turn the tide of battle.

The military situation at Acapulco remains the same as it has been for the past year. The French troops have a garrison in the fort and a man-of-war in the harbor while the Liberal General Alvarez commands a force which occupies all the surrounding hills and prevents communication with the interior. His encampment is in plain sight from the harbor, but the French manifest no desire to dislodge him. Indeed the French are obliged to keep close within their lines during the day, and at night to lock themselves up in the fort. The town, which never numbered more than a few hundred souls, has but about one hundred in it now, and those are of a class too poor and miserable to get away.

The United States gunboat Saranac was lying in the harbor on the 6th—officers and men all well. The officers appear to be much amused at the situation at Acapulco, and commiserate the French, who, despite their inability to dispense with their customary airs, are nevertheless not a little humiliated at their position.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS—WHAT GEN. MEADE SAYS—PARLIAMENT TO MEET IN JUNE.

TORONTO, Friday, April 20.—The Fenian prisoners at Cornwall have been remanded till Wednesday next, awaiting important evidence.

A most complete detective system is in operation, and further arrests will be made unless the suspected parties succeed in escaping.

A special dispatch to the Globe, from Eastport, Me., says that Gen. Meade announced a determination to line the coast with 50,000 men, if necessary, to prevent Fenian mischief.

The meeting of Parliament is postponed till June.

INCENDIARISM IN OIL DOM.

CLEVELAND, O., April 20.—The tanks of Harley & Co.'s "pipe line" at Shaffer, Pa., with 1000 barrels of oil and several freighted cars, were burned to-day by teamsters out of work.

STEAMSHIP JAMAICA PACKET.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 20.—The steamship Jamaica Packet, with a cargo of coffee and spices, has been landed in good condition. The ship is well up on the beach, in good condition, and will be got off.

[From the New York Times.]

ASIATIC CHOLERA—REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT DALTON—FORTY-FIVE DEATHS ON BOARD THE VIRGINIA.

All the members of the board of health attended the meeting yesterday, and after the reading of the minutes Superintendent Dalton arrived from the cholera ship in the Lower Bay.

Dr. Dalton said that there had been about one hundred cholera cases on board the Virginia, and about twenty steerage passengers are now prostrated with that disease. He found the steamship Falcon lying near the Virginia, and the passengers were being removed in a common row boat to the decks of the former. He advised Capt. Prowse, of the Virginia, to lower all his boats and employ them in transferring the passengers to the Falcon, and to the Illinois, as soon as she should reach the lower quarantine anchorage; it was probable that at the time when the doctor was making his report to the board, said he, that the last steerage passenger had been taken from the Virginia. The Virginia's surgeon, having been worn out, is down sick. Dr. Dalton examined the Virginia, and found her in a cleanly state, and as well ventilated as a double decked ship could be; and so well were the cabin passengers provided for that they requested permission to remain in their present quarters until their liberation from quarantine.

Not one of their number has been attacked. Dr. Dalton instituted inquiries concerning the voyage, and the condition of the passengers prior to their embarkation, and he ascertained that none of them had come from any infected district, nor were any unwell when, on the 5th inst., the Virginia hove anchor at Quarantine, between 3 and 4 P. M. The first symptom of the disease was manifested on the 12th, among the steerage passengers on the lower deck, precisely as was the case on board the Atlanta and on the England. On the 12th inst., a man, woman and child died; on the 13th there were eight deaths; on the 14th, seven; on the 15th four; on the 16th, eight; on the 17th, seven; on the 18th, five, and since the 18th, three, making a total of forty-five.

Mr. Dalton said that there were three passengers attacked while he was on board the Virginia; they were taken with severe cramps and vomiting, and the matter excreted was of the consistency of milk. Notwithstanding the scenes around them, those of the passengers who had not been attacked were quite cheerful and not apprehensive. They made no complaint about the food which had been given them on the voyage; but, on the contrary, they expressed entire satisfaction with the treatment which they had received at the hands of the captain and officers; and the saloon passengers, on arriving at quarantine, drew up a card of thanks to Capt. Prowse, for his conduct as a gentleman, as a sailor, and as a Christian.

THE BRUNER TRIAL FOR FRAUD—NOVEL CODE DEVELOPED—ALL RIGHT TO CHEAT THE GOVERNMENT.

NASHVILLE, April 20.—In the Bruner case yesterday, Col. Chas. Ireson was examined in relation to the business conducted in his department. Wm. McKay Hoge, formerly clerk in Capt. Morris's office, and subsequently at the corral under Mr. Barnes, was next called. He testified he had given one false receipt to Will. Davis for from twenty-five to fifty mules; three or four to Isham Henderson, one amounting to twenty-two or twenty-three thousand dollars; one to W. H. Hoyce and one to David Henderson. He believed vouchers were issued on each of the false receipts given to the parties mentioned.

The court adjourned in order to procure the books of Mr. Bruner.

