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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1866.

(Correspondence of the Crescent.)

LETTER FROM PARIS.

PARIS, May 1, 1866.

To a stranger arriving in Paris for the first time, there is much to occupy attention. The houses, the stores, the vehicles; the people, the dresses, the customs—all have a singular appearance to his unpracticed eye. The very air seems foreign. He does not look at special things, he takes the whole en masse, and until he has become comparatively used to the city, and has overcome this feeling of newness in part, he does not seek separate objects or places in which to interest himself. The Tuileries and Palais du Louvre, are admired as fine buildings before the names are known; *Colonne Vendome* is seen with pleased eyes before he has the knowledge that it is made from captured Austrian guns; and then having strayed off, though perhaps only within a pleasant walk of his hotel, he feels himself lost, and always has recourse to a *coupé*. To make a long stay at one of the "grand hotels" is, to say the least of it, a little expensive, so that the first care is to find apartments, or a boarding house. Although the city is full of such, and the sign stares us in the face from every third door and every corner, "*appartements meublés à louer presentement*," yet few of them will meet the demands, at the same time, as to price and quality, of our poor traveling Confederate, and among the many he has to find a few from which his modest means may select a choice. This is not so easy a task, and occupied your humble servant a longer time than they had anticipated. So, having secured the "*appartements meublés à louer*" in town, and finding them all very dear, we sped quietly down in the rue Gaillé, a side street two squares from the Champs Elysée, and quite near the Barriere de l'Etoile, or, as it is otherwise called l'Arc de Triomphe. This is a magnificent stone structure, of immense size, yet perfect proportions. It was built by the first Napolin, is garnished on two sides by carving three times life size, and round the upper part by scenes in sculpture of the battles and victories fought and gained by this great emperor. From its top a splendid view is afforded of Paris and its environ, and would be of the neighboring country, were it not for the surrounding heights, and that the city seems to spread itself as far as the eye can reach. To climb to its top is a task I would not recommend any fat old gentleman to undertake immediately after a hearty dinner. Indeed, it tries the powers of a young person to ascend its spiral staircases, up, up, up, on though they to unknown end. I involuntarily asked my schoolmaster how they would like to go to Heaven through a tower of Babel, if much worse than this, as they trembled at the very thought. But, out it is under your feet, and nothing above but the blue sky, one is amply repaid for all his labor. The principal buildings are plainly visible to the eye, and by means of a telescope on the roof their minute and beauties are discernable. On the bronzed face of the Vendome statue can sometimes be seen the workings of the serene countenance, as a fly walks leisurely over it, and, while I was looking it raised its hand hold the rod of empire, and brushed away said annoyance.

