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General Ticket Agent.

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P. G. BARRIERE,
G. W. BABCOCK.

New Orleans, June 1st, 1866.

P. S.—M. T. LIVAUDAIS, of the old firm of Gignoux & Jamison, has charge of our sales department, and will be pleased to see his friends.

F. G. BARRIERE & CO.

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PAINTED IRON BANDS,

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LAY & HANCOCK, Proprietors.

A Card.

The undersigned, having closed his business connection with the office of the True Delta, and succeeded himself with that of the CRESCENT, would respectfully ask from his friends a continuance of that liberal support which they have hitherto extended towards him.

FRANK A. BARTLETT.

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FOR EXTERMINATING ROACHES, ANTS and VERMIN, and preserving Furs and Clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed T. LYON. All others are Imitations. Takes no other. Insect Powder but T. LYON'S. Sold by all druggists, and by

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(HIRAM CRANSTON—D. M. HILDRETH, late of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.)

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY (Sundays Excepted) AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 94 CAMP STREET. TERMS—DAILY, $16; WEEKLY, $5 PER YEAR.

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1866.

(Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 30th, 1866.

The reconstruction programme of the majority in Congress begins to assume a definite form. The idea of disfranchising the entire South was such a stupendously bungling contrivance, that it has been abandoned. Instead of this proposition, we have the exclusion of all persons who, having held office under the United States, or under any State, took part with the Confederates or gave aid and comfort to them, with this remarkable proviso, that Congress, by a two-thirds vote, may in any individual case remove the disability. The object of this amendment is to cut down the political leaders in secession, reserving to Congress the power of pardon. The attempt to punish everybody is abandoned, and the "captains of tens and hundreds" are put down for proscription. This programme—substantially, at least—will be adopted by the party. It is more artistic than the indictment proposed against the mass of the people South. The provision that Congress shall keep the pardoning power in its hands, is a very important indication, because it shows the majority hope to divide Southern support with the President. The extreme wing of the party is very much displeased with the abandonment of their third clause. They complain that the South is to be let off too lightly.

The bill which passed the Senate yesterday, which authorizes railroads "to connect with roads of other States, so as to form continuous lines," is the first step in a very important system of legislation. If it means anything, it means that railroads may make connections wherever they choose. It was understood that this bill was aimed at railroad monopolies such as exist in New Jersey.

The death of Gen. Scott creates but little sensation. There is a certain amount of official ceremony ordered for the occasion. But Gen. Scott seems to have had but little hold on the popular heart. The terrible disaster of the first Manassas, so damaging to the prestige of the Federal army, has been more or less associated with his name. He was the scapegoat sacrificed on the occasion.

There is a sort of understanding that negotiations are on foot for the establishment of peace between the President and the majority of the Congress. But it is not likely any such efforts will prove successful, because there are substantial differences of opinion between the high contracting parties, and these differences have been aggravated by mutual defiance. Each party has its grief. The President remembers the bitterness of certain members of Congress and the press, while, on the other hand, the President's 22d of February speech is a very bitter memory.

Suicide is becoming quite the rage here and at the North. The last instance here is singular. A clerk is accused of stealing; he straight way takes laudanum. The doctors restore him to life. It occurs to the merchants in the store that perhaps this clerk is innocent, and thereupon another clerk is charged with the stealing. This second clerk immediately goes and drowns himself.

The impression with the diplomatic corps here is that war is unavoidable in Europe. The last news certainly leaves the parties on the brink of the fearful precipice of blood. But it is not yet too late for the voice of common sense to prevail.

The department clerks who support the President's policy have formed themselves into a political club. It is a marked fact that, at their last meeting they denounced Harlan and Speed, and call for their removal. It is not likely the clerks would move in this matter without inspiration from higher sources. This gives force to the expression that Harlan and Speed will be gotten rid of. They are both of them very ordinary persons, and will not be missed.

The examination into the Merchants' National Bank of this city shows the startling fact that the government officers making the deposits were receiving an interest on the deposits for themselves. This is a beautiful business, and very surprising, considering there are none but "loyal" men in office. Is this the millennium we were promised when slavery was abolished?

