New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, NO. 94 CAMP STREET.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

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

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One	$12 net.	$20 net.	$30 net.	$50 net.	$75 net.
Two	20 "	35 "	50 "	90 "	135 "
Three	30 "	55 "	70 "	125 "	225 "
Four	35 "	65 "	90 "	160 "	275 "
Five	40 "	80 "	105 "	175 "	325 "
Six	45 "	85 "	120 "	200 "	375 "
Seven	60 "	105 "	135 "	230 "	425 "
Eight	65 "	115 "	150 "	250 "	450 "
Nine	70 "	125 "	165 "	275 "	500 "
Ten	75 "	135 "	180 "	300 "	540 "
Eleven	80 "	145 "	195 "	325 "	580 "
Twelve	85 "	155 "	210 "	350 "	620 "
Thirteen	90 "	165 "	225 "	375 "	660 "
Fourteen	95 "	175 "	240 "	400 "	700 "
Fifteen	100 "	185 "	260 "	450 "	750 "
Thirty	175 "	330 "	450 "	700 "	1250 "

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two thirds the above rates.

First and Fourth page monthly advertisements, each square, $20 per month.

Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First and Fourth page transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

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

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.
Two	8 "	14 "	20 "	35 "	50 "
Three	12 "	22 "	28 "	44 "	70 "
Four	15 "	27 "	35 "	55 "	90 "
Five	18 "	32 "	42 "	65 "	110 "
Ten	30 "	55 "	75 "	120 "	200 "
Fifteen	40 "	75 "	100 "	160 "	250 "
Thirty	70 "	130 "	180 "	300 "	480 "

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1866.

OUR JOB OFFICE is now the most complete and extensive establishment of the kind in the city. The type, presses, material and entire fixtures are new, having just been received from the foundries and machine shops of Conner & Sons, G. P. Gordon and R. Roe & Co., of New York, and in variety and beauty cannot be excelled in the South. We have connected with this department one of the best ruling machines ever brought South, and can turn out all descriptions of job work, ruled, lettered and bound, at the shortest notice, in the most workmanlike manner and upon most reasonable terms.

In addition to a corps of experienced printers, we have secured the services in this department of Mr. W. W. Brisbin and Mr. Charles W. Clark, so favorably known as job printers previous to the war, under the firm of Clark & Brisbin. Their friends and ours will bear this in mind and send in their orders.

The Courts.

Cases Set for Trial This Day.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

State vs. R. B. Bell.
State vs. Phillip Ryan.
State vs. Wm. Golding.
State vs. Mrs. Savery.
State vs. Charles Fletcher.
State vs. Samuel Scott.
State vs. Thomas Lindsay.
State vs. Samuel R. Rogers.
State vs. Salina.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Succession of Eugene Girard—Cooley, Janin, Bernedes.
Succession of J. S. Dufossat—Koontz, Grandmont & Cassegne.
Succession of John Hogan—Durant & Horner, Eggleston.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

City of New Orleans vs. Bradish Johnson et al. Hawes, Hunt.
W. H. Robinson vs. M DeCourcey—Mix, Cutler & Hawkins.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

Trenton Lowell vs. Aug. Bohn et al.—Koontz, Clarke & Bayne.
J. J. Murphy vs. John Heinz and wife—Rhys & Adams, Grover.
Charlotte Woods vs. D. Ramelli et al.—Egan, Robert.
R. H. McKibbon vs. steamship R. R. Cuyler—Phillips & Levy. Randolph, Singleton & Hardie.
James W. Howard vs. C. Gale, Jr., & Co.—C. Bradford, Land. Emerson & Grow.
Pontiac Scott & Mary vs. Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company—Deblieux, Castera.
Mary O. Shaw vs. Artemon Hill et al.—Hennen & Children. Morse & Lacey.
C. F. Hatcher vs. Mrs. P. D. Loomis—Koontz, Davidson.
A. Sauer vs. New York Mail Steamship Co.—Marr & Fenie, Sullivan, Billings & Hughes.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

A. W. Walker vs. A. Mitenberger & Co.—Day, Torrey.
Cecilia V. Thomas vs. Charles P. Thomas, her husband—Whittaker, Fellows & Mills. Trafo, Lombard.
G. G. Blackburn vs. C. Hodges—Goode, Simonds & Fenn. M. & T. Taylor.
L. R. Smith & Co. vs. R. S. Morse—Goode, Hunt & Denegre.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

A. Hennen vs. John Galpin—Whittaker, Fellows & Mills.
Grief & Byrnes vs. A. Pinsel—Durant & Horner, Whittaker, Fellows & Mills.
T. Sooth vs. Fassnacht Bros.—Tissot, G. Schmidt.
G. B. Brown vs. A. Davidson—Belden & Fusselier, Lacey.
Steamboat Gov. Shakley et als. vs. Thornhill & Richardson—Saucier & Michinard, Marr & Foute.
Bartley Campbell vs. B. T. Butler—Randolph, Singleton & Hardie, Hays & Adams.