Although the capital of the world, Paris still destitute of some of the most common appliances and greatest conveniences of a great city. It's only recently that the practice of introducing water into buildings by means of pipes has been adopted, and that old and, in American eyes, obsolete custom of water carts is still in vogue. The lighting of houses by gas is not by any means universal, nor has the flickering, smoky tallow candles and lamps yet passed. In buildings is never considered part of the house, but ways put in afterwards; the pipes are never hed in the plaster, but traverse the outside of the ceiling, adding but little to the appearance of a parlor. The streets, *excepté* the Boulevards and principal thoroughfares, are well and magnificently illuminated by lights every twelve or fifty feet, and each lamp-post made of bronze, mixed in flowers or figures, is an ornament to the locality. No city of America can compare with these places; but to the side streets no peculiar attention is paid, and at night they do not present a very brilliant appearance. A boulevard night crowded with its thousands of coming and going passengers, some elegantly dressed in silk and diamonds; others evidently belonging to lower classes, which their poor attempt at finery makes more apparent; and others just released in the trowel and hod, their blouses and caps bespattered with mortar, but with the careless gay of Frenchmen, they go, arm in arm, singing, careful of the labors of the past, or the toils and vexations of the future. A boulevard, at night, with its one or two brilliantly lighted cafes on each square, whose little round tables placed on the walk, outside the door, are a favorite resort for lingerers, by, who, having nothing else to do, sip absynthe, and watch the Paris world as it flows past in a continuous flood. A boulevard at night with its bright windows, presenting, to their advantage, such elegant thin goods for the approaching summer, such handsome cashmere shawls for the still cool weather, those loves of morning jackets and decks of hats, as have made many a beautiful lady's heart ache with desire; its jewelry shops displaying diamonds and pearls that may grace a king, and glittering with its brilliant rebel rays, divided again to the colors of the spectrum. The frequent inviting confectionaries, the gathings in the way of candy and chocolate (for Bliss the head of its manufacture) arranged so jaunty in its windows one can scarcely get by, boulevard at night, with its two or three united *gen d'armes* on every corner, and a dozen promenading in the space of the square wide streets filled with the hundreds of vehicles hurrying past; its crowded omnibusses rolling, and the view afforded by standing on edge of the pavement, and looking either way, lively, animated scene, such as casts New York, with its boasted Broadway, far into the ground, and such as one can only see at Paris any of the principal thoroughfares are covered the heavy arcade style, the second story buildings which occupy the whole length of a st, projecting across the pavement and deaden at the space of fifteen or twenty feet in large ny columns, from every arch of which is suded a gas-light, thus turning night into day; under whose protection one can do the neces shopping just as well on a rainy day as when shine prevails, the only exposure being in crossing the unprotected street from corner to corner. Such is the Rue Rivoli, starting from the head Place de la Concorde, with its obelisk, its statues and its fountains, and running to the company new but handsome Boulevard Sebastopol. On side these arcaded balconies run almost down entire length, broken here and there by a bas opening, faced on three sides by massive buildings, on the other bounded by the Seine; the Place du Palais Royal being the one greatest size. Its other side passes for some distance along the garden of the Tuileries, then in front of the palace itself, with its grand proportions, splendid architecture, soon becoming the main of the Louvre, with its stores of beauties and curiosities, and vis-a-vis to the Grand Hotel du Louvre which occupies a whole French square, that is, an irregular square, which is no square at all, but something approaching a triangle. From end to the other the Rue Rivoli will comparably with any other street in Paris, but of course it is not equal to a Boulevard. Along side of the Boulevards, and on most of the principal streets, two or three lines of omnibuses run; yet, by means of these conveyances, one can almost anywhere; the fare is six sous, which lets the passenger to a correspondance, that lets in another omnibus going in another direction, which this one connects, without further cost. The interior is divided by iron arms seven seats on each side, and when this number is in the sign "complet" is shown; there is never room for one more. "*Il n'y a pas de place, Monsieur*," is the best answer you can get. Besides the interior, there is an arrangement on top, called *l'imperiale* for seating twelve persons more, of which the cost is half that of inside traveling, unless the correspondance is wanted, when it becomes the same. On bright days, and in summer generally, the *imperiale* is by far the most pleasant for a ride; but in winter, or in a shower, it is deserted. Each omnibus is provided with a conductor, who saves the passengers any possible trouble, except the very slight one of paying for their seats. Every three or four squares on the principal streets is a station, at which every omnibus passing that way stops for passengers and to connect with others; and on arriving at which one has only to ask of an official who has charge of this department a number, telling his destination, and his place is secured. When his bus arrives he is notified by the loud voice of another official who has special care of this, and presenting his billet at the door, awaits his turn according to the number on his ticket. If there is but one vacant place, and he holds No. 1, that place belongs to him; if there are five seats empty, and he has No. 6, he is obliged to wait for the next omnibus, but has first chance then; there is no pushing and crowding—everything is managed by system, and each employe has his particular duty, knows his own place, and is in uniform. But these omnibuses are lumbering concerns at the best, and it will be the commencement of a new era in Paris when they become obsolete and cars take their place, which happy result a gentleman from the Crescent City is now attempting to arrive at, with quite a prospect of success. A happy termination to his efforts!

The papers from New Orleans are always read with a great deal of interest, and by them we see you are again threatened with the almost yearly recurring danger of crevasses; indeed, that all the cotton has been destroyed in one or two parishes by the water and frost combined. The latest dates tell us of the departure of Mayor Monroe and Alderman Nixon to Washington for a special parden; but before this reaches you we hope they will be exercising their rightful authority. It is with much pleasure we learn of the election of Gen. Beauregard as President of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, for it is a selection certain to give satisfaction to the company, and pleasure to the country, but more especially to the city.

War is not yet declared between Austria, Prussia and Italy, though each day the volcano seems about to burst. The late speech of the Emperor at Auxerre is creating quite an excitement among the journalists. The English papers say it has annihilated all hope of peace; that France was mistress of the situation, for England is in no condition to engage in a continental war, and Russia is occupied at home, and the contending Powers being so nicely balanced. A letter from M. Drouyn de l'Huys, or a hint from His Majesty that he would take sides against the first to declare war, would have been all sufficient to preserve the European peace; but he has said he detested the treaties of 1815, thus plainly showing he desires to extend his boundary lines, which of course cannot be done peaceably. Austria is entirely without finances at present, and how she will carry on a war without the wherewithal to pay for it is a question not easily answered. Some German wit suggests that she issue a hundred million of florins in assignats, payable at Berlin ten years hence; but the Austrian financiers are not in a state of mind to appreciate the humor of this. It is the opinion of many that war between these three Powers would be the signal of a general tumult among the nations, and that all Europe will be shaken to its center. Verily there are wars and rumors of wars!" Are we in the last days—or does that happy millenium approach which has so long been predicted!

But my candle burns low and I must say an revoir.

PI ETA.

The officers of the steamship Morgan have our thanks for Galveston papers of the 2d.

We are indebted to the officers of the Southern Express company for late Cincinnati papers.