The statistics of the State of Ohio represent that 386,074 sheep have, through the agency of dogs, been consigned to that bourne from whence no sheep returns, from 1858 to 1863. This sheep question is one of immense importance to the South, where any number of sheep could be raised, if a truce could only be established between the sheep and the dogs.

MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION.—Attention is called to the notice of Capt. C. H. Slocomb, chairman of the Committee on Fair Grounds, of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, offering to architects, builders, and landscape gardeners, very handsome premiums for plans and specifications for draining and ornamenting the grounds of the association, and erecting suitable buildings for the grand fair to be held there the 20th of November next. This is an opportunity which, we have no doubt, will be eagerly sought for. The association have determined to make the Fair Grounds one of the most attractive of our suburban improvements, and it will be worth while to any one to be connected with their improvement and adornment. All plans must be submitted by the 1st of July, and be in accordance with the specifications and conditions on file in the office of the association, at the Mechanics' Institute.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—This company, which was organised some months since, under the presidency of General Joseph E. Johnston, has, at length, completed all its arrangements and goes actively to work. A notice from Gen. Rosser, acting superintendent, No. 64 Carondelet street, appears in to-day's paper, informing the public that the company is now prepared to carry all express matter, freight, money, valuables, etc., between this city and all the principal cities of the country, north, east and west, via Mobile and Montgomery. The motto of the company is "Try Us," and they propose to justify the confidence which they invite, by the safe and speedy transmission of all express matter of whatever kind, which may be entrusted to their hands. The difficulties which the company have had to encounter have been great, and the energy and success with which they have been overcome, afford an assurance that they will perform what ever they undertake. It may be mentioned as one of the advantages the National Express company offer, that they insure all packages entrusted to them without any additional cost to the sender or receiver.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE SALE OF BATTURE PROPERTY.—On account of the inclemency of the weather, the great sale of the batture property belonging to the city, by Messrs. Von Zinken & Sully, auctioneers, has been postponed to Wednesday, 6th instant, (to-morrow) at 11 o'clock A. M. The sale will open with lot No. 12, on St. Louis street, square No. 5 A, and will be continued until all the property is sold, if possible that day. Capitalists should bear this important fact in mind, that the property which will be thus offered comprises some of the most valuable business locations in the city.

The Portland papers state that in that city of 30,000 inhabitants, there are over 600 dram shops.

Local Intelligence.

THANKS.—We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. William O. Rogers, superintendent of the public schools of the city, for documents containing interesting information in relation to the institutions under his supervision.

THE LATE STORMS.—We do not keep a meteorological record, and cannot therefore say, positively, there never has been such weather in our time in New Orleans, in May and June; but, to the best of our recollection, the human barometer has not suffered such vibrations from thunder, the optical nerves such shocks from lightning, or rheumatic people such apprehension from pluvious floods, in a period nearly approaching to a quarter of a century, in this crescented burg.

Thunder, lightning and rain are epidemic, and, if quarantines are of any use, we invoke them.

An order from headquarters, an ordinance of the council, an act of the legislature, or an injunction from the reconstruction committee—anything from anybody—to stop the noise, the blaze and the deluge. A quarantine on this danger and discomfort, we respectfully submit, is just as much needed as a quarantine on yellow fever or cholera, and if one can be stopped the other certainly can.

To illustrate the necessity:

The ship Artisan was struck with lightning on Sunday morning.

A pecan tree near Mr. Morel's, on the Bayou St. John, was shattered about the same time.

The residence of Mr. G. Correjolles, at the corner of Baronne and St. Andrew streets, had the gable end smashed by that famous "electric fluid" almost contemporaneously, wherein it was proved that lightning rods are not always vigilant, inasmuch as the building was duly supplied with that supposed protection.

A lady, seated in one of the stations of the Carrollton railroad, had the crystal of her watch shattered, without injury to herself—a striking instance of old Jove's gallantry.

Boreas has been as much on the rampage as Pluvius, Tonans or Fulminator. In Gretna he lifted the house of Mr. Cochrane from its foundation, and dropped it six or seven feet off, without hurting any one, proving Dr. Winship's theory that by long practice one may become a great lifter, as well as a great blower. The same rigorous action of Astræus took the liberty, on Mr. Walker's plantation, below the city, of carrying the cane shed off, bodily, about half a mile, at which distance he dropped it incontinently, the phenomenon greatly astonishing a gentleman, who, though as chairman of the Finance Committee of the House of Representatives, and accustomed to experiments in the philosophy of raising the wind, never before realized how much harm may be done by an irate gust.