Louisiana Intelligence.

ST. JAMES.—A terrible rain and hail storm visited St. James last Sunday, blowing down trees and houses, and seriously injuring the crops.

An unknown man, supposed to be a German, was found dead and floating in the river opposite the Destrehan plantation.

The postoffice at Grande Pointe has been discontinued.—[La Louisianais.

ST. JOHN.—The plantation of Widow Rousselle, right bank, seven arpents front by forty deep, has been sold to M. Francois Bougere for $25,000; and the plantation of Widow Gravois, four arpents by forty, has been sold by Mr. Girod of New Orleans for $20,000.

The storm of Sunday night did much damage in St. John.

ST. MARY.—Two citizens of St. James, M. de Lobel and M. Jules Dormar, have gone to France to induce immigration.

The river is falling at Donaldsonville.

BIG FISH.—The Thibodaux South says that

A party seining in the river on Tuesday last, opposite Mr. Ben. Le Blanc's place, caught a gar fish measuring six feet ten and a half inches in length and thirty one inches in circumference.

The storm that swept over this and the adjoining parishes last Tuesday, did a good deal of damage to the crops. In the parish of Assumption it seems that more damage was sustained from the fury of the hail storm than in any other parish that the furious wind, hail and pelting rain visited. In the parish just named, several sugar houses, saw-mills, cane sheds, barns and fences were blown down. We have also learned that serious injuries have been done on Mr. T. Ellis's plantation in the parish of Terrebonne, by the late storm.

(Thibodaux Sentinel.

WEST FELICIANA.—The Bayou Sara Ledger says the recent storms have been very injurious to the cotton crops.

"Ugh! Big great man! Big brave! Take many scalps!" said an Indian, seeing a window full of wigs.

Late Fenian News.

ORDER FROM GENERAL BARRY.

[From the Western papers.]

BUFFALO, June 8.—A copy of the following order has this afternoon been furnished the telegraph company in this city relating to cipher messages:

HEADQRS. DISTRICT OF ONTARIO,
Buffalo, June 3, 1866.

General Orders No. 2.

In compliance with instructions from Major Gen. Meade, in virtue of power vested in him by the President of the United States, the transportation over railroads, by water, or other modes of public conveyance, of any person or materials of war designed, or supposed to be designed, to violate the neutrality laws, is forbidden. The transmission over the telegraph wires of messages, in cipher or otherwise, from Fenians, relating to Fenian movements, is also forbidden. All persons are warned that any evasion or disregard of these prohibitions will be treated as aiding and abetting the violators of law.

Commanding officers of United States troops within the limits of the military district will cause this order to be made public, and it is made their duty to see it promptly and vigorously enforced.

(Signed) WM. F. BARRY,
Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.

As many as 850 Fenians arrived in town to-day, but though they did not apparently intend to stop here, the above order of Gen. Barry will prevent their going eastward, as they purposed. There is some whispering of trouble again in this neighborhood.

ATTEMPT TO SEIZE STEAMERS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 8.—A supposed attempt to seize the Canadian steamers Corinthian and Rochester, at Charlotte last evening, was frustrated. Gen. Barry, on being telegraphed for orders, replied that he had no available troops to send here, and that the authorities would have to depend on what aid could be obtained from the militia and police.

FENIANS GOING HOME.

BOSTON, June 8.—St. Albans special says there were no arrivals of Fenians this morning, but numerous departures of the brotherhood for their homes. Col. Hugh Donnelly's company of 65 have left for Springfield, and between 75 and 100, who have straggled in from the front, and have been loitering around town, have left on the train for Boston.

They were provided with transportation by the United States government, and were very grateful for it. They say that as soon as it becomes known at the front that the government is furnishing them with transportation home the Fenian army will be among the things that were. A movement made on the part of the British government will probably hasten the dispersion of the Fenian invaders.

BRITISH REGULARS COMING.

