New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

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Four	35	50	60	75	225
Five	40	60	75	90	275
Six	45	70	85	100	325
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Eight	60	90	120	140	450
Nine	70	100	140	160	500
Ten	75	120	150	180	600
Twelve	80	140	180	210	750
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Six	20	30	50	80
Seven	22	35	60	90
Eight	25	40	70	100
Nine	28	45	80	120
Ten	30	50	90	130
Twelve	35	60	100	150
Fifteen	40	70	120	200
Twenty	50	80	130	250

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1866.

(Special Correspondence of the Crescent.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1866.

☞ The supreme court has postponed their decision in reference to the constitutionality of the test oath required of lawyers engaged on the side of the seceded States in the late civil war, to free admission to practice in the courts of the United States. It has been pretty well understood that the decision of the court would be against the constitutionality of the law. But the court seem very averse to announcing their opinion. The case was argued early in the term, and then recently it was re-argued at the request of the court. It is to be regretted that the court did not announce their opinion.

The Chicago Tribune, the great organ of the radicals in the Northwest, and edited by Dana, who was until within a few months assistant secretary of war, contains an elaborate editorial urging the impeachment of President Johnson. Its language is, we believe, that the President should be impeached for high treason, for his attempt to secure the admission of representatives in Congress from States with which he concedes that the government is still at war.

Some of the radicals are troubled at the announcement which has been made that the colored troops were all to be disbanded. Hence the question was brought up in Congress yesterday. The chairman of the Military Committee said the committee had that subject under consideration. What motive prompts these persons to desire to retain the colored troops in service may be conjectured. At this date there are 17,066 white and 50,217 colored troops in service, making the whole army to consist of 47,283.

Mr. Sumner is so afraid some poor fellow at the South may get an office, that he is offering another resolution to know if any persons South have been appointed to office since December, without taking the oath required by law.

The New York Journal of Commerce gives warning that the radicals in Congress are going to take some startling action soon. The well known discretion of that journal causes some importance to be attached to what it says.

The radical organs laugh at the President's proclamation declaring the war at an end.

The Courts.

Cases Set for Trial This Day.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

State vs. Edward O. Butler—murder.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Succession of Vogel, on petition of F. Grima—L. Peters. Roselius & Phillips.

A. D. White vs. Spencer & Patterson—G. L. Bright. Fellows & Mills.

C. A. Weed & Co. vs. R. W. Pelfrey, curator—Billings, Sullivan & Hughes. Conrad & Sons.

Voelkel vs. Voelkel—J. Q. Bradford. J. Brewer.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

Jean Petit vs. B. Balos—W. C. Budd. E. C. Schmidt.

Sarah Shields, administratrix, vs. D. Nott—Emmerson & Grow. Eggleston & Hart.

E. K. Bell vs. Schultz—Geo. S. Lacey. Geo. L. Bright.

S. Whited & Co. vs. Steamer Clara Dolson, et als—Atocha & Howe. J. Ad. Rozier.

R. Pac vs. M. Muscoso—P. S. Bren. H. Train.

R. L. Britten vs. R. C. Cumming & Co.—Geo. S. Lacey. Hays & Adams.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

F. A. Harrell vs. McNeill & Mann—Field & Shackelford. J. C. Coleman.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

E. D. White vs. Pontchartrain Railroad Company—C. Morel. E. Briggs.

Edward Burke et als. vs. city of New Orleans—Frank Haynes. H. D. Ogden.

William J. Cooney vs. John V. Bogert—Andrew Miller. Whitaker, Fellows & Mills.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

Wm. Wible vs. S. Gumble—Whitaker, Fellows & Mills. G. S. Lacey.

J. Vinard vs. Firovich et als—Sambola & Ducrest. Field & Shackelford.

J. Szymanski vs. City Railroad Company—P. H. Morgan. W. Hunt & Roselius.

Sellers & Bloco vs. Wm. H. Holmes et als—Sambola & Duaros, Field & Shackleford. Whitaker, Fellows & Mills.

Sellers Bloco & Co. vs. F. Kass—Race, Foster & Merrick. E. Roselius.

C. Fust & Jones vs. ship Toulon, captain and owners—Race, Foster & Merrick. Durant & Howard.

J. & G. Forsythe vs. A. Boucherean & Co.—Buchanan & Gilmore, E. Bermudez. Roselius & Phillips.

SUPREME COURT.

United States of America vs. W. A. Murdock, H. C. Miller and J. E. Doble et al.—S. District Attorney. T. J. Semmes, C. B. Singleton, Hays & Adams.