We must have a quarantine on such weather. We should like to hear from Dr. Espy, on the subject, or some such gentleman, who is equally as capable of speculating upon a hail stone as he is of seeing through a mill stone.

THE BATTURE PROPERTY SALE.—The resumed sale of the batture property advertised to take place at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, was postponed by Col. Von Zinken, city auctioneer, for good and sufficient reasons, until to-morrow. The bidding may be recommended at the usual hour, to-morrow forenoon, at the room, corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, under the St. Charles Hotel.

EXAMINATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The examination of the public schools commenced yesterday, in accordance with the programme suggested by Superintendent Rogers and approved by the board of school directors. Heavy rains during the morning prevented the attendance of parents and others interested to the number which, doubtless, would have been present on the occasion, had the weather been more favorable. The examination was of boys, in the following institutions:

Hancock School—Mrs. C. Collerton, principal.

McCarthy School—Mrs. L. B. Wilder, principal; Mr. E. Bullard, first assistant; Miss B. Davis, second; Miss A. Duplain, third.

Washington School—Mrs. W. B. Kiesnperer, principal; Mrs. Samuel Moore, first assistant; Miss A. E. Gallager and Miss A. Cahill, second; Mrs. E. Rousseau and Misses E. McGloin and M. E. Stringer, third.

COMMISSARIES OF MARKETS.—The mayor has appointed Mr. A. D. Guesnon, commissary of Treme market, and F. B. Trinchard, commissary of Drydades market.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The board of police commissioners met last evening in the mayor's office, to consider business laid before them. Messrs. Lynch, Soulé, Conway, Davignaud and Moore, present; Hon. John T. Monroe, presiding.

The first case before the board, was that of a police officer who had been sworn in, but not commissioned by the mayor, and not recognized by Mr. Monroe.

Mr. Lynch contended that as the man had been sworn in, he could not be removed except by the board.

The mayor considered that until an officer was duly commissioned, we was not to be considered as a permanent member of the force. Evidence was offered to show that no police officer, unless duly commissioned, could legally exercise the functions of his office. After some discussion, the further consideration of the question was postponed until the next regular meeting of the board.

One of the sergeants of the Second District police was charged by a Gallatin street rough and keeper of a house of bad repute, with receiving money from him for allowing certain privileges. It appeared that the sergeant had enforced the city ordinances, to the detriment of the complainant, George Kent. Kent determined to be revenged, said that he would have satisfaction at any price, and that he was bound to get the sergeant off the police. One of the witnesses proved that Kent had tried to induce him to corroborate his (Kent's) evidence, but he refused to swear falsely.

The sergeant, by a unanimous vote of the board, was honorably acquitted.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The regular monthly meeting of this board was called for last night. At 8 o'clock, Judge Augustin president pro. tem., took the Chair. Upon the roll being called, Messrs. Race, McCoard, Goldman, Ames, Vlavant, Chiapella, Walsh and Augustin answered to their names.

After some remarks made by Judge Vlavant, in regard to a personal matter, quite unnecessary to make by a gentleman so highly esteemed and respected as he is, the board adjourned until next Monday evening.

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY RELIEF AND MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this association was held last night, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Colonel J. B. Walton presiding, Mr. N. Bartlett secretary.

After Colonel Walton made some remarks, which were characterised by his usual tact, excellent sense, and admirable suggestion, the following officers were chosen:

Assistant Secretary—Charles Stocker.
Assistant Treasurer—Wm. H. Ellis.
Librarian—Wm. A. Randolph.
Sergeant-at-Arms—G. Aimes.
Committee of Investigation—Messrs. Phazanne, Walter Hare, W. Ellis and George E. Apps.
Relief Committee—W. C. D. Vaught, T. A. J. Michel, E. O. Cook, W. C. Gillen, Frank McElroy, W. G. Coyle and J. W. Parsons.

After the transaction of some other business, the association adjourned.