We are indebted to Mr. W. E. Finch, route agent on the Opelousas railroad, for a late copy of the Planter's Banner.

THE SALE OF BATTURE PROPERTY.—Messrs. Von Zinken & Sully will close the sale of the valuable batture property to-day, by selling squares No. 17 A, and 18 A, First District, and square No. 1 A, Second District, with the exception of lot No. 6. The sale will begin at 12 M., instead of 11 o'clock, as heretofore. The properties to be sold to-day are among the most valuable and eligible for business purposes of any offered yet, and capitalists would do well to be on hand.

TWELFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—We refer our readers generally to this document which is published elsewhere in the CRESCENT this morning. From this it appears that the company has had a most successful year, earning $1,518,069 64, of which, after paying all losses and return premiums $431,306 55 remains net profit; and the net assets of the company amount to $1,101,562 91. We hardly think that the public could desire a more staunch institution, and parties doing business with it must be gratified with its success.

FINE WINES.—Upon perusing the advertisement of Mr. W. W. White, importer of brandies, wines and liquors, No. 22 Natchez street, our readers will perceive that he is the sole agent of several of the best and most popular brands of champagne—the "Cart D'Or," "Lac D'Or" and "Sillery" champagnes, as well as having in store a fine assortment of good wines and liquors, mineral waters, etc. As Mr. White is a dealer of probity and high standing, the articles he sells can be relied upon as being pure, and as he is energetic and enterprising, his customers can rest assured that he will not let them suffer for a supply of the best which may be going in the market.

We are requested to call attention to an advertisement, in this day's paper, of the New York Disinfecting Company, who have erected a large building in New York for the manufacture of disinfectants. As this is a matter of public interest we do so cheerfully, and beg our readers to pay all the attention possible to cleanliness (for, cholera or no cholera, cleanliness is a goodly virtue), and spare no pains in assisting to ward off so fearful a visitation as this disease, for the free use of disinfectants which are recommended by the New York board of health. This is a substantial company, we are told, and their article, coming recommended as it is, will be of incalculable benefit to the public.

In some portions of this country, says the Owensboro (Ky.) Shield, the snakes are so numerous that it is impossible for farmers to cultivate their crops. On Panther creek, a stream near this city, as high as five hundred snakes have been discovered in one body; fishing has been almost entirely abandoned in this creek on account of snakes, and in some portions of the county stock have left the woods terror-stricken, on account of the numerous quantity of snakes. In the suburbs of our city several large ones have recently been killed.

The steamboat Hawkeye State, from St. Louis to St. Paul, on the Mississippi river, brought a large number of passengers, a portion of them Norwegians. The wife of one of the latter, when near Prairie du Chien, gave birth to twins—a handsome pair of little emigrants. The officers of the boat, after some deliberation, concluded to pass the young passengers, though there was some objection to establishing such a system of deadheading.

Local Intelligence.

THE BATTURE PROPERTY SALE.—The sale of the city batture property was resumed yesterday by the city auctioneer, Col. Von Zinken, and will be continued at the hour of 12 o'clock, at the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, under the St. Charles Hotel. The sales yesterday were as follows:

Square No. 2 A, Second District, bounded by Crossman and Customhouse, Front and Wells streets:

Lot No. 1, front 24 feet 11 inches and 2 lines, depth 120 feet between parallel and equal lines, $3100.

Lot No. 2, front 24 feet 11 inches and 2 lines, depth 120 feet between parallel and equal lines, $3500.

Lot No. 3, front 24 feet 11 inches and 2 lines, depth 120 feet between parallel and equal lines, $3500.

Lot No. 4, front 24 feet 11 inches and 2 lines, depth 120 feet between parallel and equal lines, $3500.

Lot No. 5, front 24 feet 11 inches and 2 lines, depth 120 feet between parallel and equal lines, $3000.

Square No. 3 A, Second District, bounded by Customhouse and Bienville, Clay and Front streets:

Lot No. 1, front 25 feet 8 inches, depth 119 feet 10 inches and 2 lines between parallel and equal lines, $3600.

Lot No. 2, front 25 feet 8 inches, depth 119 feet 10 inches and 2 lines between parallel and equal lines, $2950.

Lot No. 3, front 25 feet 9 inches, depth 119 feet 10 inches and 2 lines between parallel and equal lines, $2950.

Lot No. 4, front 25 feet 8 inches, depth 119 feet 10 inches and 2 lines between parallel and equal lines, $2950.

Lot No. 5, front 25 feet 8 inches, depth 119 feet 10 inches and 2 lines between parallel and equal lines, $2950.

Lot No. 6, front 25 feet 8 inches, depth 119 feet 10 inches and 2 lines between parallel and equal lines, $2950.

Lot No. 7, front 25 feet 8 inches, depth 119 feet 10 inches and 2 lines between parallel and equal lines, $2950.