F. Wagner vs. T. B. Newman, L. W. Goodie third opponent—Holland, Bear & Rickard. J. Ad. Rozier.

Richard Johnson vs. J. H. Denham—Fellows & Mills. Cambat.

Succession of Geo. Alexander—Cutler & Howkins. Fellows & Mills, Rozier & Drouett.

Succession of A. G. Bull vs. N. H. Miles—P. H. Morgan. Durant & Hornor.

Succession of Mrs. A. J. Montford—E. Morel. J. J. E. Blanchard.

James O'Dowd vs. Cornelius Boyle—Thomas H. Howard. A. P. Field.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

L. Millaudon et al. vs. Charles Smith, Collector, etc.—W. H. Howe. Defendant p. p.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Several decisions were rendered by the Supreme Court yesterday, but by an order of court the press will not be allowed to publish them until the time shall have passed when a rehearing can be moved.

(Letter from our Special Correspondent.)

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

MATAMOROS, Mexico, March 21, 1866.

News, though a long time on the way, has reached here, giving an account of some rather lively fighting in the central or southern part of Mexico. It is contained in a private letter from one of the Imperialist officers engaged, and is dated Morelia, February 25.

After alluding to several previous minor engagements, the writer gives an account of a final and decisive engagement, which took place on the 20th February, in the valley of Uruapan, at Magdalena mountain.

The Imperialists, under Gen. Mendez, went into action with 1200 men against 3986, (fourteen more would have made it 4000—why didn't he give the round number?) Liberals, or Dissidents, as they are now called, consisting of the united commands of Regules, Datocio, Cauto, Valdez, Zepeda, and other southern chieftains. Infantry engaged infantry, and cavalry engaged cavalry, simultaneously. After firing two rounds, the Imperialists made a bayonet charge, the cavalry also charged, and soon the route of the Dissidents was bloody and complete, the cavalry cutting them down as they fled, and strewing an area of three miles with their dead and wounded. Besides, two hundred and sixty of the Dissidents were drowned in attempting to swim the river Cupachico in their panic. Those Dissidents who got off, managed however to take with them the entire baggage train of the Imperialists. The fight was hot while it lasted, and the Imperialists admit a heavy loss in officers and men, besides their baggage train.

The route of the Liberals could hardly have been as complete as above described. The official report of Gen. Mendez had been received at Guanajuato; and in this report he says, "I have gained a difficult but an honorable victory for the arms of the Emperor. My loss in officers, commanders and men is heavy; the enemy's is greater still." A few grains of salt won't hurt these reports in the swallowing.

On this border things are as yet quiet. The Bagdad stages have not yet ventured to resume their trips, nor have the Liberals yet ventured to show themselves in front of the Heroic City. Cortina and Garza are quietly hobnobbing at San Fernando.

A letter from Mr. Juan x (his mark) Cortina to Mr. ex-U. S. Consul Pierce, in Brownsville, or one purporting to be such, and to have been intercepted, has been published in the Ranchero newspaper. In this letter Cortina asks Pierce to purchase all the arms possible, that Matamoros is the present objective point, and that he will pay for the arms on arrival. He says also: "The step I have taken in recognizing Gen. Garza as commander of the forces in Tamaulipas gives a new aspect to affairs on this frontier. In so doing I have sacrificed my own interests, and prove practically that all I desire is the salvation of Mexico."

Commenting on this, the Ranchero, in its usual mild and pious style, observes: "When the liquid fires of damnation shall turn to holy water, then, and not till then, can Cortina be other than a highwayman, bandit and outlaw."

I may mention that complicity between the worthy X's, or Exes, being suspected by Gen. Getty, led to the latter placing a guard around Pierce's premises, and finding and seizing there a lot of arms and ammunition intended for the aforesaid Cortina. Pierce was U. S. Consul in Matamoros when the Liberals held the place.

Canales, with his reported-to-be ragged band of five hundred, is believed to be not far off. It is not long since he was ostensibly in pursuit of Cortina, boasting that he would run him out of the country. Whether he did so or not, cannot be stated, though it is a fact that Cortina took refuge in Texas, and staid there awhile. It would not be surprising now to find Canales and Cortina "all hunk" again. The "cohesive power of public plunder" no doubt influences them considerably. Besides, these Liberal chieftains are beginning to find that unless they bury their personal differences and unite their forces, they will never make any headway against the arms of the Empire.