MEETING OF THE CRESCENT REGIMENT.—In response to a call for the members of the Crescent Regiment to meet last night at Lyceum Hall, a large number of that gallant contingent to the army of the Confederacy assembled. We were glad to note this, for the Cresent Regiment was one of those that went out from Louisiana in a good cause, and they sustained it with the self-sacrifice and daring that characterized every one of the Louisiana organizations. At Shiloh, Gen. Prentiss's brigade of the Federal army surrendered to the Crescent Regiment, after it "flanked" and got into the rear of Prentiss's command.

At the battle of Texana, Colonel McPheeters, commanding, was killed under circumstances that showed he had more than Spartan bravery.

This regiment, with the gallant 18th, for two whole days, by hard fighting and skilful commanding, kept the so-called "General" Banks, with his entire army, at bay. And at the battle of Mansfield they won fame of no ordinary character, and they illustrated the gallantry of the soldiers that Louisiana sent to the war.

On motion, A. W. Beaworth, colonel of the Crescent Regiment, was called upon to preside. Capt. C. C. Claiborne, Jr., was appointed as secretary, Lieut. Col. Geo. Soule was elected Treasurer, Sergeant Rufus H. Dolbear, Capt. Hardenbergh and Lieut. Auburtan were appointed on the Committee on Credentials.

This committee made a report which was received and adopted.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted that all were entitled to membership who belonged to the original Crescent regiment and who afterwards joined it, provided they were not dropped from the roll as deserters, or were reported absent without leave at the date of surrender.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again when notified.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Judge Abell.*—The fixed cases in this court were continued yesterday by reason of the absence of district attorney Luzenberg, caused by the death of a near and beloved relative. John S. Tully, Esq., appointed pro tem. in his place entered a nol pros. in favor of Alex. Evans, charged with assault and battery, no prosecutor being found.

The case of S. Moseché, charged with libel, was, on consent of counsel, continued till the 15th inst.

RECORDER AHERN'S COURT.—Henry and Catherine Doer, charged with larceny by Thos. Farrell, were committed for trial to the criminal court.

Walter Benjamin, colored, charged by Stephen Langdier, colored, with assault and battery, was also committed for trial to the criminal court.

Judge Ahern had to deal with a large number of minor offenders, and he disposed of them with his usual "sound discretion and good judgment."

RECORDER GASTINEL'S COURT.—Jos. S. Shaner was examined yesterday and sent to the First District Court for trial, on a charge of knowingly having eleven thousand five hundred cigars, stolen property, in his possession; also Mr. Reiffer, keeper of a boarding house on St. Peter street, between Chartres and Royal, for breach of trust in delivering said cigars to an unauthorized person.

Gaspard Brandenburg was condemned to $25 fine or twenty days imprisonment, for carrying concealed weapons; and Frank Eastman and Geo. Peoples, $10 or ten days imprisonment, for disturbing the peace, and P. Kelly $25 or thirty days imprisonment, for assault and battery on the policeman at the same time.

Rose Gallagher was fined $20 or required to go to the workhouse for thirty days, for a drunken disturbance of the peace on Dauphine street.

The other cases were less important.

Interesting Particulars of an Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis—the Condition of his Health and Appearance.

(From the Richmond Examiner, May 30.)

We have been handed a private letter, dated Fortress Monroe, May 26th, from which the writer, who has the *entree* of the fortress, has permitted us to cull some facts touching an interview with Mr. Davis, that "Prisoner of Chilon," whose liberty is contracted by the bounds of the strong fortress, that for more than a year has held the distinguished gentleman prisoner, guarded by strong doors, bolts and bars, and the array of a thousand bayonets.

The gentleman writes that on Wednesday last he enjoyed a long and interesting interview with Mrs. Davis, who on Thursday accompanied him on a visit to Jefferson Davis's quarters. He found him quite feeble, but he arose from his couch whereon he reclined, and received his visitor very cordially; expressed himself pleased to see him; said he recollected him in Washington, and inquired for old friends. They had a long talk together. His visitor observed him closely and found his features much changed—scarcely resembling any of the pictures of him now extant.

The gentleman, who is an artist, had some conversation in regard to publishing a picture of Mr. Davis, to complete the set of Lee and Stonewall Jackson, but Mr. Davis shook his head and declined to sit for his portrait.