Lot No. 8, front 25 feet 8 inches, depth 119 feet 10 inches and 2 lines between parallel and equal lines, $2950.

Lot No. 9, front 25 feet 8 inches, depth 119 feet 10 inches and 2 lines between parallel and equal lines, $2950.

Lot No. 10, front 25 feet 8 inches, depth 119 feet 10 inches and 2 lines between parallel and equal lines, $2900.

Lot No. 11, front 25 feet 8 inches, depth 119 feet 10 inches and 2 lines between parallel and equal lines, $3450.

Lot No. 12, front 26 feet 2 inches and 6 lines on Front street, on Clay street 25 feet 11 inches and 3 lines; depth on line lot No. 11, 119 feet 10 inches and 2 lines; on Bienville street 119 feet 9 inches and 6 lines, $4000.

Square No. 4 A, Second District, bounded by Bienville and Conti, Clay and Front streets: Lot 1, front 25 feet 1 inch, depth 119 feet 9 inches 6 lines, between parallel and equal lines, $4050.

Lot 2, front 25 feet 1 inch, depth 119 feet 9 inches 6 lines, between parallel and equal lines, $3050.

Lot 3, front 25 feet 1 inch, depth 119 feet 9 inches 6 lines, between parallel and equal lines, $3050.

Lot 4, front 25 feet 1 inch, depth 119 feet 9 inches 6 lines, between parallel and equal lines, $3050.

Lot 5, front 25 feet 1 inch, depth 119 feet 9 inches 6 lines, between parallel and equal lines, $3050.

Lot 6, front 25 feet 1 inch, depth 119 feet 9 inches 6 lines, between parallel and equal lines, $3050.

Lot 7, front 25 feet 1 inch, depth 119 feet 9 inches 6 lines, between parallel and equal lines, $3050.

Lot 8, front 25 feet 1 inch, depth 119 feet 9 inches 6 lines, between parallel and equal lines, $3050.

Lot 9, front 25 feet 1 inch, depth 119 feet 9 inches 6 lines, between parallel and equal lines, $3050.

Lot 10, front 25 feet 1 inch, depth 119 feet 9 inches 6 lines, between parallel and equal lines, $3050.

Lot 11, front 25 feet 1 inch, depth 119 feet 9 inches 6 lines, between parallel and equal lines, $3050.

Lot 12, front 25 feet 2 inches 7 lines on Front street, on Clay street 25 feet 11 inches 6 lines, depth on line lot No. 11, 119 feet 9 inches 6 lines, on Conti street 119 feet 11 inches 7 lines, $4000.

Square No. 5 A, Second District, bounded by Conti and St. Louis, Peters and Clay streets: Lot 1, front 25 feet 8 inches, depth 119 feet 11 inches 7 lines, between parallel and equal lines, $3600.

Lot 2, front 25 feet 8 inches, depth 119 feet 11 inches 7 lines, between parallel and equal lines, $4400.

Lot 3, front 25 feet 8 inches, depth 119 feet 11 inches 7 lines, between parallel and equal lines, $4400.

Lot 4, front 25 feet 8 inches, depth 119 feet 11 inches 7 lines, between parallel and equal lines, $4400.

Lot 5, front 25 feet 8 inches, depth 119 feet 11 inches 7 lines, between parallel and equal lines, $4400.

Lot 6, front 25 feet 8 lines, depth 119 feet 11 inches 7 lines, between parallel and equal lines, $4400.

Lot 7, front 25 feet 8 inches, depth 119 feet 11 inches 7 lines, between parallel and equal lines, $4300.

Lot 8, front 25 feet 8 inches, depth 119 feet 11 inches 7 lines, between parallel and equal lines, $4300.

Lot 9, front 25 feet 8 inches, depth 119 feet 11 inches 7 lines, between parallel and equal lines, $3950.

Lot 10, front 25 feet 8 inches, depth 119 feet 11 inches 7 lines, between parallel and equal lines, $3950.

Lot 11, front 25 feet 8 inches, depth 119 feet 11 inches 7 lines, between parallel and equal lines, $4100.

Lot 12, front 26 feet 9 inches 5 lines on Clay street, on Peters street 25 feet 7 inches 1 line, depth on line lot No. 11 119 feet 11 inches 7 lines, on St. Louis street 119 feet 8 inches 0 line, $5250.

FLAG PRESENTATION TO A FENIAN BATTALION.—A large and enthusiastic assemblage of our Irish fellow-citizens, and of those who sympathize with the cause of Irish nationality, congregated last night at the corner of Julia and Tchoupitoulas streets, to witness the presentation of a flag to a Fenian battalion, commanded by Major Dunphy. It surprised as much to see such a gathering, for no general announcement had been given through the press of the affair. The demonstration showed that the interest taken by all classes in the coming struggle, of which the Canadian invasion is but a preliminary movement, is of the deepest and most earnest character.