Meantime this city is garrisoned with three thousand troops, and Gen. Mejia keeps on the *qui vive*. [I may state this General's name is pronounced Ma-he-a, accent on the he.] A month ago a portion of Douay's army was daily expected here, but it never came. Now it is authoritatively stated that it will surely be here in a short time, the said army being now certainly at Monterey. So, if the Liberals intend doing anything to Matamoros, they will have to "hurry up their cakes."

The country once thoroughly and safely opened to Monterey, there will be a prodigious outgush of merchandise from this place to that long beleaguered region, notwithstanding the heavy export duties, which have brought to a standstill what little business was going on.

For some time past the only heavy or considerable sales of goods have been by auctioneers to cash customers, who, on their part, buy merely for storage and future speculation. As a consequence, different kinds of goods are sold at fabulously low prices.

A Catholic priest was hanged a few days ago by the Liberals between Monterey and Camargo, supposed to be some of Escobedo's men. The alleged reason for the execution was his traveling through the country after having received orders not to do so. The report is brought by a man who saw the priest in confinement before his execution. Traveling priests are looked upon by the Liberals as emissaries to the empire, influencing the country people to their view of the question.

March 22, 1866.

A courier arrived here this afternoon from San Fernando, (which is some forty miles or more from this place,) with news dissipating all ideas of a make-up between Canales and Cortina, and somewhat confirming the Imperialist denunciations of the latter as a bandit.

The report is, that after fixing up things with Garza, Cortina deposed Jesus Pelacios, Liberal commandant of the town of San Fernando, and a partizan of Canales. Pelaciosvent to his ranche and wrote to Canales about it; his two sons did likewise. Cortina intercepted the letters, and arrested the sons. Old Pelacios visited Cortina to inquire about his sons. Cortina took out father and sons and shot all three.

Upon this, the people and soldiers at San Fernando rose against Cortina, and the last item of the courier's report is that Cortina had fled, with Canales' scouts up and after him.

The Irishman's flea was no circumstance to this great Mexican flea Cortina, who is nearly always fleeing, and has fought seventeen fights and been whipped and run seventeen times. Those who really want him, can never get a thumb upon him. He has several times placed his head in the beak of the American eagle; but the general impression is, that if the beak had felt like giving a bite, the Cortina head would not have been there. The Imperialists sympathize with Canales so far as to hope that he will catch Cortina and put an end to the seemingly charmed life he has led so long.

Canales, I may state, is more respected, and consequently more feared by the Imperialists than any of the other Liberal leaders on this border. He observes some of the rules of civilized warfare, and when he makes an offensive movement, it is sure to be seriously felt. But upon occasion, if need be, he can shoot and kill as coolly as his enemy Cortina. His disposition was somewhat illustrated by the incident which first brought him upon the stage of public notoriety. About the time he reached the age of manhood, his father, old Gen. Canales, was living with a handsome young mistress. For reasons of his own, never explained, the youth one morning visited the house in a friendly way, during the old man's absence, and asked the lady for a cup of chocolate. Whilst she was kindly waiting upon him, he drew a pistol, shot her through the heart, and fled.

In a former letter I stated that Capt. Stout, U. S. Treasury Agent, had taken from the possession of the Liberals four cannon and a lot of ammunition, alleged to have been given to them without authority by a United States officer formerly stationed out here. The guns, etc., were seized at Rio Grande City, where Escobedo had sent them for safe-keeping. Well, the guns, etc., have been returned; and it is reported that Capt. Stout was an impostor, having no authority from government, and that after seizing the guns he so played his cards as to sell them back to the Liberals for the sum of $3500. I give the story as it floats, without vouching for its correctness. I. G.

Mexico.

We received yesterday a copy of the Mexican Times—Gov. Allen's paper—of March 10th. We find no notice in it of any intention of Gov. Allen to go to France, as has been reported.

The Times announces the arrival of three vessels at Vera Cruz, from different United States ports, with 104 emigrants, men, women and children, nearly all of whom will settle in the Cordova colony. Of this number, 17 are from Louisiana, 15 from Kentucky, 23 from Alabama, 16 from Texas, 4 from Mississippi, and the remainder from other States. Nine are from New York. Among the Louisianians are Henry Huston, son of the late Gen. Felix Huston, Barruss Magruder and John Davis. Two clergymen are among the emigrants. It is stated that they all went by way of Havana, and that many more are expected before the 1st of June.

☞ We find in the Times an Imperial decree, organizing an Asiatic Colonization Company, with a capital of two millions of dollars, the object being to encourage the importation of laborers from Asia into Mexico.

The different railroad enterprises in Mexico seem to be going ahead. The Imperial Railway, from the City of Mexico to Puebla, will be finished very soon.

