THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

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THE CRESCENT'S DISPATCHES.

THE MEMPHIS RACES.

SIXTH AND LAST DAY.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

MEMPHIS, May 2.—The day was a perfectly charming one, and the attendance was by far the largest of the season. Three very exciting races took place. The first was a match for two hundred dollars, mile heats, between *Magazine* and *Viola*, and was won by the former in three heats.

The second race, three mile heats, for a purse of five hundred dollars, was a very exciting one, and called forth spirited betting, the three favorites, *Rousseau*, *Joe Johnston* and *Veto* having been entered. Rousseau won the race in two heats, Joe coming in second each time.

The third race, mile heats, for beaten horses, purse two hundred dollars, was competed for by *Nellie Gwynne*, *Jack Gamble*, *Bill Forrest* and *Theta*. Nelly came in first each time, winning the race handsomely, and thus ended the spring meeting of the Memphis Racing Association, which has been, in every respect, a most successful one throughout. The following is a summary:

FIRST RACE.

Magazine	1	2 1
Viola	2	1 2

Time—1:55¼, 1:58¼.

SECOND RACE.

Rousseau	1	1
Joe Johnston	2	2
Veto	3	3

Time—5:34½, 5:55.

THIRD RACE.

Nelly Gwynne	1	1
Jack Gamble	3	2
Bill Forrest	2	4
Theta	4	3

W. M. C.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

SPEECH OF MR. STANBERY.

COMPLIMENTS PASSED BETWEEN DONNELLY AND WASHBURN.

INSULTS SWALLOWED.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Impeachment Court.—Mr. Stanbery concluded as follows:

"Now, listen for a moment to one who understands Andrew Johnson better than most of you, for his opportunities have been greater. When nearly two years ago he called me from the pursuits of my professional life to take a seat in his cabinet, I assumed the call under a sense of public duty. I came here almost a stranger to him and to every member of the cabinet except Mr. Stanton. We had been friends for many years. Senators, need I tell you that all my tendendencies are conservative? You, Mr. Chief Justice, who have known me for a third of a century, can bear me witness. Law, not arms, is my profession. From the moment that I was honored with a seat in the cabinet of Mr. Johnson, not a step was taken that did not come under my observation—not a word was said that escaped attention. I regarded him closely in cabinet and still more in private and confidential person. I saw him often tempted with bad advice. I know that evil counsellors were more than once around him with the most intense anxiety, but never in word nor in deed, or in thought or in action, did I discover in that man anything but loyalty to the Constitution and the laws. He stood firm as a rock, against all temptation to abuse his own powers or to exercise those which were not conferred upon him. Steadfast and self-reliant in the midst of all difficulties, when danger threatened, when temptations were strong, he looked only to the Constitution of his country and to the people. Yes, senators, I have seen that man tried as few have been tried—I have seen his confidence abused; I have seen him endure, day after day, privations such as few men have been called upon to meet. No man could have met them with more sublime patience. Sooner or latter, however I knew the explosion must come, and when it did come my only wonder was that it had been so long delayed. Yes, senators, with all his faults the president has been more sinned against than sinning. Fear not then to acquit him. The Constitution of the country is as safe in his hands from violence as it was in the hands Washington. But if, senators, you condemn him—if you strip him of the robes of office—if you degrade him to the utmost stretch of pour power, mark the prophecy. The strong arms of the people will be about him. They will find a way to raise him from any depth to which you may consign him, and we shall live to see him redeemed, and to hear the majestic voice of the people, 'well done faithful servant, you shall have your reward.' But if, senators, as I cannot believe, but has been boldly said with almost official sanction, your votes have been canvassed and the doom of the president sealed, then let that judgment not be pronounced in this senate chamber, just here where our Camillus, in the hour of our greatest peril, single-handed met and baffled the enemies of the republic—not here where he stood faithfully among the faithless—not here where he fought the good fight for the Union and the Constitution—not in this chamber, whose walls echo with that clarion voice that, in the days of our greatest danger, carried hope and comfort to many a desponding heart, strong as an army with banners. No, not here! Seek out, rather, the darkest and gloomiest chamber in the subterranean recesses of the capitol, where the cheerful light of day never enters, and there erect the altar and immolate the victim."

House—After return, Donnelly, of Minnesota, made a personal explanation. Washburn, of Illinois, wrote a letter to Donnelly. Said letter contained twenty-four false statements. Donnelly proceeded an hour and a half, using the most bitter invectives. The speaker called him to order a half dozen times, but Washburn said let the party go on, and, the House not objecting, he went on. Donnelly had letters read going to show that Washburn had outrageously slandered him.