Shortly after eight o'clock the residence of Mrs. Louisa Burke, who was chosen the representative of the ladies who had prepared the banner, was thronged. Major Dunphy, in a brilliant uniform, was one of the centers of attraction, and a number of his men were around, and by their aid the arrangements were carried out with the utmost order and decorum.

In due time the flag was carried out on the spacious gallery of the residence of Mrs. Burke and tendered to Major Dunphy. Mrs. Burke, of course, under such public circumstances, merely spoke a word or two, but her silence was more eloquent than words. Major Tookey, who had been requested by the battalion to return thanks, on their behalf, to the ladies, came forward and delivered an address replete with eloquence and fervid patriotism. He alluded to the past history of the Irish flag, when it went down, through force of numbers and the vilest treachery, cruelty and cunning—went down in gloom, but not ingloriously or with dishonor. He pictured in glowing language the gallant story of that banner that had waved triumphantly on foreign soil. He promised, on behalf of those who carried it from the Crescent City, that it should never be trailed or surrendered to the foe while a Fenian soldier lived to preserve it from an unworthy fate. Major Tookey referred in appropriately complimentary terms to the gallant veterans of Grant, and the no less glorious veterans of Lee, who were now fighting, or about to fight, shoulder to shoulder, for their native land, as heroically as they did in the war that has just been concluded. Major Tookey's address was received with the greatest applause, and it was quite evident that he had fired the Irish heart and obtained the heartiest good will of the assemblage for the good cause he so eloquently advocated.

Among those present at Mrs. Burke's we noticed various representatives of the press of New Orleans and New York, the most prominent officers of the Fenian brotherhood, dignitaries of the city government, a number of late Confederate officers, several Federal officers in uniform, many prominent citizens, and a perfect galaxy of ladies.

The flag was of the richest silk, but almost ample for a battle flag. The field was green, a harp was emblazoned on the center of it, and beneath the harp was beautifully embossed in white a strand of shamrocks. Appropriately decorated with tassels, it could truly be described as magnificent, and which reflected the highest credit for taste and good judgment on the ladies who prepared it.

We heard it rumored that Major Dunphy's battalion leaves town this morning, doubtless for the purpose of reconnoitering the Canadian frontier.

HAYS'S BRIGADE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—We inadvertently made a mistake in the name of one of the vice presidents of this association. Mr. Abe Thomas, of the Seventh Louisiana regiment, was elected third vice president. By this selection the association has obtained for that position the services of a gentleman of high capacity and energy.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—This body was in session last evening, a full board present, Mayor Monroe presiding.

The first matter taken up was the case of Edward Kirwin, who was sworn in as a policeman, after seeing his name published among the appointments by the mayor, and who claimed the office, although after his being sworn in the mayor discovered that the person he appointed was another man of the same name. After some discussion, it was agreed that the mayor had the power to put in office the Edward Kirwin he intended to appoint, and to ignore the other.

The mayor brought to the attention of the board that several appointees, on the police, refused to report for duty since they had discovered that the law required them to wear uniforms, and the members of the board expressed the opinion that, under such circumstances, he was authorized to strike the names of the men from the rolls and appoint others in their places.

The mayor also consulted with regard to the power of the chief over corporals and sergeants. It sometimes occurred that a very good policeman, upon being promoted to the berth of sergeant or corporal, was found to be unfit for the higher station, and his honor thought that the efficiency of the police required that in such cases the chief should have the right to reduce incompetent persons to the ranks. After some conversation, *pro* and *con*, the members of the board unanimously concurred with the mayor that the chief should exercise the authority suggested. The board then adjourned to Saturday evening.

NEW ORLEANS FENIANS GOING NORTH.—A body of New Orleans Fenians will start North this morning on the Jackson Railroad. They are ticketed through as far North as Cincinnati. Their destination from that point, we suppose, depends upon the orders of those charged with the direction of military demonstrations against Canada.

BURGLARY.—The cigar store, No. 40 Dauphine street, was burglariously entered night before last and some 1500 cigars and $25 stolen, by some unknown person. The balance of the stock was destroyed.

ARRESTS.—John Barney was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of robbing John Meaklers of one hundred and seventy-five dollars. He will be arraigned this morning before Assistant Recorder Moore.

Peter Moran was arrested by special officer Petris, at half-past 7 o'clock last night, in the St. Charles Hotel, on a charge of being in the hotel under suspicious circumstances.

Emma Bade, colored, by officer Doyle, on Perdido street, on a charge of taking possession of Philip Haley's premises during his absence, and refusing to vacate the same.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Judge Abell*—Timothy Lynch, accused of assault with intent to commit an outrage, was discharged by *nol. pros.*

J. White, Louisa White, and J. Thompkins were tried for assault and battery, and found guilty.

Mary Malley was tried on a similar charge and acquitted. In the case of Thomas Malloy, tried for assault and battery, the jury failed to agree.