The writer further states that he is privileged to furnish Jefferson Davis with any newspaper that he may desire to receive. The Norfolk papers are furnished him through his agency, and any others will be given the same direction when sent to his address, as all matters of this description goes through his hands.

Mrs. Davis joined with Mr. Davis in the request for some of the Richmond papers. With the liberty of the fortress accorded to him, and in the enjoyment of the company of Mrs. Davis, the ex-President can now experience the luxury of reading without having it selected for him by the prison officials.

The proprietors of any Southern newspaper or periodical desiring to furnish Mr. Davis with copies of the same, can do so by sending them to C. Bohn, Fortress Monroe.

THE ALABAMA STATE LOTTERY.—This lottery, which has been gotten up for the benefit of the University of the State of Alabama, certainly deserves the attention and patronage of the public. The capital prize, which consists of splendid diamond jewelry, gold watches and chains and silverware—all together valued at fifteen thousand dollars—is now to be seen in the window of Messrs. A. B. Griswold & Co., corner of Royal and Canal streets, and offers as tempting a display as could be well imagined. The lottery will be drawn at Mobile on the 7th of July next, in presence of sworn commissioners appointed by the mayor of Mobile, and in case any one or all of the prizes should be unsatisfactory to the lucky winner, he or she will be allowed the privilege of getting its value in money instead. The price for whole tickets is ten dollars, and fractional parts of tickets in proportion. The plan upon which the lottery is to be drawn is the same as that of Havana, and will be perfectly fair and square. In this connection we will state that Mr. C. T. Howard, the only licensed lottery ticket dealer of the city, will be pleased to give any additional information on the subject that may be desired. As he is regularly licensed under the State law to vend lottery tickets, and has paid an enormous sum of money for that privilege, he is reliable in every respect. In his hands the lottery ticket business is honorable, respectable and profitable to the State, and has fully answered the most sanguine expectations of those who originated the law legalizing it. We invite general attention to his advertisement in another column.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We invite the attention of the public to the professional card of Governor Chas. S. Morehead, formerly of Kentucky, who will practice law in Washington and adjoining counties of Mississippi.

PLEASURE BOAT AT AUCTION.—Parties desiring a nice pleasure yacht for this summer, should not forget that Messrs. J. B. Walton & Deslonde, will sell at auction, at 12 o'clock, this day, at the head of the New Basin, the pleasure yacht Nymph. She is a very fast sailer, large passenger capacity, is well found, and will be sold without reserve. See the advertisement for particulars.

HOUSE TO RENT.—A very desirable dwelling for a small family is offered to rent by an advertiser in our paper this morning. It is situated on Laurel street, near Felicity road, and has every modern convenience. See advertisement.

The sheriff sells at auction, this day, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Algiers, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, the contents of a coffee-house. See advertisement.

A negro has been put upon the circuit court jury list, in Madison, Wisconsin.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Fenian Officers and Movements.

The Postmaster General Opposed to United Telegraph Lines.

RECONSTRUCTION RESOLUTIONS IN THE SENATE.

House Resolution Relative to Honors to Confederates, Living or Dead, Gagged Through.

RESOLUTION FOR TEMPORARY TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Resolution for Restoration to Political Rights.

Legal Hitch in Relation to Jefferson Davis's Trial.

British Arrangement for Fishing in Canadian Waters.

RESOLUTION ACCORDING BELLIGERENT RIGHTS TO FENIANS REFUSED ENTERTAINMENT.

Secession a Judicial or Political Question?

FURTHER EFFORTS TO PREVENT FENIAN INVASION.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

EFFORTS TO PREVENT HOSTILITIES.

Home and Foreign Markets.

INTERESTING GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING AND RIVER NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

(Associated Press Dispatches.)

PORTLAND, June 4.—The steamer Nova Scotian, from Liverpool the 24th, via Londonderry the 25th instant passed this point to-day.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—Cotton has declined ½@1d. on the week, and closed with a downward tendency. The sales of the week foot up 44,000 bales. Middling Orleans 12½d.; middling uplands 12d. The sales to-day (Friday) amounted to 5000 bales.

LONDON, May 25.—Consols 86¼@86¾. United States 6-20's 64@64¼.