The Times says:

In a few weeks the telegraph wires will connect the capital with Pachuca, Real del Monte and Tulancingo. The construction of the Tampico line to this city has commenced.

The following items of political and military news we copy from the Times:

RESIGNATION.—His Majesty the Emperor has accepted the resignation of Mr. Hidalgo, Mexican Minister to France.

ROST OF THE SOUTHERN DISSIDENTS.—Porfirio Diaz and other chiefs, with 1000 men, were completely routed in Loma de Soto by the Imperial Colonel Acebal, on the 25th of February.

TROOPS FOR MEJIA.—General Florentino Lopez, with 2000 men, recruited for Gen. Mejia's division, has left Queretaro for Matamoros.

MOURNING AT COURT.—The court went into mourning one week for the death of Prince Odon, son of King Victor Emanuel.

GOLD PLACERS OF MICHOACAN.—We learn that all the necessary measures have been taken for the departure of the miners to the placers of Michoacan.

SUBMISSION.—It appears, from an official report received at the office of the Minister of the Interior, that the country of San Martin in Huastecas has submitted to the Empire.

THE EMPRESS.—The ladies of Jalapa have presented the Empress with a magnificent bracelet mounted with diamonds, emeralds and rubies. It is an elegant and remarkable piece of workmanship.

The Emperor has appointed General Almonte (grand marshal of the court) minister plenipotentiary to the court of the Tuileries, to replace Mr. Hidalgo, resigned. General Almonte is, in addition, intrusted with a special mission to his majesty the Emperor Napoleon.

The mail between Tampico and Monterey are now making rapid and regular communication.

M. Blondel von Cuelen Broeck, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the King of Belgium, had the honor to receive a private audience with the Emperor on Wednesday last, and of presenting anew his letters accrediting him to the imperial government of Mexico as the representative of King Leopold II. It is said that the Emperor conferred, on this occasion, upon the honorable diplomat the Grand Cross of the Order of Guadalupe, as special testimony of his high esteem.

The reported landing of Carbajal on the coast of Tampico, at the head of a filibustering expedition, is contradicted. There is a garrison of 1000 men at Tampico.

Louisiana Intelligence.

WEST BATON ROUGE.—From the Sugar Planter we take the following:

The Chinn and Robertson Crevasse.—It is with deep regret we are compelled to announce the breaking of the stupendous levee which closed the crevasse upon the plantation above named. About 4 o'clock Tuesday morning, the alarm was given that the river had forced its way through the embankment, and so violent was the force of the current that all efforts to close it proved unavailing. The water is now pouring through in torrents, gradually, but surely, washing away all the labor of months past. The impression is prevalent with the workmen that the levee was cut by some person, but upon whom to fasten the diabolical act, so far, is unknown. In common with our fellow-citizens we deeply deplore this great calamity, as many poor families in the rear will be compelled to flee from their homes, already greatly impoverished by the war and the losses of former years. The closing of Bayou Plaquemine will relieve us of much of the crevasse water, and may prevent the inundation of the rear of the river plantations, which, we believe, is the general impression; nevertheless, the suffering will be heavy. So soon as the spring rise of the river subsides, work should be renewed upon those levees, with a force sufficiently large to insure their completion and settling before the next rise tests their strength.

The April term of Court is now in session in this parish. The docket is the largest ever known in this parish. Court has commenced, and some long near one hundred and fifty. Judge Posey has expressed his determination to clear the docket, if possible, a determination we sincerely hope he may accomplish. Criminal cases are rather few, but of the usual freedmen's persuasion order. Mule and horse stealing are the principal complaints.

ASSUMPTION.—A grand ball is to be given on Thursday next by the young gentlemen of Assumption at Napoleonville.

ASCENSION.—Le Drapeau tells an April fool story. Some one reported that a dead body was lying on the bank of the river. The coroner, several doctors and a crowd of people repaired to the spot, when it was found that the dead body was that of a dog.

Porter Cotton.—The Echo of the 7th says:

We have been informed that the levees at Morganza are in a very bad condition, and should the rain continue—which we have had for four days and nights without cessation—we fear there is little or no hope that the levees will resist the pressure of water.

A COTTON FACTORY IN CLAIBORNE.—The Monroe Intelligencer says:

A company has been formed by some of the enterprising men of Claiborne parish, to establish an extensive cotton and woolen factory, and the movement is progressing with the assurance of success. We need only mention the names of the gentlemen who are controlling the matter, to enforce belief in its completion. Messrs. G. W. Trezevant, J. S. Parham, M. S. Kinabrew, M. Monk, J. Barrow, and D. Barrow, are at work and others are expected to unite with them and begin operations without any delay.