To-day Wm. McKay Hoge was recalled. He stated he gave receipts for $25,000 to Isham Henderson, and at Henderson's request, gave him several receipts at different times. He always insisted on witness giving receipts for more mules than were received. He stated that Henderson told him it was honorable to defraud the government out of large amounts, but contemptible to cheat the government out of small sums. Witness received for issuing the false receipts to Henderson $10,000. The proposition to issue the false receipts was stated by witness to come from Mr. Henderson. False receipts were also given to David Henderson, of Nashville, and N. R. Boyce, of Danville, Ky.—to the former for $12,000, and the latter for several comparatively small sums. From D. Henderson, through another party named Geo. Baker, witness received $4000, and from Hoyce $2500.

Witness's highest salary while employed as clerk in the department was $90 per month. He stated that he frequently gave receipts for mules without seeing them, or ascertaining their numbers. The witness stated that Bruner loaned him six thousand dollars at his request to cancel the mortgage on his father's estate. The testimony of the witness entirely exculpated Bruner from any complicity in the issuing of fraudulent receipts, he having kept carefully concealed from him all knowledge of the transactions he had been engaged in, and that no false receipts had ever been given by him with Bruner's knowledge or consent. At the corral of the quartermaster's department here witness issued receipts to contractors simply on their verbal statements.

THE "UNCLE SAM."

[From the N. Y. Times.]

You will recollect that an American steamer, the Uncle Sam, was lately purchased at Panama, ostensibly by Mr. James S. Hermann, an American merchant, to carry a cargo of provisions and ship's stores to the port of San Antonio, in Chili, but really by the Spanish government, to carry supplies to the Spanish fleet at Valparaiso. The authorities of Panama, considering this enterprise an illegal one, and contrary to a treaty between Colombia and Chili, exacted a bond from Mr. Herman of $120,000 that the ship and cargo would not go to the Spanish fleet, and when he gave it they very singularly considered their duty in the premises as having been fulfilled, and let the vessel go. The master of her, Williams, of course found it necessary to poke the Uncle Sam's nose into the midst of the Spanish fleet that lay before Valparaiso, "to get a chart from Valparaiso of the port of San Antonio," and was "seized" by the admiral, as a matter of course, and no doubt in pursuance of the original programme.

Commodore Rodgers, of the United States fleet there, thought the whole affair to be rather irregular, and, although he did not take the Sam away from the Spaniards, I am told holds the captain under arrest, as having committed a misdemeanor against the United States in placing his crew by deception out of the pale of the laws of the government. As soon as the Uncle Sam went alongside one of the vessels of the fleet of the Spaniards commenced to take the goods out from her. The Spanish admiral paid the expenses of the crew back to Panama, and the authorities here are taking proof from them, going to show that they were deceived on understanding the voyage, by both the captain and ostensible owners of the vessel, and also going to show that Captain Williams voluntary, and in accordance with his agreement, delivered the ship and cargo over to the Spanish fleet. The authorities claim, of course, the $120,000 as being forfeited to them.

But Mr. Hermann demurs, claiming that the "seizure" of the ship was an "accident" for which she is not liable, she really having been intended for the Chilian market. But as everybody here, men, women and children, all concerned and all unconcerned, knew when she got her clearance as well as they knew that "the sun shines by day and the moon shines at night," that she was going to the Spaniards, it is doubtful if any claim ever comes up at Washington for her value, and that of her cargo against the Spanish government. Great excitement against the United States "for allowing its flag to be thus prostituted" is said to exist in Valparaiso.

WILCOX & GIBBS' Machine will sew, hem, fell, braid, tuck, gather, quilt, cord and embroider with perfect satisfaction. Wilcox & Gibbs' are repaired and warranted at No. 5 St. Charles street. Please call and examine.

Thirty-Ninth Congress.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, April 20.—Mr. Howard asked that the committee on the Pacific Railroad be discharged from the further consideration of a bill to aid in the construction of the southern branch of the Pacific Railroad, on the ground that the committee are of opinion that no further pecuniary obligations ought to be assumed by the government to aid in the construction of the branches of the Union Pacific Railroad. The committee were discharged as requested.

Mr. Howard, from the committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a joint resolution to extend the time for completing the first twenty miles of the Western Pacific Railroad to the 1st of January, 1867, which was passed.

Mr. Wilson called up the joint resolution requesting the President to procure three valuable gold medals, with suitable devices, one to be presented to Capt. Creighton, of the ship Three Bells, of Glasgow; one to Capt. Low, of the bark Kilby, of Boston, and one to Capt. Stoutfer, of the ship Antarctic, as a testimony of national gratitude for their gallant conduct in rescuing about five hundred Americans from the wreck of the steamship San Francisco, and that the cost of the same be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. Johnson offered an amendment that a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars be appropriated, to enable the President to reward in such manner as he may deem most appropriate the officers and crews of those vessels that aided in the rescue of the survivors from the wreck of the San Francisco, and such others as distinguished themselves by offices of heroism and humanity on that occasion.

The amendment was agreed to, and the joint resolution, as amended, was passed.

The act amendatory of an act in relation to the habeas corpus was taken up.