Last evening there were thirty car loads of British regulars, numbering some twenty-five hundred, landed at Fermham, on the Waterloo, and at a point nearly opposite the invaders.

CARS WANTED TO BRING FENIANS HOME.

PORTLAND, Me., June 8.—It is stated that the Vermont Central Railroad have applied to the Grand Trunk Railroad for cars for the Fenians, owing to the universal skedaddle this morning using up all their own cars.

BRITISH PREPARATIONS.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Specials from Ottawa, C. W., to-day, say there are thirty five thousand men, including regulars, under arms, and the government is still arming. The action of the United States authorities gives great satisfaction.

EFFECT OF THE ARRESTS.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The sanguine leaders of of the order state that the important arrests will not interfere with the contemplated progress of the movement on Canada, which is now under way. It is said that still other warrants are out, and other arrests are to be made.

THE SITUATION AT OTTAWA.

Everything is apparently quiet at Ottawa. The Fenians are reported falling back from the little Canadian territory they have occupied near St. Armand. There are 20,000 men already in the field to prevent the invasion, 8000 of them being regular troops. The military enthusiasm has reached the highest possible pitch. Men and boys, all who can bear arms, are in the field. The regulars have already marched to meet the enemy. The note of preparation sounded is responded to in every city and village of Canada.

THE ARRESTS AT MALONE.

NEW YORK, June 8.—A special from Malone, N. Y., last night, says the arrest of Gen. Heffernan had caused the deepest despondency in the Fenian ranks. He had gone to the depot to take the train for St. Albans, from which point an attack was to be made at once. On reaching the depot, an old acquaintance, named Major Mount, of Albany, met and shook hands with him. Mount then went to Maj. Silvey, of the U. S. regulars, and pointed Heffernan out as a leading Fenian. He also pointed out Col. Quinn. Both were immediately arrested. The officers then proceeded to the hotel and arrested Gen. Murphy. The following list comprises the arrests made: Gens. Murphy and Heffernan, Capt. Lindsay, Col. Reilly of Buffalo, Lieut. Lynn, O'Brien, New York; Capt. Shiner, New York; Capt. O'Grady, Albany; Maj. Connelly, New Jersey; and Capts. Fallon, Glass and Gregory. Two hours were given them to explain the true state of affairs to their men, to counsel submission to the authorities, and accept means of transportation to their homes. The men are entirely destitute. The greatest excitement followed the arrests, and threats of all sorts were made. A man denounced as a spy was seized upon and horribly beaten, under the eyes of the U. S. regulars, who looked on without evincing the least disposition to interfere in his behalf. The officers commanding the regular troops seemed bewildered, scarcely knowing what to do. They had had very good reason to believe that they could not make their men attack the Fenians, many of whom had served with them in the late rebellion. Meanwhile, Major Silvey went to Heffernan and Murphy, and besought them to come out and quell the disturbance and disperse the crowd. They readily acquiesced and spoke to the crowd at some length, beseeching them to keep untarnished the reputation they had gained under the stars and stripes in the war of the rebellion, by keeping quiet and doing nothing to disgrace the cause they now had in their keeping. Order was then quickly dispersed. The men are held under strong military guard, and will probably be taken to Ogdensburg to-morrow.

ON THE BUFFALO FRONTIER.

A Detroit special of the 7th says: "Five hundred Fenians have arrived from Chicago. The reported invasion of Canada via Bayfield is premature. There are 1500 British troops at Goderich, seventeen companies at Sarnia, 900 men at Windsor, and a sufficient force below, with a reserve of 2000 at Chatham. The Canadians have armed several steamers. The United States revenue cutters John Sherman and Andrew Johnson are ordered to enforce the neutrality laws.

A FENIAN PRIVATEER.

The Herald has a rumor of the departure, some time since, of a Fenian privateer from this port. A full crew, with arms and munitions of war, were put on board in Long Island sound, when she stood to sea. The vessel is an iron side-wheel, ex-British blockage runner and ex-United States gunboat, and was sold in Philadelphia last August for $19,000, and towed here. She is said to be in the condition in which she was left by the navy department, and mounts six broadside guns and one pivot gun. The Fenians are said to have bought her for $60,000. It is said she is capable of fourteen knots speed, and it is the intention to pounce upon one of the Cunard steamers.

A FENIAN MOB IN CANADA.