We understand that it is proposed to raise the sum of $150,000 in shares of $10,000 each, and that $100,000, are already subscribed. The factory will be erected at Homer, and is to be supplied with the best machinery, including all the late improvements. It is proposed to manufacture all kinds of cotton fabrics, except prints and the finer kinds of cloth, and also woolen goods such as kerseys, jeans, blankets, etc.

The people of Bienville are also talking about establishing a cotton factory at Arcadia.

The Ouachita river, at last accounts, was rising at the rate of two inches a day.

SHREVEPORT.—Col. Shivers declines to be a candidate for the mayoralty of Shreveport.

We take the following items from the News:

Good demand for cotton, but receipts light.

A report is in circulation on our streets that the troops at this place are to be mustered out. We have been unable to trace the report to any satisfactory quarter, nevertheless, we hope it is true.

A tremendous falling off in steamboats is observable. Six steamers are now tied up here, on account of the dull times. Look out for snags.

MOREHOUSE.—The Bastrop Dispatch says:

Since our last we have had another slight touch of winter, but do not think it has been cold enough to injure the fruit trees, which are now in full bloom. We should dislike to see this important crop destroyed, for it is one greatly appreciated by many who have valuable peach, apple and pear orchards. We have an excellent climate for this species of delicious fruit, as indeed for almost anything that grows in the ground, from the potato to King Cotton. Few parishes can equal old Morehouse.

A trip to New York or Boston can now be made in five days, but no one should think of making it without first securing a policy of insurance against accidents, which may be had from the great Southern and Western Life and Accident Insurance Company of New Orleans, Gen. James Longstreet, President. For one dollar and twenty-five cents you can secure a ticket of $5000, good for five days.

Late News Items.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Under the provisions of the Niagara Ship Canal bill, which passed to a third reading in the assembly at Albany yesterday, the State reserves the right to purchase it, when completed, by paying 10 per cent. over its cost.

The bricklayers and painters, and most of the shipcarpenters of this city, are on a strike. Their demands are resisted by the employers, with the exception of those on contracts. It is believed the men will resume at present rates without any serious disturbance.

The Commercial Washington special says: "It is understood that the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew has been appointed collector of New York." The Post's special says that no appointment has yet been made.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—This morning, as the 12 o'clock through train from Washington was passing along the Pennsylvania Railroad track, on the west side of the Schuylkill, a small iron bridge, which crossed the road near the wire bridge, broke down, precipitating the engine and tender into the road below. Fortunately, the train was moving slowly at the time, or several cars would have shared a similar fate.

The engineer of the train, whose name is Fennimore, and a fireman, whose name is unknown, went down with the engine, and were killed. Their bodies were buried beneath the ruins, so much so that it was impossible to extricate them.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS CARRIED ST. LOUIS—SUICIDE OF A SUPPOSED CINCINNATIAN.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—The rebels and conservatives made a pretty clean sweep here yesterday, electing their railroad commissioner and city recorder by 3000 majority, eight out of ten aldermen and about 4 of twenty delegates. They surprised even themselves, and are intensely jubilant over their victory. Hundreds of men voted who have not visited the polls before during the war, on account of their rebellious proclivities, and took the oath without a scruple or compunction, and other hundreds of Irish, who took out British protection papers to exempt them from military service, shouted lustily for Andy Johnson and the Democratic party, and voted in defiance of the State Constitution. This condition of things, however, will be changed at our next fall election, when the registration law will be in effect, which excludes all rebels and British protectionists from the polls. In addition to this, there was a great division among the radicals on the Sunday law question, which kept hundreds of them away from the polls.

About noon, yesterday, as the train on the North Missouri Railroad was approaching Jonesboro, a passenger blew his brains out with a pistol, killing himself instantly. On his person were found a ticket to St. Joseph, in the name of M. Andrews, of Cincinnati, and $8000 in money.

Mrs. Gen. Daniel McCook, who was on the train, thinks that the man was formerly a partner of her brother-in-law, Gen. McCook.

THE ELECTION—TERRIBLE STATE OF THINGS IN ALABAMA—PEOPLE DYING OF STARVATION, ETC.

NASHVILLE, April 4.—The Union men have gained three, and perhaps four members of the legislature by the recent election. Williams, one of the bolters, from Center county, is believed to so vote that it is said he will now go for the franchise law pending before the legislature. Freeman, one of the ablest of the bolters, is beaten in Haynard county by Nunn, a Union man. Hood, from Hamilton, will contest the seat of Foster, chosen at the recent election. Belsee, Copperhead, is beaten in Dyer and Lauderdale. Morris, Union, is elected from Cannon. Hawkins returns a Union man to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Willis, pestiferous Conservative. In all the other cases yet heard from the bolters have succeeded.