Washburn replied, reiterating the truth of his letter, and saying he could make no answer to a man who had been false to his friends, his party, his country, his religion and his God.

Pending a motion to censure Washburn the House adjourned.

Stevens informed the reconstruction committee that he was sick, and no meeting was held today.

The offensive speeches in the House last night were patiently swallowed. Serious consequences improbable.

The Star says that heavy bets were made yesterday, odds being three to one in favor of conviction.

Seventy-four millions of dollars were drawn from the treasury yesterday, to pay interest on 5-20's, reducing the coin on hand to sixty millions. No more coin will be required until July 1st, when there will be a demand for twenty seven millions.

Disbursements during the month were for the civil list six millions; war, seven millions; navy, two and a half millions.

Internal revenue receipts to day: $1,245,000; for the week $4,500,000; for the year $159,000,000.

General Grant has gone to Philadelphia on a visit.

FROM RICHMOND.

Mr. Davis's Trial—A New Bond Given—The Trial to Take Place the Last of May.

RICHMOND, May 2.—Mr. Davis's bail bond was renewed to-day. The accused is to appear on such a day next term as the court may hereafter fix. The judge said that Chief Justice Chase had told him that he would be in Richmond to preside in the Davis trial within two days after the impeachment trial had concluded.

The new bond given has Horace Greeley, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Gerret Smith on for $25,000 each. The remaining $25,000 is given by citizens of Richmond. This was done by instruction of the parties named. Ex-Senator Bright, of Indiana, was in the courtroom. General Lee and ex-Secretary Seddon were in the city to attend as witnesses. It is thought that the trial will take place the last of May.

Gen. Schofield made several appointments of municipal officers for Richmond.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Methodist Conference.

CHICAGO, May 2.—In the Methodist conference a motion was made that the secretary be ordered to insert the Washington and Delaware conferences in the list of conferences. As those two are composed wholly of colored ministers and people the motion produced some sensation, and after an excited discussion was temporarily laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted directing the committee on episcopacy to inquire into the expediency of forming episcopal districts and fixing residences of bishops.

FROM EUROPE.

The Crisis in the British Cabinet.

LONDON, May 2.—The crisis in the British Cabinet, occasioned by the division on the Irish Church, monopolizes public attention to-day. It is thought that if the measures which, in effect, have been approved by both parties, are not opposed by the Liberals, the present cabinet will not resign, or dissolve Parliament until an appeal can be made to their new constituencies. The Times, in an editorial to-day, recommends this course.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, May 2—11 A. M.—Barometer 29:85. Wind south and light. No arrivals. Departed: Steamer Harlan, brig Mary E. Hines, and schooner Fannie Keating.

SOUTHWEST PASS, May 2—6 P. M.—Barometer 29:85. Arrived: Steamship W. G. Hewes, from Galveston, with merchandise and passengers, to C. A. Whitney & Co. Sailed: Steamship Clinton.

RIVER NEWS.

VICKSBURG, May 2.—Passed up: R. E. Lee at 10 A. M. Passed down: Gov. Allen at 11 A. M. River rising.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—River rising slowly, with seven feet in the canal by the mark. At noon the weather was cloudy and warm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACKSON, May 2.—The United States Court for the southern district of Mississippi meets in this city on Monday next.

The convention has been in session one hundred days. Nothing important transpired in that assemblage to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The Democratic State convention instructs its delegates to vote for Haight.

It denounces the reconstruction acts and declares the impeachment a partisan measure, which will make the United States ridiculous in the eyes of the world.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—Weather clear and warm.

MARKETS.

LONDON, May 2, Noon.—Consols 93¾. Bonds 70¼.

PARIS, May 2.—Bourse dull. Rentes declined to 69.17.

LIVERPOOL, May 2, Noon.—Cotton a fraction higher. Sales 15,000 bales; middling uplands, on the spot, 12⅛@12¼d.; afloat, 12⅛d.; middling Orleans 12½@13d.