BOSTON, June 8.—A Fenian army has advanced into Canada. The St. Albans correspondent of the Journal says of the advance:

The arrest of Gen. Sweeney dispirited the men. He made a speech, however, to cheer them up. He told them that they were going to fight their old enemy. He said they must be meek, mild and children, but that he should give them no instructions as to what they might do with the men who might fall into their hands. Not more than one fourth of the Fenians who marched into Canada are armed. They went into a field and encamped a short distance beyond the line. Gen. Spear had been drinking, and was somewhat intoxicated. Some of his men obtained whisky and were feeling well, notwithstanding the dispiriting circumstances. Others were disheartened. They had very little to eat. About 150 purchased meals at the hotels. Others are cracker and codfish. Barrels of flour went out from St. Albans to-day. There are no Canadian troops within twenty miles of where Gen. Spear has stationed his forces.

THE CASE OF COL. ROBERTS.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Fenian matters are about the same as last evening. Col. Roberts is not released, as reported, on his own recognizance, but want home on personal parole, with his family, to report on Monday next. This morning the action was reconsidered, and Roberts was again taken in custody, and remains in charge of the deputy marshal. No arrests of other parties have occurred. "Generals" who are busily engaged in recruiting would be taken, but no one can be found to prefer charges or procure warrants for them. Fears were entertained that the Fenians would set fire to the United States marshal's office and attempt to rescue Roberts, and Marshal Murray remained all night on the watch. No demonstrations were made and none are feared to-day.

There seems to be no decrease in enthusiasm of the number of recruits to go into the gap in Canada.

A FENIAN ENVOY TO MEXICO.

It was rumored that a representative from the Fenian Brotherhood had been very cordially received by Maximilian. It was supposed the representative came on official Fenian business.

FENIANS FROM THE SOUTH.

CHATTANOOGA, June 8.—Seventy-five Fenians passed through here early this morning, principally armed with Spencer's seven-shooting rifles, commanded by Capt. Thos. W. McNeill.

ON THE LINE OF THE ST. CLAIR.

DETROIT, June 8.—The Fenian excitement here and across the river is apparently dying out. The President's proclamation, and arrests in consequence, have produced some consternation, and a revulsion of feeling. One or two city aldermen, and others who have been active in procuring Fenian enlistments, evince some trepidation, and the prestige of the O'Mahonyites appears restored. On information, the United States marshal here made a search in two places for arms, but none were found. About three or four hundred Fenians were in the city yesterday, awaiting orders. It is said an attack is contemplated on some point on Lake Huron. The Toronto naval brigade left for Toronto last night, and a crew from the war ship Aurora has arrived to man the Rescue. The tug Michigan has been converted into a gunboat to replace the Metamora, rejected by the provincial authorities. The Satellite patrols the St. Clair river, where the danger is apprehended. A gunboat is also stationed at Goderich, where an attack is expected, and the United States consul there has telegraphed to Washington for a war vessel to protect that post.

A HOTEL DESTROYED.

Thomas Carpenter's hotel, at Pigeon Hill, just across the line, was torn down by the Fenians yesterday, in revenge, it is supposed, for jeering and defiant speeches by Mr. Carpenter.

FENIANS GOING HOME.

The Fenians are leaving here in squads for home, transportation being furnished by Major Gibson, in accordance with orders from Washington.

SWEENY'S BAIL.

Gen. Sweeny's bail was fixed this morning at $30,000.

CAPTURE OF AMMUNITION.

Nine tons of Fenian ammunition was seized at Burlington this morning en route for St. Albans.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS IN CANADA.

DETROIT, June 8.—A special from Toronto states that the writ of habeas corpus has been suspended in Canada, which is supposed to mean suspension also of the Fenian prisoners.

DISCOURAGEMENT AND BITTERNESS.

The discouragement here among the Fenians is great, and bitterness against the United States authorities is deep. All idea of immediate hostility on this border has been about abandoned by the Fenian leaders, who have been in session here most all day, and the Canadians are recovering their equanimity.

TELEGRAPH WIRES TAMPERED WITH.

It has just been discovered that, for some days past, the telegraph wires in Canada had been tampered with and official dispatches made public, and the operator at Fall River has been discharged on suspicion of being the guilty party.

MORE ARRESTS AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—Several other prominent Fenians were arrested last night and to-day, including James McGrath, State Center O'Mahony wing; P. J. Harmon, Treasurer Roberts wing; Dr. P. S. O'Reilly, Coroner St. Louis; W. C. Gaunt; A. Doyle; M. O'Conner; Gen. Cutley, formerly adjutant general; Dr. Jno. Quinn; L. Erskine, all of whom were admitted to bail.