The bill grants indemnity to officers of the army for acts committed in aid of the suppression of the rebellion, and exempts them from liability to civil courts for such acts.

The pending question was upon the amendment of Mr. Edmunds, that the provisions of the act shall not apply to acts committed in States represented in Congress during the rebellion, and in which the habeas corpus was not suspended.

The yeas and nays were demanded on the adoption of the amendment, and the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Doolittle, Edmunds, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Nesmith, Saulsbury—10.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Kansas, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wiley, Williams, Wilson, Yates—29.

Mr. Saulsbury moved to amend the bill by striking out the following:

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if the State court shall, notwithstanding the performance of all things required for the removal of the case to the circuit court aforesaid, proceed further in said cause or prosecution, before said certificate is produced, then in that case all such further proceedings shall be void and of no effect, and all parties, judges, officers and other persons so proceeding forth proceeding thereunder, or by color thereof, shall be liable in damages therefor to the party aggrieved, to be recovered by action of a court of the State having proper jurisdiction, or in a circuit court of the United States for the district in which such further proceeding may have been had, or where the party, officer or other person so offending, shall be found, and upon a recovery of damages in either court, the party plaintiff shall be entitled to double costs.

Mr. Saulsbury, in a few remarks on the above said that if he were a judge he would pay no attention to the bill, believing it to be unconstitutional.

Mr. Clark—Mr. President, I would not take notice of the remarks of the Senator from Delaware, but this is the second time he has made such remarks. He said the same thing in reference to the civil rights bill. It it be, sir, that the rebel spirit which defies the nation in the persons of judges and others has entered into the Senate of the United States and shows itself here, the time necessity for the bill which we propose to pass. "I would not yield to that authority." So said the rebels, sir; and now, when the war is over, the Senator from Delaware stands up and repeats that he would not yield to the authority of the United States. It is time, sir, that this rebel spirit be done with. It is time that the Senator (Saulsbury) should understand that the authority of the United States will be supreme, whether it concerns a Senator or the merest rebel soldier. This government must be obeyed. It is not worth having if it cannot cause itself to be obeyed.

Mr. Saulsbury—Mr. President, I cannot possibly imagine anything I have said should call out the very unbecoming remarks of the Senator from New Hampshire (Clark.) Who is he, sir, that he should attempt to lecture a Senator of this body? sir, I assigned a reason why, if I were a judge, I should not carry out the provisions of this law, because I believe it to be unconstitutional. What did I say about resisting the authority of the Federal government except in the interpretation of an act of congress, if I were sitting in a judicial capacity? Was there anything, sir, discourteous to any member of this body, anything disreputable to the authority of the government of the United States in such a declaration? Sir, the idea did not enter into my mind at the time I stated a fact that sitting as a judge, and believing the act to be without constitutional authority, I should feel myself compelled to execute the law of my State, when the Senator (Clark) gets up here and insinuates rebellion and rebellious spirit to me. I have only this to say, there is nothing in that Senator, morally, morally, physically or otherwise, that gives him the right to use insolent language here.

Mr. Clark—Mr. President, I desire to use no insolent language. I shall not be discourteous to the Senator from Delaware, or any other Senator. I hope, and I shall not be discourteous to the Senate of the United States. I hope I shall not be discourteous to the government of the United States; but when the Senator from Delaware, or any other Senator, shall rise repeatedly, time after time, and say here, in the presence of the Senate, that he will not obey the authority of the United States, it is time, with due deference to him, that the spirit—not the Senator, but the spirit—of rebellion, which crops out in that way, should be rebuked. I claim nothing morally, but I do claim to love my country, and, God helping me, I will contend against this rebellion to the bitter end of it, whether in the Senator from Delaware, or in him who is now confined in Fortress Monroe. Sir, we have had too much trouble from this spirit already. If the men who have been engaged in the rebellion accept the situation, let them accept it, sir; but let not the same spirit and opposition which begot the rebellion be manifested in the Senate of the United States. We owe it to the people of the United States who have stood by us through the rebellion, that this Senate shall be free from expressions of the kind, and if the Senator from Delaware rejoices that the rebellion has been put down, let him put away the spirit which produced the rebellion and accede to the authority of the general government.

Mr. Saulsbury—I shall not continue this controversy here. I simply rise to repeat that there was nothing in the remark that I made to cause any member of this body to say that I would oppose the authority of the Federal government. I said that, sitting as a judge and being called upon to act, if this act was produced before me, I could not recognize it as a constitutional law. It was simply an expression of opinion. It never occurred to me, sir, that there was an intellect in this country so obtuse as for one moment could suppose there was any spirit of defiance to authority, any rightful authority of this government, State or Federal, in what I said. The Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Clark), to exhibit his patriotism, has chosen to indulge in language unbecoming this place, and which I trust he will not repeat. Of one thing he may be assured, sir; that while I wish to have kindly relations with every member of this body, both in the Senate and out of it, no imputation upon my just and proper devotion to my government will be submitted to; and I would ask the Senator from New Hampshire to be more cautious as to the use of language. He throws into the judgment of his hearers, sir, that I have not gone