Two brothers named Jenkins have been arrested in Coffee county this county and brough here, by order of the military authorities, for the violation of general orders No. 32, which prohibits suits from being brought against Union officers and soldiers for acts done in the performance of duty during the war.

Judge Wythe, an old and prominent citizen of Guntersville, Alabama, is setting before the people the terrible state of affairs in that county, and soliciting aid for the starving people. His accounts are horrible. Three cases of actual starvation have already occurred, and hundreds must perish if relief is not speedily offered. The people ask only for bread. In God's name, shall it not from some source be furnished them?

W. T. May, probate judge of Marshall county, has made a statement of facts, in which he says, the actual number of helpless and indigent people in the county is 2,180, women, children and infirm men. Of persons able to work, but having no means to purchase supplies for their families, there are in all, twenty-five, white and black. Not twenty persons in the whole county have the means more than adequate to their wants.

Col. L. Johnson, 44th United States colored infantry, commanding the district of Huntsville, has issued an order declaring that complaints are constantly being made of acts of injustice and outrages by government officers, especially with reference to the seizure of cotton, signifying that, as far as possible, he will put a stop to it, and informing all persons so wronged, that if they will present their complaints in writing, they will be strictly attended to.

MASONIC CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 4.—The twelfth annual conclave of the grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Indiana, which has been in session for two days past at Masonic hall, adjourned to-day. Seven of the eight subordinate commanderies in the State were fully represented. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: Sir Harvey G. Hazelrigg, of Lebanon, Grand Commander; Sir Thomas Newby, of Cambridge city, Deputy Grand Commander; Sir David P. Whedon, of Fort Wayne, Grand Generalissimo; Sir Benjamin V. Howk, of New Albany, Grand Captain General; Sir Charles Fisher, of Indianapolis, Grand Treasurer; Sir William Hacker, of Indianapolis, Grand Recorder; Sir Thomas H. Lynch, of Columbus, Grand Prelate; Sir Thomas Pattison, of Aurora, Grand Senior Warden; Sir Levi Austin, of Indianapolis, Grand Junior Warden; Sir William H. Culindham, of Centerville, Grand Standard Bearer; Sir George W. Porter, of New Albany, Grand Sword Bearer; Sir Christian Fitts, of Richmond, Grand Warden; Sir Albert A. Wilson, of Indianapolis, Grand Sentinel. The Grand Conclave adopted a regular uniform, consisting merely of the lamb skin apron, trimmed with black, and the sword. One new charter was granted for a commandery at Knightstown. The commanderies at Laporte, Warsaw and Terre Haute, not having completed their dispensations, were continued. The next meeting of the Grand Conclave will be held at Shelbyville, in April next.

EXCITING CONTEST BETWEEN THE ALLEMANIA AND HERMANN FROM SOUTHAMPTON FOR NEW YORK—LARGE BETS PENDING.

[From the London News, March 21.]

A great ocean steamship race will, it is expected, come off during next month. As our readers are probably aware, there are two large rival foreign steamship companies, the North German Lloyds, running between Bremen and New York, via Southampton, and the Hamburg and American, running between Hamburg and New York, via Southampton. Their steamers are built in this country, but manned by Germans. They carry hundreds of well-to-do Germans to America every week, and their ships are so large, swift and commodious, that they have become favorites with English and American passengers. In consequence of the rivalry existing between the two companies, and the disputes as to the respective merits of the two fleets, it has been resolved to test the speed of two of their finest ships, the Hamburg company's Allemania and the Bremen company's Hermann. Both of these are new and monster steamers, of enormous strength, and they make the Atlantic passage in about nine or ten days. They will start from Southampton for New York together.

Both ships have been backed to heavy amounts already, and the race will be an exciting and remarkable one.

The Allemania and Hermann are both gorgeously fitted up.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY—THE ROBBER ARRESTED—PART OF THE MONEY RECOVERED.

Not long since Mr. John Quinn deposited in the Third National Bank the sum of $6960 in 7-30's. Last week he went to the bank for the purpose of drawing a portion of the funds. To his astonishment and that of the officers he found that the whole amount had been stolen, together with the tin box in which it had been placed. Mr. Weaver at once rested his suspicion on a negro named James Cole, who had been employed in the bank as a porter until about a month ago. Cole was discharged on account of having made expenditures which induced the belief that he was not honest and that he was an unsafe person to be employed in the bank.