LONDON, May 25.—The political situation is unchanged. More failures are reported. Financial affairs are gloomy.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—Cotton declined ½@1d. for American on the week, and ½ to ¼d. for other descriptions. The market to-day, Friday, closed dull and weak.

Breadstuffs are nominal.

Arrived off Scilly, from New Orleans, ship Wizard King.

A Brussels telegram says that letters from Paris state that the French government is raising to its full complement each regiment belonging to the army of Paris. The army of Lyons will be on a war footing in a fortnight, ready to be placed in observation on the German and Italian frontiers.

Messrs. Robinson, Crayston & Co., bankers in Manchester, Eng., have failed, but their liabilities are not large.

The Italian and Austrian governments announce that, in the event of war, they will respect strict neutrality.

The Paris Moniteur says France, England and Russia do not wish to take the responsible position as arbitrators, but solemnly propose a basis of certain deliberation, and to direct the discussions of the conference to the points constituting the cause of collision. These powers were arranging the terms of a note to be sent to Vienna, Berlin, Frankfort and Florence. The note hopes the conference will accomplish peaceful results.

NEW YORK, June 4, 1 P. M.—Cotton—Holders are willing sellers, and all qualities have slightly declined. The quotations now are 37@40c. Gold 143¼. Sterling exchange, sixty day bills 110; sight 111½.

BUFFALO, June 4.—All was quiet to-day. Among the captures of the Fenians are the British colors taken in the Ridgeway battle [They are] on the steamer Michigan. The British officers demand them. Col. O'Neil has declined to deliver them up, as he surrendered unconditionally to Gen. Barry. [This is rather unintelligible, notwithstanding our efforts to make sense of it.—ED. CRESCENT.]

Gen. Sweeny has passed Watertown with 150 Fenians, going North.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The Fenians were intensely excited here to-day. Much money was subscribed to the cause by the O'Mahoney men as well as by the friends of Sweeney. Rumors prevail of reinforcements being rapidly sent forward. A mass meeting of Irishmen and their friends is called for to-morrow or next day. The friends of Col. O'Neil, especially those who served with him in the Union army of the West, express sympathy for his capture.

A Fenian meeting was held to-night, but the attendance was small and the speeches brief. The Fenians opposed to Stevens also held a business meeting.

ST. ALBANS, June 4.—Another company of United States artillery arrived this morning. The authorities are using every effort to prevent further invasions and to preserve neutrality.

The Fenians are preparing for a movement.

BUFFALO, June 4.—All quiet this morning. Cols. O'Neil, Spalding, Farr, Hone and others were captured by the steamer Michigan.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Sweeny has issued a proclamation to the Canadians, styling himself "Maj. Gen. commanding the armies of Ireland."

RICHMOND, June 4.—Judge Underwood has not arrived.

There was no court to-day. Eminent lawyers express the opinion that the adjournment of the circuit court from Norfolk to Richmond after the indictment of Jefferson Davis was unauthorized by law, hence the order of adjournment is a nullity. If correct, the only action of the court will be to discharge the grand jury. Under a recent act of Congress the chief justice may order a special term of the court to be held in Richmond, before which the trial of Mr. Davis may be demanded or a motion for bail submitted, but no such order has been issued.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The postmaster general has sent a communication to the Senate against the proposed plan of united telegraph lines with the postal system. He says, "as the result of my investigation, I do not think it wise for the government to inaugurate the proposed system, not only because of its doubtful financial success, but of its questionable feasibility to alter our postal system."

The fourth and fifth sections of the reconstruction resolution passed by a two-thirds vote. The radicals voted down several amendments of the conservatives.

Mr. Hendricks said the proceedings were extremely unwise and unjust, and the people would never endorse them.

Mr. Cowan said the caucus proposition was for the political necessities of the party, and not for the interest of the country.

The Senate adjourned without final action.

House—The resolution of Mr. Williams, calling on the President to inform the House whether any government employees in the South have in any way conferred public honors to Confederate living or dead; also, whether the privilege of honoring the graves of Union soldiers has been in any way denied by the authorities, with the acquiescence of officers of the government, was taken up. The resolution was pressed through under the gag rule, Messrs. Raymond and others being refused the privileges of debate. The statement is based on an article published in the Loyal Georgian, at Augusta.