LONDON, May 2, Evening.—Consols 93⅞@94. Bonds 70⅜@70¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 2, Evening.—Cotton easier and a fraction lower; middling uplands 12⅛d., middling Orleans 12⅜.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Money active; call loans 7. $10,000,000 on government bonds has been paid out within three days. Governments closed firm, with an advance of ⅛. Gold Weak. Stocks dull.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Cotton a shade firmer and in fair demand. Sales 2800 bales; middlings 32½@33c., chiefly at the latter figure, but closing with no buyers at over 32½c; Flour dull; State $8 80@$10. Wheat less active, 2@3c. lower. Lard firm at 18½@19¾c. Naval stores quiet. Groceries steady and quiet. Freights dull and lower. Pork closed at $29 37½. Gold weak at 139⅛. Sterling 10@10¼.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—Sales 104 hhds. tobacco at full rates; lugs $5 25@6 75; common to medium leaf $8 25@16; fair to Owen county cuttings $17@25 05. Flour—superfine $8 75@9; fancy $12 75@13 50. Wheat $2 55@2 60. Oats 78@80c. Corn 88@90c. Rye $2 12@2 15. Lard 19c. Mess pork $29. Bacon—shoulders 14¼c., clear rib sides 17½c., clear sides 18¼c. Bulk—shoulders 13½c., clear sides 15½c. Whisky dull; raw, free, $2 20. Cotton 30c., and firm.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Ear corn 94c. Oats 78c. Tobacco at full prices. Mess pork $29. Bulk meats—shoulders 13c., sides 15c., clear sides 15½c. Bacon—shoulders 14c., clear rib sides 17½c., clear sides 18c. Sugar cured hams 20@21c. Butter 40@45c. Eggs 19c. Apples $4@6.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—Tobacco steady and firm. Flour—extra $8@9 25. Wheat—fall $2 70@2 85. Corn 87@91c. Oats 74@75c. Pork $29. Bulk meats—shoulders 12½c., clear sides 16½c. Bacon—shoulders 14½c., clear sides 18½c. Sugar cured hams 21c. Lard 19@20c.

MOBILE, May 2.—Cotton market closes nominal. Sales to-day none. Receipts 91 bales. Exports none.

CHARLESTON, May 2.—Cotton in light demand, but steady; sales 250 bales. Middlings 31½@32c. Receipts 367 bales. Exports, coastwise, 437.

WILMINGTON, May 2.—Cotton nominal; middlings 30c.

SAVANNAH, May 2.—Cotton firmer. Holders asking an advance. Middlings 32c. Sales 375 bales. Receipts 350 bales.

A Complaint Answered.

In the local column of Saturday's CRESCENT, (May 2, 1868) we find the following remarks:

"What a tyranny fashion is to compel men to wear coats or vests walking in the streets in such a sweltering heat as we had for three or four hours yesterday! Why should not men walk comfortably in such weather in their shirt sleeves? What have we to do with the fashions of Paris, London or New York, in the matter of dress, any more than we have with the fashions of the Esquimaux in eating whale blubber and robing themselves in seal skins? Will not some one get up a "shirt-sleeve club," and emancipate people here from this slavery?"

The tyranny of fashion can easily be defied, and already an unexceptionable "*shirt sleeve club*" is established in our midst. Leighton & Hayman, corner of St. Charles and Canal streets, whose store has been a landmark for over a quarter of a century, are the great originators of the much desired club—the great abolitionists of fashion's slavery. When once arrayed in one of their shirts, fresh from the artistic hands of the female employés, hourly to be seen at work on their premises, the "swelter'd victim by Sol's rays got," needs no coat or vest to add to his corporeal caloric, for in the cool, elegantly fitting and matchlessly manufactured shirt of Hayman & Leighton, no outer garment from the most expert tailor is requisite to enhance the elegance, taste and comfort of the wearer.

Leighton & Hayman are to be commended for being the first originators of the "*shirt-sleeve club*" in New Orleans! Why, indeed, should the heat-afflicted burthen themselves with superfluous coats and vests, while Leighton & Hayman's shirts, six for nine dollars, combine coolness, comfort, variety and style.

HOMICIDES IN LAFOURCHE PARISH.—The Thibodaux Sentinel, of the 2d, says:

On last Saturday morning a negro was shot whilst quietly pursuing his daily labor in the field, some four miles above this place. He was working with a white man and both were within a few feet of each other when the shot was fired. Several buckshot entered the neck and shoulders of the negro, but we believe that he is still living, though in a precarious condition. The assassin was concealed outside of the field, and no suspicion has yet been fixed upon any one for the dastardly act. Another negro was brutally beaten and, it is said, killed near Labadieville, about ten days ago. He is reported to have voted the Democratic ticket, and received this reward from his colored friends, under the teachings of the pious Conway & Co.

Sales of furniture and other articles at various places to-morrow by Chas. T. Nash, auctioneer. See extensive advertisements.

Local Intelligence.