On investigation it was found that Cole had gone to St. Louis, a clue to his whereabouts having been obtained by means of a telegraphic dispatch which he sent from that city, requesting that $200 be sent him. Marshal Brantly and Deputy Marshal Reddick were accordingly dispatched to St. Louis yesterday morning. These officers had scarcely left the city an hour when Mr. Weaver of the bank discovered Cole on the street near the bank, having returned to this city the evening previous from St. Louis, on the steamer Champion. Mr. Weaver immediately applied at the police station, and of the special police corps, for a reliable, discreet man, and was furnished Mr. Longhurst, who with the aid of another of Captain Cavit's detective corps, Mr. Funston, immediately began the investigation.

In the meantime, one of the deputy city marshals, Ambrose, having got wind of the negro robber's arrival on the Champion, stationed himself on the wharf, where he remained for some time, in case the game should be concealed hereabouts, and attempt to escape. Detective officer Longhurst took Cole aside, and persuaded him that it would be much better for him to make a clean breast of the whole matter, and he would get off decidedly easier, as he was certainly found out.

After some further coloquy, the following facts were elicited from Cole's own confession: It appears that he had, at times, had access to the vaults of the bank, and that, at a moment when there was no danger of his being observed, he managed to get possession of the tin box containing the money; he abstracted the money and threw the box into the privy. Having gained sufficient clue as to the movements of Cole, subsequently the officers went to work in search of Isaac Dortch, another freedman, who lives on Summer street, beyond Demumbrane.

On their way to his house they met officers Tignor and Pucket, of the day police, with Dortch under arrest. At Dortch's house was found $3150 which had been left in his possession by Cole, and also $258 that Dortch claims as belonging to himself. The officers proceeded to Cole's house, which is situated on the Murfreesboro pike, in the neighborhood of Woodfin's stable, and the rooms of which they found were furnished most extravagantly, indicating that Cole had been enjoying himself like a nabob, surrounded by luxurious trappings and the ornamental splendor of a Sultan. These rooms are described as the most handsomely furnished in the suburbs—elegant rosewood wardrobes, marble top center table and washstand, splendid bureaux, sofa lounges, rocking chairs and cushioned seats, center lamps and mantel candelabras, and a genuine brussels upon which to press the foot of his royal "duskiness." The officers found in the possession of Cole's wife a pair of gold bracelets valued at $130, and a lot of silver forks.

Marshals Steele and Sturdivant assisted in the search and arrest, also Marshal Starkey, who mounted guard at the bank. Altogether it is rather an interesting case, and was managed by the chief with commendable boldness and adroitness. Cole was committed to the city jail to await his examination.—[Nashville Banner.

The Forrest Tragedy.

SOME PARTICULARS CONCERNING IT.

A correspondent of the Memphis Post, an abolition sheet, gives the following report from a correspondent at Sandtower Landing, Miss. It shows a bad state of things among the freedmen in that locality:

General Forrest had just returned, about four o'clock, from the landing, and noticing from the paper that the cholera was reported in Mobile, went out to the quarters and set the freedmen (who had been allowed to quit work at noon) at work cutting drains about the houses and cleaning up the premises inhabited by them. A freedman by the name of Tom Edwards passed along, and was told by the General to fix up about his quarters. He made no reply, but passed into his room, and, with his knife in his hand, commenced cursing and abusing his wife. The General followed him and told him he must not abuse and whip his wife; that he would not allow it. Tom replied he would whip his wife when he pleased. The General said: "If you don't stop and shut up I'll flail you with this broom;" giving him, at the same time, a light stroke on the shoulder with it, when Tom replied by striking at the General with his knife, cutting him on one of his fingers. The General then grasped an axe standing by, and struck Tom a blow on the head which instantly killed him.

I arrived at the scene about 6 o'clock, and found about a hundred of the freedmen greatly excited, and disposed to mob violence.

Afterward the general came out and made them a speech, deploring the affair and stating the particulars; and promising to await a legal examination. While some of the negroes exhibited audacity that not two white men in a thousand would show, the others were controlled by the efforts of some of the most intelligent and better of the freedmen, and they finally dispersed to await the future. These are the facts as I saw and heard them.

The general has sent for the deputy sheriff, who passed here to-day. The citizens of the neighborhood are being notified, and will assemble tomorrow, when an investigation will be had and an inquest held. From the circumstances of the case, it will merit and attract much attention. That it is most unfortunate is felt by all, and by none so deeply as the general himself.