Mr. Lawrence introduced a resolution providing for a temporary territorial form of government.

Mr. Nicholson offered a resolution to restore the States lately in insurrection to their political rights, which was discussed and laid over until Wednesday.

Mr. Marshall presented the credentials of the Representatives elected from Mississippi, which were referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

After which the House adjourned.

NEW YORK, June 4.—In the case of Lund, Lamb & Olders against the Camden and Amboy railroad, for cotton burned on the company's pier in this city, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for $81,000.

The cholera still prevails at quarantine. Twelve more deaths have occured.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The British minister has advised the state department that licenses will be issued to fish in Canadian waters by the payment of fifty cents per ton measurement on vessels used for fishing. These licenses remain in force during the season, and confer on the holders, so far as the Canadian fisheries are concerned, all the rights enjoyed by the fishermen of the United States under the reciprocity treaty. The measure is of a provisional nature.

House—A resolution was adopted requesting the secretary of the treasury to inform the House how much gold has been sold on government account since May 1st.

The resolutions offered last March—declaring that the United States cannot guarrantee the bonds of Mexico or those of any other government without impairing her own credit—were up, but referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Johnson offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee to report a bill for equalizing and distributing the mileage and pay of the members of Congress in just proportion to the expense necessarily incurred.

The House refused to entertain a resolution of Mr. Clark, of Ohio, that the Fenians, according to the laws of nations, as interpreted by the authorities, are entitled to belligerent rights.

The resolution to restore the States lately in insurrection to their full political rights was debated. Mr. Wilson contended against the question that the rights of secession should be judicially determined. It was a political and not a judiciary question. Mr. Le Blond inquired if Mr. Davis's counsel in the trial contend that a State has the right to secede, what would be the duty of the supreme court when the issue was made? Mr. Wilson replied it was not the duty of the court to decide such an issue. It should not be made or tried before that tribunal. In response, Mr. Le Blond said he thought the question ought to be adjudicated by the court, but said all who took up arms against the government committed treason. Mr. Wilson said if Mr. Davis was guilty of treason, Mississippi had no right to secede. Mr. Le Blond suggested that Chief Justice Chase and others had thought differently years ago. Further consideration has been postponed until Wednesday.

MEMPHIS, June 4.—One hundred and fifty Fenians are waiting for marching orders here. A high Fenian official says Gen. W. H. Jackson, late of the Confederate army, has accepted a commission of brigadier general in the Fenian army, and leaves for the front to-morrow. Col. O'Neil, figuring in Canada, was formerly colonel of the 11th Tennessee, and afterwards commanded a galvanized regiment recruited at Andersonville and other prisons.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Cotton closed steady. Holders refuse lower rates. Sales, 1000 bales, at 37@40c. Coffee dull. Sugar advanced ¼c. and steady.

Gold closed at 143¾.

LOUISVILLE, June 4.—Tobacco declined 50c. to $1 on light common grades; sales 224 hhds. Flour—superfine $8, family $13. Corn 68c. Oats 58c. Mess pork $31 50. Bacon—shoulders 14½c., clear sides 19½c. Prime lard 22½c. Whisky $2 22.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—Flour in fair demand at $9 25@$9 75. Corn 61c. Oats unsettled at 50c. Whisky $2 24. Mess pork $31 50. Bulk meats unchanged at 22c.

VICKSBURG, June 4.—Passed up: Nicholas Longworth at 3 P. M., and down, Commonwealth at 8 P. M., yesterday.

Passed up: Mary C. Forsyth at 1 A. M., Louisiana at 2 P. M., M. S. Mepham at 3 P. M., and Mississippi at 6 P. M., to-day. River falling.

[From Yesterday's Evening Papers.]

NEW YORK, June 3.—The steamer Marathon brings market intelligence to the evening of the 23d May.

LIVERPOOL, May 23, P. M.—Cotton closed firm to-day, but prices are generally unchanged. Sales for three days (Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday) foot up 20,000 bales.

LONDON, May 23.—Consols 86⅞; U. S. 5-20's, 65 @65½.

NEW YORK, June 3.—In the engagement at Ridgeway, of the Canadian volunteers a lieutenant colonel was killed at the first fire. Lieutenant H. S. Routh was mortally wounded. When dying the lieutenant asked General O'Neal's permission to retain his sword, which was granted.