Daniel Madigan, State Center Roberts wing, and Messrs. Conean and O'Connor, who refused to give bail yesterday, entered into bonds for appearance at the district court to-day.

THE CASE OF COL. ROBERTS.

NEW YORK, June 8.—President Roberts had an interview with the acting United States District Attorney, Brian Allen, this afternoon, and offered to give bail in his own recognizance to the amount of $20,000. On being questioned by the district attorney he refused to desist, however, from any further attempt to attain the object he has been endeavoring to accomplish. The district attorney informed him that he would not object to his release on his own recognizance, if he would give his parole not to attempt any further violations of the neutrality act. Mr. Roberts replied that he would not promise anything of the kind; but on the other hand would continue to do all in his power to consummate his object, so soon as the opportunity presented itself. Shortly after this conversation, ex-Recorder Smith, on the part of President Roberts, asked that he be admitted to bail in his own recognizance for $20,000, at the same time presenting the bond, duly signed, when the following conversation ensued:

District Attorney—Subject to the bond, or any bail; for, if released, he will repeat the violation of the law.

Commissioner—That assertion will not prevent his admission to bail.

District Attorney—I think it ought to prevent his being admitted to bail.

Ex-Recorder Smith—I suppose you do not object to the sufficiency of the surety?

District Attorney—No; not to its sufficiency, but I cannot consent to any bond, when he has threatened to reiterate the acts with which he is charged. I have telegraphed to Washington, and unless ordered to the contrary, I shall maintain my position. The commissioner decided not to take his personal bond.

After consultation, Mr. Roberts still persisted in refusing to allow any one to become his surety, and it is more than probable he will lodge in Eldridge street jail to-night.

CANADIAN TREATMENT OF CAPTURED FENIANS—WOMEN AMONG THE FENIAN DESERTERS.

[From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.]

While at St. Catharines, Mr. Webber saw two Fenian prisoners brought in. They were in a pitiable condition, having been dragged through the mud until completely exhausted. At the depot the British troops exhibited their bravery by pounding upon and tearing into tatters what little there was of the prisoners' clothing remaining, each soldier pulling and hauling over a rag as a trophy.

One of the men was completely stripped, and stood as nature made him, a subject for the scoffs and jeers of the crowd. Exhausted as they were, the prisoners were defiant, and their only reply to the taunts was: "Never mind—our turn will soon come. General Sweeny will have you in his power before long, and you must not find fault if we retaliate." The two men cursed the volunteers for cowards, and gave them taunt for taunt.

Another prisoner was brought in, and would have shared the same fate as the other two had it not been discovered, when the coat and vest were taken off, that a woman stood before the crowd. Mr. Webber at once gave the woman soldier a shawl which he had upon his arm, with which she covered her naked shoulders. A large, ruffianly-looking fellow stepped up to take this away from her, but the outrage upon decency was prevented by the populace. A Canadian told Mr. W. that several of the prisoners taken were women, who had donned male attire. All of them, as soon as their sex was discovered, were sent to a nunnery at Montreal, to be kept there.

THE CANADIAN LAW.

TORONTO, C. W., June 5.—The prisoners will be tried under the following, being section 1 of chapter 98, page 923, Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, which runs as follows:

First—In case any person, being a citizen or subject of any foreign State or country at peace with her majesty, be or continues in arms against her majesty within Upper Canada, or commits any act of hostility therein, or enters Upper Canada with design or intent to levy war against her majesty, or to commit any felony therein, for which any person would by the laws of Upper Canada be liable to suffer death, then the governor may order the assembling of a militia general court-martial for the trial of such person, agreeably to the militia law, and upon being found guilty by such court-martial of offending against this act, such person shall be sentenced by such court-martial to suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be awarded by the court.

EXECUTION OF A DESERTER.

BUFFALO, June 5.—Yesterday an execution of a deserter from the 16th regulars took place at Fort Erie; being the only one of the kind that has occurred since the commencement of hostilities. The soldier referred to, it appears, some time since deserted from the 16th while at Toronto, and crossed over to Buffalo. He was an Irishman, and was prevailed upon to espouse the Fenian cause, if, in fact, he had not previously done so. When the invasion took place he accompanied Col. O'Neil's ill-starred expedition, and was captured on Sunday with about fifteen others in the woods near Fort Erie. He was taken to the guard-house, which, unfortunately for him, was guarded by a detachment of his own company. He was immediately recognized, and yesterday was tried by a drum-head court martial. The court found him guilty, and sentenced him to be executed at an early hour yesterday morning.