REPORTORIAL BREVITIES.—The second game of the series between the Southern and Crusader Base Ball Clubs will come off at the Delachaise Grounds at 2½ P. M. to-day.

"Dolly" Davenport, (called Dolorous Davenport, for short,) who "was died"—by telegraph and the Northern papers some time since, while acting as stage manager at the ever popular Academy of Music, in this city—leaves to-morrow for the village of St. Louis, which is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Father of Waters. "Dolly" has hosts of friends, so it is superfluous to write him a eulogy or an obituary at this time, and we simply commend him to the kind attentions of our friends of the press in the new field of operations to which he is going, confident that he will be as much a favorite with them as he has been, professionally and socially, with us.

The temperature, yesterday, as shown by the thermometer at C. Duhamel's, corner Bienville and Chartres streets, was as follows: At 6 A. M. 71 degrees; 12 M. 82; 3 P. M. 85; 6 P. M. 83.

Edwin G. Doyle, a native of Charlestown, Mass., 42 years of age, was accidentally drowned from on board the towboat Sunflower a few days ago. The body was recovered, and an inquest held upon it by the coroner.

THE OPERA THE COMING SEASON.—A couple of days ago we published a circular numerously signed by some of our most respectable citizens who have decided that this institution shall not cease to exist in a city which has long boasted of its artistic renown. The following is a brief statement of the plan upon which Messrs. Alhaiza and Calabresi propose to bring a first class opera company to this city next season. There will be given five performances each week, and the number of seats to be subscribed for is fixed at six hundred at least. With three thousand visitors to the opera, each once a week, at one dollar and a half, the expenses will be nearly covered. But as many persons will visit the opera more than once a week, the combination can succeed with a smaller number. The boxes and parquettes are to be let for the one hundred and thirty performances of the season, and several families can unite to buy a box as well as several gentlemen to buy a parquette.

The subscription price is to be paid in advance, in equal monthly instalments, commencing on the 15th November, 1868.

The following tabular statement shows the amount which the individual combinations will have to pay:

Boxes.	Total.	One-sixth monthly.
One family	$195 00	$32 50
Two families, each	97 50	16 25
Three	65 00	10 33
Four	46 25	7 70
Five	39 00	6 50

Families can subscribe to half a box of the second row of the dress circle, which shall be divided and have two entrances—one in front and the other in the rear—and consequently, being entitled to only two seats, will have to pay one-half of the above prices.

The parquettes will be disposed of as follows:

Parquettes.	Total.	One-sixth Monthly.
One person	$195 00	$32 50
Two persons, each	97 50	16 25
Three	65 00	10 83
Four	46 25	7 70
Five	39 00	6 50

Thus, it will be seen that the combination is simple and within the reach of the humblest purse, and that the subscribers instead of paying $2 for each seat will pay $1 50 only, and according to agreement among themselves can go to the opera as often as they please. The 600 seats required to be subscribed for will, at $1 50 amount, for the 130 performances, to $117,000. This amount will not cover all the expenses of so complete a company as the management contemplate to bring here, but the deficiency will be met lic, viz: the secondes, troisiemes and parterre. by the daily sales of the seats reserved to the pub-

When the whole of the 600 seats are subscribed for, the subscribers will meet and decide upon the propriety of forming a club or remain as individual subscribers. The management, however, binds itself, in either case, not to give admittance to the parquette or dress circle to outsiders.

INJUNCTION AGAINST A SALE OF CITY PROPERTY. The city attorney has, through the Fifth District Court, enjoined the sale of some batture lots, in the Second District, advertised by the sheriff to be sold to satisfy a judgment against the city, and in favor of George Ruleff and others. The ground upon which the injunction has been asked is that the batture property has been dedicated to public use in being pledged by the city authorities for the redemption of city notes "according to the several ordinances of the city authorizing the issue of said notes, and that, after such an appropriation has been made by the city authorities, the same property cannot be seized by an individual creditor for his own benefit; that the said property or its proceeds should be applied to the general use of the public as contemplated by the aforesaid ordinances,"

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The following delegates to the Chicago convention and presidential electors have been chosen by the Republican State convention, which has been in session at Mechanics' Institute during two days past:

At Large—W. P. Kellogg, H. C. Warmouth, Bernard Soulier, Thos. W. Conway.

Allernates—M. A. Southworth, A. S. Mansfield, J. M. G. Parker, John Lynch.

First Congressional District—Jno. R. Clay, J. Hale Sypher.

Second Congressional District—W. R. Fish, W. G. McConnell.

Third Congressional District—D. W. S. Bisbee, Sam'l H. Houston.