George Littlejohn, accused of forgery, and Henry Smith, charged with larceny, were discharged by *nol. pros.*

RECORDER ANTEN'S COURT—*Assistant Recorder Moore, presiding.*—Elijah Gillum, colored, charged with filching $25 from Mary Ann Dixon, was sent to the workhouse for sixty days.

John Kinney, charged with assaulting Mary Sullivan, was committed to the workhouse for a month.

C. C. Crane, charged with assault and battery on Ada Burns, on Union street, was required to give bond to keep the peace for six months or go to prison for thirty days.

John Buckley, charged with fighting and disturbing the peace, was requested to give bond to keep in good behavior for the next six months. If he failed to accede that regulation, he was to be incarcerated for a month.

Besides three noted above, as being selected for positions in the Lafayette street institution, a considerable contingent was sent down for short periods, for not keeping in the path of righteousness.

A heavy detachment was discharged after receiving proper admonition.

RECORDER GASTINEL'S COURT.—Henry Haines, colored, was arraigned yesterday on a charge of larceny, in stealing a blanket from the steamboat Starlight. He was remanded to await examination.

RECORDER VENNARD'S COURT.—Paul Croan, a colored individual, was arraigned on a charge of larceny, and was held to await examination.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EVENING STAR.—The steamship Evening Star, Capt. John J. Delaney, from New York 26th ult., with merchandise and passengers, to J. M. Courtenay, arrived at her wharf yesterday at 4½ o'clock P. M. On her passage out from New York, on the 31st ult., at 5 o'clock A. M., she struck off Pecket Reef, on the coast of Florida, and came off on the 3d inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. The ship was examined by submarine divers after coming off the reef, and found to have received no damage whatever, before she proceeded on her voyage to this port.

The steamship Liberty sails this morning at 8 o'clock, for Baltimore and Havana, with a full freight and the following passengers:

For Baltimore—Mrs Barnes, Mr Conyers, Mrs Connell, Mr Wisner and wife, W R Jones, N Rose, wife and two children, Mr Smith, J T Foster, Maj J W Irvine, Miss Winchester, E C Hunt, Mr Marsin, Mr McCready and wife.

For Havana—Raphael Barrio, Rev Pierre Soule, Miss W R Shannon, D Paige, B W Hoyt, Mrs Gorman and child, Mrs Aswell, Mrs J W G Inscrarity.

The steamship Evening Star, from New York 26th ult., arrived yesterday, with the subjoined list of passengers:

W D Adams, Dr P A Kearney, Col M A Reno, J T Dunn, Lieut J W Dillensack, E W Collins, S L Nadits and wife, E M Bastion, Jos Solis, Mrs A Polizo and child, Mrs V Dudley and 14 in steerage.

SAILING OF THE PALMYRA.—The steamship Palmyra, Capt. Hugh, sailed from her wharf last evening, for New York, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Simon Deckhart, J W Gifford and wife, Livingston Randall, F Kinner, W McCormack, Mrs W H Weed, J Jaulien, J Burdsal, J Ritter, N Bailey, Miss Mutton, Capt Washburn, Mr Gallus, H J Mark, John Muppenstein, Mr Stevenson, Mr Sullivan, Mr Loft, J King, C Gleason, C Simonhard, F C Payne, Mrs Gerlicks, E B Billington, E S Smith, J F Brown, Mrs Freeman, Mrs Wilson and boy, Mrs D M Bosworth and 30 in steerage.

Passengers per steamship Texas, from Galveston:

J Williams, J Rooney, N W Brown, Hamilton, F Wardell, J Carter, Bour, McDonell, J Aurin, E Davis, E Cupid, K Cubler, W O'Brian, McKenzie, B Martin, J Lane, J McCarthy, Johnson, J Brady, J Doole, Price, J Hardy, W Mabird, Hendon, Gallagher, J McKenna, Alcock, Schmidt, J Hoffman, Wineclock, J Allen, Jacobs, Brown, Woodson, Swanson, A S Taylor, G Reslie, J M Ford, J Zutzelp, J Miller, J Riley, R H Brate, A King, H Walley, E Waddell, F Nolan and wife, Morel and Simons.

SAILING OF THE RALEIGH.—The steamship Raleigh, Capt. Bailey, sails from her wharf this morning at 8 o'clock, for New York, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Mr Gillias, wife and son, Mr E J Parkett, Mrs Carpenter and daughter, J H Moore, E Dreyer, Thos Finner, Chas Stoo and wife, Col Barnes, Surgeon Hubler, Mrs J H Shotwell and 3 children, M Raig, and 20 in steerage.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

LATEST FENIAN MOVEMENTS

Fenian Officers Declare They Will Cross the River.

THEIR PLANS PERFECTED.

AN ONWARD MOVEMENT HOURLY LOOKED FOR

Thirteen Hundred Fenians Left Buffalo

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY IN ANSWER TO INQUIRY OF THE HOUSE.