After the retreat some of the volunteers took refuge on a steam tug in the river, but afterwards went ashore and attempted to capture a squad of Fenians. A large body suddenly appeared and attacked the volunteers, who fled precipitately and scattered through the woods. Seventy were captured. Many ran along the beach, which was covered with guns and knapsacks.

TORONTO, June 3, 4 A. M.—A dispatch from Waterloo says Col. Deane is commanding the 8th, encountered about the same number of Fenians at 2 o'clock. Gen O'Neil, of the Fenians, ordered a charge with fixed bayonets, when the volunteers broke and ran, and for a half an hour the field was in possession of the Fenians. Col. Dennis is reported wounded.

Col. Peacock, with a large force, and another from Fort Clairborne, are moving against the enemy, and will drive them off.

BUFFALO, June 3.—The Fenians evacuated Fort Erie last night. Some of them attempted to cross to this side. A small number succeeded.

Several hundred were gobbled by the United States boats, guarding the river, and are now prisoners in a large flatboat, under the guns of the United States steamer Michigan, at Black Rock.

The English force under Col. Peacock, took possession of Fort Erie without a skirmish.

The ultimate disposition of the prisoners is a conjecture. The British minister has been telegraphed to on the subject. Gen. O'Neil's staff was captured.

Thirty-two Fenian pickets, left by their friends, fell into the hands of the British.

Attempts were made to send reinforcements across to Canada, which were prevented by the U. S. gunboats.

The Fenians report they had no artillery, and finding the British troops, with Armstrong guns, closing around them, with no prospects for reinforcements, and no supplies, they preferred abandoning the cause in preference to hanging, which they anticipated for those captured.

By order of General Barney, communication is forbidden with the Canada shore.

The district attorney is awaiting advices as to the disposition of the men guarded by the steamer Michigan.

It is rumored, but not confirmed, that a force of Fenians had landed at a point about ten miles above here, on Lake Erie, and fears are entertained that Collingwood Point is threatened.

BUFFALO, June 3—2 P. M.—Gen. Meade has arrived, indicating a confirmation of the supposition of a general investigation all along the border.

The movement from this point is believed to be a feint, while the main attack will be made near Prescott, with a view of capturing Ottawa, the seat of government. The Fenians here are still undismayed.

LOUISVILLE, June 4.—Rumors from Buffalo and New York report the capture of Kingston, Canada, by Sweeney.

One thousand infantry and one battery of artillery have left Fort Erie for the scene of action.

Personal.

Madame Celeste has been engaged at the New Bowery Theater, New York—a singular circumstance, when one remembers her career and her distinction upon the European stage.

A New York paper says that ex Mayor Kingsland has purchased Hunter's Island, containing an area of 280 acres, for about $200,000.

The death is mentioned of Mr. Philip Stanhope Worsley, known as the translator of the "Odyssey," and as the author of many poems contributed to Blackwood's Magazine.

An English opera company is giving performances at the new French theater in New York, in Fourteenth street. The company comprises Miss Caroline Richings, Miss Zelda Harrison, Mrs. Marie Mozart, Messrs. Wm. Castle, S. C. Campbell, and Ed. Seguin.

It is said that Mr. Gran has paid Madame Ristori $50,000 in advance upon her contract to play in this country. She is to arrive in September next, and bring with her a troupe of fifty actors and actresses.

Thomas J. Stowell, the lawyer who figured very disreputably in the Busteed-Wilson divorce suit in New York, is accused of having picked Wilson's pocket of $622 50, as the two went together in Chatham street, on the 25th. Stowell is supposed to have left the country.

The Murat family are said to be at the moment more urgent than ever for the payment of a sum of money due them from the Italian government. King Joachim of Naples, in a moment of difficulty, lent two millions and a half of dollars to the treasury of his kingdom, which it was understood was to be returned without interest. The Murats, on their return to France, laid claim to ten millions, principal and interest, of the sum lent, but have of late diminished their demand by one-half. The Italian government has offered one million, payment in full; this has been steadily refused up to the present time, but will, probably, now be accepted, as the war now probable will so increase the Italian debt that the