The sentence was carried into effect about six o'clock, a short time before I arrived at the scene, although I made every possible effort to get there. From eye-witnesses, I learned the following particulars of the tragedy:

The deserter had little or no time to prepare for his fate, and, in fact, did not ask for any. He remarked that he was a soldier, and would die as such. Stripped of his coat, and encompassed by a strong guard of his own regiment, he was marched to a beautiful grassy mound, at the rear of, and upon the hill overlooking the village of Fort Erie. He was seated upon a rudely constructed pine box, which was intended to answer the purpose of a coffin, and his executioners were drawn up in line before him, consisting of eight men, who were detailed for that purpose. As many of the Sixteenth as were in the vicinity were stationed a short distance to the rear of the firing party. The poor fellow's eyes were bandaged, and at a given signal there came a crash from the rifles of the executioners, and the lifeless corpse of the deserter fell upon the coffin, pierced by five bullets, two of which had passed through his heart. The body was interred in the vicinity of the execution, and the grave remains a monument of warning to the unfortunate man's comrades.

THE RELEASE OF FENIAN CITIZENS BY THE UNITED STATES—COMMENTS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.

[From the Toronto Globe, June 7.]

Definite action has at length been taken with reference to the Michigan's prisoners, by the district attorney at Buffalo, under the authority of the attorney general of the United States. The rank and file have been discharged upon their own recognizances to the amount of $500, binding them to appear, if complaint is lodged against them. The officers are to be held in custody in the meantime, charged with a breach of the neutrality laws of the United States. No demand has yet been made by our government for the extradition of the prisoners, and the proceedings of the United States authorities are taken entirely upon their own motion. It comes to be a question whether our government should issue the necessary papers demanding the extradition of the officers—the rank and file are clearly not worth the trouble of catching, since we have quite enough of those in our hands already to punish as an example. There are good reasons why we should demand the extradition of the officers. We cannot afford to permit bands of robbers to enter our country and go scot free, provided they can escape to the United States. It was to guard against this evil that the extradition treaty was framed. There can be no legal objection to the surrender of these parties. In the case of the St. Albans raiders, it was urged that the prisoners were the subjects of a belligerent power, and that their acts were those of combatants, and not robbers. The courts of Upper Canada set aside this reasoning in the case of Bulley, one of the captors and also of Lynch, one of the captors of the Philo Parsons. It cannot be for a moment alleged, however, that the Fenians are the subject of a belligerent power. In the eye of the law, as in fact, they are robbers and murderers of an ordinary type.

There is something to be said against the attempt at extradition on the score of its expense, and also of keeping up for a long period an irritating question between us and our American neighbors, to be followed perhaps by a failure of justice, arising from American sympathy with the prisoners. The matter will doubtless receive the most careful consideration of the authorities, before action is taken.

[From the Toronto Leader, June 7.]

We have not had long to wait for the decision of the American government on the case of the Fenian prisoners captured by the United States steamer Michigan, on Sunday morning, while they were recrossing from Fort Erie to Buffalo. Nominally, the decision is to try them in the United States circuit court at Canandaigua, which opens on the 9th inst.; but really to set them free, with the exception of the officers, and allow a flagrant violation of law to go unpunished. They have been released on their own recognizance, which, in most cases, is tantamount to their unconditional release. Most of them are probably not worth five dollars each, much less five hundred; and, as they will at once go wherever they desire, it is not likely that any of them will present themselves for trial at the time and place stated. And if they did, it remains to be seen whether they will be called upon. There is, of course, nothing to prevent them going immediately back into the Fenian service, and joining the next band of cut-throats that comes across the border. And it is quite likely that many of them will do so.

This mode of dealing with the Fenian prisoners indicates that they are not to be tried at all. By binding them over, in the weakest kind of straw bail, to appear for trial in the States, the United States government say, in effect, that if demanded by this province, they would not be given up. We do not learn that any effort has been made under this head—but we see what the decision would be if they were to be claimed for trial in this country. The effect of the course taken will be to strengthen the conviction of the Fenians that their efforts against a friendly power are not unfavorably regarded by the eye of authority, and to encourage them in the work of robbery and murder.

This is what the Americans understand by "neutrality."