Gen. Sweeny Arrived at St. Albans.

HE IS REPORTED AS DESPONDING.

JEFF. DAVIS'S TRIAL.

Judge Underwood's Charge to the Grand Jury.

THE JURY APPLAUDED FOR INDICTING MR. DAVIS

TRIAL POSTPONED UNTIL OCTOBER

LATER FROM EUROPE.

A CONFERENCE OF THE POWERS.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS CONTINUED.

Prussian Troops Advancing to the Frontier

MARKETS—RIVER NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The House has passed Mr. Sohenck's bill to readjust the rates and system of payments in the army.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The President, since his proclamation, has pardoned 161 criminals and 12,381 political offenders.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The sales to-day reached 3500 bales.

The Alpha and City of Cork took out $2,025,000 in gold. The Cuba, from Boston, took $1,820,000.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Charles O'Conner, senior counsel to Jefferson Davis, had an interview with the President and Attorney General Speed this morning in reference to the case of the prisoner.

It is understood at the state department that a contract has been made by the French government with the trans-atlantic steamship company to transfer the first French troops from Mexico to France in October. Marshal Bazaine accompanies this detachment.

The President has issued a proclamation for the purpose of maintaining the national honor. He warns all good citizens from aiding or abetting the unlawful expedition of those evil disposed persons against a nation with which this government is at peace, and authorizes all magistrates and other officers of the United States to exert their authority to defeat these unlawful proceedings and bring to justice all offenders.

Gen. Meade is also authorized to prevent by military force the carrying out of the expedition.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Cholera still prevails at Quarantine. There were six new cases and deaths yesterday. Eighty-seven cases are still under treatment.

Gen. Hooker has issued an order to intercept all Fenians.

Several hundred were caught at Highgate and in the vicinity of St. Albans. They were without commanders, and seemed about to invade Canada on their own hook. They were poorly armed and depending on citizens for food.

Mr. Alexander's Merrill, by Lexington, won the Derby stake over the Fashion Course. Time 2:55.

BUFFALO, June 6.—The Fenian officers have been released by order of the government in $500 bail, all to appear at Canandagua, New York, when required, and to subscribe that they will not take up arms again.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Official advices received here leave no doubt that a large body of Fenians threaten Canada. Great alarm is felt in Montreal. There is a monetary panic and run on the savings banks. Gold is at high premiums.

New York, June 6.—The foreign mails, per steamer Nova Scotian, leave for the South this afternoon.

RICHMOND, June 5.—Judge Underwood, in his charge, applauded the grand jury for their heroic action in indicting Jefferson Davis, and pointed out that the law of 1831 provides punishment for those who impede or intimidate justice from discharging sworn duties. He denounced the press of Richmond as licentious and treasonable, and said the jury must not be surprised if the press wince and howl when treason and licentiousness are arraigned for trial and punishment. Richmond, he said, had long been the center of the traffic in human beings; it was carried on by moral monsters who had subscribed to the pulpit and politics of the State, and had made Richmond more infamous than the slave-trading cities of Guinea, Congo and Benguela combined. He complimented the jury upon the fact that more than ten could be found faithful among the faithless; the complaints of threats against them he had submitted to the legal and military of government, who would sustain and protect the jury. The President would also sustain them; he whom treason had flattered and upon whom it had frowned, and whom it would soon find cause probably to curse as heartily as it did two years ago. Judge Underwood then announced the court ready for business.

Mr. W. B. Read, speaking for himself and colleague (counsel for Jeff. Davis), said it was due to justice that they should come to this tribunal, and asked his honor, or, more properly, the gentleman representing the government, what was proposed to be done with the indictment. He asked earnestly for a trial, and desired that no delay should take place other than to bring the prisoner to face the court, and under the statutes to examine the bill of indictment.

He protested against the suspension of the proceedings, but asked for a speedy trial on any charge that may be brought before this or any other tribunal in the land. We may now, he said, be really representing a dying man for the thirteen months he has been in prison. The Constitution guarantees impartial and speedy trial. He again asked what disposition was to be made of the case.

Mr. Hennessey, the assistant district attorney, replied that he was expecting Mr. Chandler, the district attorney, this evening; but if he did not arrive, he would answer to-morrow. Judge Underwood asked if that was satisfactory. Mr. Read said: Entirely so.

The court adjourned until to-morrow.

RICHMOND, June 6.—In the case of Jefferson Davis, the district attorney said he was not in the custody of the court, but in the power of the State. Attorney General Speed could not be present. He therefore moved that the court adjourn until October.

Mr. Read said his client wanted a speedy trial, and moved all forms, but he knew they would not control the action of the attorney. Judge Underwood said that Chief Justice Chase expected the President had named October as convenient, and Attorney General Speed could not be there; now he granted the motion of the district attorney for an application to the President for relief. The court adjourned.