Large gangs are now concerned with the existing relations of affairs here for some time past. I would most respectfully request a suspension of opinion on this case, both North and South, until the facts are elicited by judicial proceedings.

I will now add some transactions which have previously occurred here that I had proposed writing, but have had no opportunity to mail you. On my return from Memphis, on the 18th ult., I learned that during my absence (one week) one of the freedmen in my employ, his wife and son, had deserted, and, as I supposed, left for the freedman's "Mecca," Memphis. The second day after I had come home, I discovered the boy at work, and he cursed, threatened and abused my partner and assistant, both ex-United States officers. Not wishing a difficulty during my absence, they suffered his insults for two hours, for which they would have knocked down a white man, or been severely whipped in the attempt. Mrs. Dillenbacker then ordered him from her house, and he insulted and abused her, calling epithets that would not look well in a respectable newspaper. That night the negro went over to Forrest's plantation, and the next day returned with two men and four women; the three men armed with a revolver, a shotgun, rifle, and a double barrelled shot gun. They again threatened the white men, and then entered our premises and commenced carrying away our property. On being remonstrated with, they brought the Spencer rifle to "charge bayonet" position, and cocked it. The white men finally got a dead aim a little ahead, and made their "grinds" in quickstep.

On drawing the lead from one barrel of the shot gun, which I now have in my possession, I found it to consist of a full charge of powder, a heavy charge of dock shot and five common bullets. As he said he meant to shoot Mr. Tann, I judge he intended to use the negro's name is John Wilson; heavy set, pock marked, formerly lived in South Memphis. He is wearing good clothes belonging to me, and I hope the freedmen's bureau may arrest him, for which I will pay fifty dollars, if justice is done both parties.

I found such a growing audacity toward white people, among the baser of the freedmen, backed by a mobbing together from adjacent plantations, with fire arms loaded to kill white people, and noticing such an increasing disposition among some to idleness and vice, that I felt that the good and order, the peace and quiet of this section, both white and black, called for the presence of an officer of the bureau.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTENTIONS.—The following statement, we have reason to believe, is perfectly reliable:

President Johnson has written a letter to a friend, at one of the interior towns of West Tennessee, in which he declares that he is only waiting for Texas to do as the other Southern States have done—abolish slavery, declare secession null and void, etc., in order to issue his proclamation declaring a general amnesty, and that the lately rebellious States, having complied with all the requirements of the government, have resumed all the relations to a completely restored union, and are entitled to "equal rights" with all the other States. In a word, this proclamation is to be all that the most ardent lovers of peace and union could desire—all that has been long promised and expected. It is to end the war officially—restore the *habeas corpus* everywhere, and admit the Southern members to Congress, subject only to the constitutional right of that body to examine and decide upon the credentials and qualifications of each individual member.

In the letter referred to, the President reiterates his determination to take no step backward in the course of policy he has marked out, and declares his fixed, unalterable resolve to restore the Constution and the Union, and to carry out to their legitimate consequences and conclusions the positions he has assumed. He intends firmly to see that all the States have that representation in Congress to which the Constitution entitles them; and to recognize a majority of the representatives of all the States as the Congress."

In the same letter, it is said that the President announces a policy he intends to pursue in regard to Tennessee, by which, while we deem it proper for the present to withhold, we may assure our readers will at once lift our State up out of the mire of oppression from an irrepressible oligarchy, and place it by the side of the other States on the platform of equal rights.

[Memphis Argus, March 23.

The best and most certain provision that a man can make for his family is to insure his life for their benefit. For a premium of twenty-five dollars the great Southern and Western Life and Accident Insurance Company of New Orleans issue policies for five thousand dollars, good for one year, and for shorter periods and smaller amounts at proportionately low rates. Compensation to the assured of twenty-five dollars per week during term of disability is allowed on all insurances for five thousand dollars. The premiums are so small in this class of insurance that all may avail themselves of its benefits in some form.

KENTUCKY vs. ASTEROID.—One of the persons who believes that Asteroid is the fastest horse now on the American turf, remarked to Mr. Hunter that he knew a party who would be willing to bet that Asteroid could run a mile in 1 min. 43 sec., two miles in 3 min. 30 sec., and three miles in 5 min. 28 sec., for $5000 each race. The reply of Mr. Hunter was he would take such a bet, that Asteroid could not make three such performances, and would make the same bet that Kentucky could; and here the conversation dropped. We mention this not to express an opinion on the relative merits of the two horses, but merely to show that Kentucky has as warm believers and supporters in her stock as