The Steamer Memphis Disaster.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SCENE BY A PASSENGER.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

CINCINNATI, KY., June 2.—I got on the steamer City of Memphis at Helena, on the evening of the 26th of May. Next morning, about half-past 8 o'clock, while standing in front of the clerk's office awaiting his leisure to settle my fare, I was upthrown from the floor by the explosion of one of the boilers. The first explosion was followed by several others, rapid as thought, and each seemingly more violent than the other. The floor, I believed, was broken to splinters. Instinctively I leaped upon the desk, and, covering my face with my hands, kept my mouth close to it, to avoid the suffocating effect of the hot sulphurous steam with which the place was filled. When the explosions ceased, it occurred to me that the chimneys might fall. I immediately got down and groped my way to the door. I went below, and found most of the survivors almost demented by the calamity. The captain, whom I shall never forget, was there, endeavoring by his commands and by example to restore order to the end that he might project for the safety of all who had not been ruthlessly put beyond his care. As I approached him a German passenger ran to him and begged him to have his carpet-sack brought from his stateroom and he would pay him for his trouble. The captain, anticipating the coming danger, smiled sadly, and told him if he could find a float whereunto to save his life, he would do very well. I then ventured to ask him if he thought the boat could be kept from burning. Without answering my question, he quietly told me to get aft and make those fellows let down the life-boat, and save the women. I made an effort to do so from below, but found the upper guard and cabin floor broken down about the forward end of the boilers. I went down, hoping to make my way over the roof. In, too, had fallen in. I stepped upon the guard-rail, from which I could overlook the lower deck, and for the first time felt the force of the explosion. The pilot-house and officers' cabin were gone; the chimneys had disappeared, and from the place they had occupied to the rear of the wheel-houses, the gentlemen's cabin had been entirely destroyed. As I looked into the horrid cavern, there came up a shriek of the wounded and greatly frightened dying. Turning from the sad sight, I went below and told the captain how unsuccessful I had been. The yawl, in charge of the mate, I think, had made two trips from the boat to shore. Four skiffs and a canoe were seen coming to us. When the canoe got near enough, several persons jumped in to and swamped it. The men and two of the skiffs worked nobly and saved many lives. The other two, regardless of shouts for help and entreaties of the captain to them to save the women on the stern of the boat, went by and applied themselves to picking up articles which were afloat in the stream. The deck had commenced to burn. Men were working at the pumps, and a stream of water was thrown on the fire. While some were thus engaged, others were assisting to relieve such of the wounded as they could reach. On my way to join the latter, I met a woman struggling through the *debris*, and bearing her arms a little child. She was badly hurt, and her face was bleeding—the little one from an ugly wound on the forehead. He neither cried nor gave signof pain, and, as I looked at his innocent face, I saw only an expression of surprise. The mother in her deep distress lamented the loss of another child. While I was trying to relieve her, the husband came along, bringing the subject of her grief.

It was now painfully evident that the fire, in spite of all that could be done with the means at hand, was fast making its way through the inflammable material of the cabin. The captain told me it was time I thought of saving myself. I took off my coat and shoes, and went up on the boiler deck to get something to support me in the water. I laid hold of a post and brought it down, but the captain advised me not to trust to it. A stage-plank, on which there were a number of persons, was about to be pushed away. He told me to get on that, which I did. We pushed it as far as we could from the boat to avoid the intense heat which after all distressed us as we floated toward the stern. Before I left the boat, I inquired of some one whether there was powder on board. I did not learn, but as we were carried by, I saw several kegs of something thrown into the river. On the lower guard, all of the wheelhouse, a number of persons, mostly women, had stationed themselves, to await the return of the small boats. Two young ladies had withdrawn themselves a little apart from the others and were quietly awaiting the issue of events. Their gentle manner had enlisted all my sympathy. I determined not to lose sight of them. The yawl had left the shore and was being forced pulled for them and their companions. With indescribable anxiety I watched its progress. Some one called to me to direct the float. I did so in an instant, and looking back I saw they were gone. The yawl had not yet reached the wreck. Above the spot where those fair women stood, the volumed smoke came pouring through, and soon the ladies' cabin was a sheet of flame. The current, after carrying us near the Tennessee shore, changed its course and carried us to the opposite bank, where we effected a landing. I sat on a log and thought of what I had been compelled to witness. I am not ashamed to say the recollections made me weep. The hull of the palatial steamer on which I had embarked a few hours before, drifted by a charred and smoking ruin.