RICHMOND, June 6.—The trial of Jefferson Davis is postponed until the first Tuesday in October.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in answering an inquiry from the House, says it has been his purpose by holding or selling gold to keep the market steady until the industry of the country can be brought into full activity and prepare the way for the resumption of specie payments. The result indicated his judgment, but in the latter part of February the demand for gold arose on apprehended political complications, not on commercial necessity. It was met by a sale of $15,000,000 at 137 to 138 until the rate gradually declined to 134½, but it advanced again to nearly 136, beyond which point it was not deemed advisable that it should go and as there was little commercial demand no sales by the government were necessary until the unfavorable financial intelligence was received from Europe. Upon receipt of this intelligence the demand became active, it was met without heavy depletion on the treasury.

On the receipt, however, of the disastrous news by the Cuba, the demand assumed a serious character. This news reached New York late in the afternoon, but before the stock board had closed up. It was then too late to obtain instructions from the department, and the sales were resolutely continued amid unparalleled excitement. Had the secretary of the treasury been advised, he perhaps might have suspended the sale of gold before so great an amount was sold, but subsequent facts constrain him to approve the course of the assistant treasurer at New York, in his courageous and judicious selling, as a suspension of sales would have produced panic and disaster. This opinion is indorsed by the soundest merchants and bankers. He concludes the correctness or incorrectness of this can better be determined when the effect of the sales and the heavy consequent shipments of coin upon the English market, and the reactive influence thereof upon our own, shall be fully ascertained.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The Herald's St. Alban's special says the Fenian officers declare that the river will be crossed in fifty hours. Their plans are perfected for an onward movement. The advance of the right wing is encamped within eight miles of the frontier to-night.

No other developments.

The ship Syren, which arrived from Liverpool, reports having been brought to by shot from a British war vessel off Bantry Bay and subjected to examination as to her belligerent character.

The French Courier says the Spanish fleet will winter a part at Montevideo and the other at the Phillippine Islands. On the return of the summer season, the Spanish fleet, reinforced by the iron clad Jeltuna and other vessels, will square up the accounts of the Spanish government with Chili, Peru and Ecuador, unless in the meantime the friendly services of foreign powers should bring about an arrangement.

BUFFALO, June 6.—The story about Batavia being a Fenian point of rendezvous is false.

Three hundred regulars are stationed at Fort Porter.

Thirteen hundred Fenians left Buffalo for eastward, last evening.

The Fenian officers, numbering fifteen, from the Michigan, were brought before Judge Clinton this morning on a writ of habeas corpus, and was remanded to the custody of the United States marshal. Thereupon, they were immediately brought before U. S. Commissioner Parker, charged with a violation of the neutrality laws, and remanded to the charge of the U. S. marshal. They will be released to-morrow, on giving bail to answer indictments hereafter. The privates are released on their own recognizances.

BOSTON, June 6.—Sweeney arrived at St. Albans last night, and created great enthusiasm among the Fenians. It is reported that Sweeney exhibits considerable despondency at the state of affairs. Seizures of arms and ammunition are daily made by United States authorities.

Gov. Dillingham has special officers at St. Albans, watching the situation, who say that before last night the Fenians might have gone into Canada without difficulty.

HALIFAX, June 6.—The steamer brings the following additional news:

The statement is confirmed that the three neutral powers have sent identical notes to Berlin, Vienna, Frankfort and Florence, inviting all the powers to a conference. It is believed that all the powers will agree to a conference, to be held in Paris as early as possible. Warlike preparations meanwhile, continue. The depression in English finances and commerce continues, but a rather better feeling prevails.

LONDON, May 27.—Continental politics remain unchanged.

The Observer states that no congress will assemble until Austria joins; her consent is not yet given.

Reports are again current at Prague that Prussian troops are advancing to the frontier.

A Brussels journal says that Kossuth is acting concurrently with the Italian government in endeavoring to incite revolution in Hungary.

The large arrivals of specie for Europe are the cause of the better feeling on the London stock exchange, and it is considered that a reaction is about setting in.

LONDON, May 26—P. M.—Erie stock 41¾@42½; Illinois Central 76¾@76½. There is a general improvement in stocks on 'change.

Halifax advices to the 27th via Queenstown, from Europe, confirm the report that the three neutral powers have addressed identical notes to Berlin, Vienna, Florence and Frankfort inviting a conference. It is believed all will assent, but the reply of Austria has not been received. Warlike preparations continued. Kossuth, acting in concert with the Italians was endeavoring to incite the Hungarians to revolution.

The large arrivals of specie from America caused a better feeling, and a reaction had set in on the London stock exchange.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The steamer Moro Castle has arrived. General Dulce, en route for Spain, sailed the same day on the frigate Isabel Catolica. General Lersundo had taken possession of the government of Cuba.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Cotton closed unchanged at 38@40c. Flour less active. Wheat dull and heavy. Oats advanced 3c. Co