Neighbor Talkinton was about six feet and a half long, and was familiarly known as "Talkinton." His pedal extremities were so well developed that No. 13 boots were too limited for his understanding. He was compelled to furnish a special pair of boots, and pay an extra price to protect his foundation from inclement weather. It took several liberal nips of long range whisky to put "life and mettle in his heels," but one cold day, opportunities being favorable, he succeeded in getting aboard an extra supply, and came home in the night cold and very badly addled. Mrs. T. and her son, a boy of five or six years, had retired for the night. She observed him enter the room and take a seat before the embers, and placing one heel on the other toe settle down to warm and take a quiet nap. After dozing some time he awoke chilly; the embers were completely hid from view, and seeing his feet misbehave, from his little boy, who, with a majestic side-wave of his hand, he said, "Stand aside, my little son, and let your poor father warm himself!"

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWELFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Premiums received during the year ending 31st May, 1866 including unearned premiums of the previous year:

On Fire Risks	$ 969,118 60
On River Risks	471,132 02
On Marine Risks	347,292 60
Total Premiums	$1,784,551 22
Less Premiums Unearned on the 31st May, 1866	$ 291,355 00
	$1,493,220 22
Returned Premiums	35,160 38
Net Earned Premiums 31st May, 1866	$1,518,009 64
Losses paid during the year:	
On Fire Risks $232,593 16	
On River Risks 260,529 80	
On Marine Risks 331,582 88	
	$824,705 84
Taxes	89,364 17
Reinsurance and Profit and Loss	175,699 89
10 and 15 p cent. returned	70,209 76—$1,099,145 56
	$418,864 08
Add Interest less Expenses	2,540 27
Net Profit	$ 421,504 35
Net Earned Premiums 31st May, 1866	$1,518,009 64
Less amount on which 10 or 15 per cent leave been Returned	$ 337,035 00
Amount Participating in Profit	$ 1,080,974 64

The Company have the following Assets:

Cash on hand	$ 205,450 97
Real Estate	147,001 20
City Bonds	98,424 00
Gas Light Stock	5,300 00
Notes Secured by Mortgage	566,815 71
Notes Secured by Pledge	34,887 56
Bank Stocks	179,736 00
Bills Receivable	115,197 44
Premiums in Course of Collection	119,223 85
Scrip of Mutual Companies	45,789 00
Louisiana State Bonds	1,500 00
Stock Levee Steam Cotton Press	6,000 00
Vallette Dry Dock Company	4,375 00
	$1,704,099 38
Less Unclaimed Interest due on scripes $ 31,978 06	
Interest payable in July next on all Outstanding Scripts 34,169 38	
	$ 66,147 44
Scrip of 1865 Redeemable in July Next $135,000 00	
Unearned Premiums on 31st May, 1866 $226,315 00—$ 361,315 00	
Net Assets	$1,303,636 94

STATE OF LOUISIANA
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered, that on the 5th day of June, 1866, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the parish aforesaid, personally came and appeared John Pocheron, Chas. Pocheron, and Paul Fourchy, Secretary of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who being duly sworn according to law, did depose and say, that the above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
PAUL FOURCHY, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of June, 1866.
PAUL W. COLLENS,
Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the ——day of June, 1866, it was resolved to declare a Scrip Dividend of SIXTY per cent. on the Net Earned Participating Premiums for the year ending on the 31st day of May, 1866, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also to pay on and after the second Monday in July next, the balance due on Scrip issue of 1858, and six per cent. Interest in Common Currency on all outstanding Scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS:

Ed. Depasseau,	John Pemberton,	David McGlaud,
P. Maspero,	Pierre Fouchi,	S. S. Kohl,
L. P. Genoves,	M. Puig,	J. J. Fernandez,
J. Morgan Hall,	Thos. Adams,	Chas. Sagory.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 22, 1866.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the 30th day of April, 1866:

Fire Premiums	$992,134 71
Marine "	128,305 15
River "	466,849 70
	$1,587,289 46
Amount of Earned Premiums	936,167 41
Losses paid and estimated:	
Fire Losses	$ 24,492 00
Marine Losses	79,546 05
River Losses	219,263 38
Paid discount in lieu of scrip	79,012 67
Paid Taxes	33,192 34
Paid reinsurances	61,207 21
Profit and Loss, Interest, General Expenses, Stamps, less Discount, etc	149,160 60
	676,919 25
Net Profits	$259,791 25
Amount of Premiums to participate in Scrip Dividend	$404,711 90

The Company have the following Assets:

Notes secured by mortgages	$ 60,445 69
Loans on pledge of stocks	39,924 42
Bills Receivable	51,158 56
Real Estate	60,000 00
Invested in Consolidated and City Bonds