Fourth Congressional District—A. J. Sypher, Michel Vidal.

Fifth Congressional District—C. W. Lowell, Geo. C. Benham.

Presidential Electors.—First District—P. B. R. Pinchbeck (colored). Second—J. M. G. Parker. Third—D. H. Reese. Fourth—C. Donate. Fifth—H. R. Steele.

FIRE.—The wool and hide warehouse of J. A. Walsh, No. 20 Bienville street, was slightly injured by fire early yesterday morning. The origin of the fire is unknown.

SUSPECTED STEAMBOAT THIEF.—A mulatto named J. B. Campbell, employed as waiter on the steamer Frank Pargoud, was arrested on Friday night by aids Izard and Pecora, charged with having on several occasions robbed passengers on the boat. At one time $700, at another time $1400, and again a gold watch and chain had been missed, and in the latter case, circumstances strongly pointed to Campbell as the offender. He was confined at the central station to await examination.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—We are indebted to Mr. Edward Gotthiel for a copy of the report of Mr. Beckwith, United States commissioner at the Paris Exposition, and in the list of premiums awarded, find the following to Louisianians:

To Victor Meyer, of Concordia parish, for short staple cotton, a gold medal.

To Delpit & Co., of New Orleans, for snuff, a silver medal.

To S. Fournier, of New Orleans, for electric clocks, a silver medal.

To Edward Gotthiel, of New Orleans, co-operator, for services rendered to agriculture in Louisiana, a silver medal.

To J. C. Humphres, of Rapides parish, for short staple cotton, a bronze medal.

To B. Johnson, of Louisiana, for sugars, a bronze medal.

To Charles Lilienthal, of New Orleans, for photographic views, a bronze medal.

To the State of Louisiana, for a portable cottage, (got up, if we recollect rightly, by the Hon. Thomas Murray,) a bronze medal.

To S. N. Moody, for shirts, a bronze medal.

To J. R. Sarrazin, of New Orleans, for tobacco, a bronze medal.

To A. Tambourv, of the parish of St. James, for tobacco, a bronze medal.

To D. D. Avery, of Petite Anse, for rock salt, honorable mention.

To E. Bourgeois, of New Orleans, for tobacco, honorable mention.

To J. Davidson, of the parish of St. Bernard, for sugars, honorable mention.

To Montague & Carlos, of New Orleans, for black moss for upholsterers, honorable mention.

To G. Sabatier, of the parish of Plaquemines, for sugars, honorable mention.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Howe—May 2.*—The following sentences were passed:

On Oliver Holt and William Emerson, both colored, for the larceny of wearing apparel and bedding, valued at fifty dollars and five hundred dollars in money, all the property of Elizabeth Piper, two months in the Parish Prison.

On G. Russell, colored, for stealing two hats from A. Shultzinger, one month in the Parish Prison.

On Joseph Paul, for stealing three dollars from Charles Roy, one month in the Parish Prison.

On George Taylor and MacAlexander, both colored, for stealing a bolt of domestics from on board the steamer T. D. Hine, one month in the Parish Prison.

On Simon Gundar, for stealing a sack of coffee, the property of E. W. Rodd, three months in the Parish Prison.

On Frank Montgomery, alias John Harrison, for uttering a counterfeit order, purporting to have been signed by David McClure, quartermaster U. S. A., and drawn upon the assistant treasurer of the United States at New Orleans, for the payment of $247 to John Harrison, six months in the Parish Prison.

In the case of E. C. Patton, convicted jointly with Sarah Syfax, colored, of stealing $300 from Louis Musse, a new trial was granted to him.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

The Virginia election is ordered for June 2d.

Ristori and troupe arrived at New York on the 29th ult.

The Mississippi Democrats hold a State convention at Jackson, on the 12th inst.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer I. C. Harris for Brownsville and Galveston papers.

Elsewhere is an interesting sketch of a visit to the Stock Landing.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer Josephine.

A circular from military headquarters discharges boards of registrars.

That tiresome Train has broken out afresh in the New York World.

Memphis has voted to fund the floating debt of the city.

Gen. Sherman has gone to Cheyenne. Red Cloud says he will come in and make peace.

John Milwood, one of the proprietors of the Spottswood Hotel, has committed suicide.

Peanut culture pays $100 an acre in North Carolina.

A. T. Stewart has bought him a trotting team in Louisville.

The largest income in St. Louis is $132,000—J. G. Copelen's.

Anthany Trollope has been to see impeachment.

Mrs. Wade doesn't believe impeachment will succeed.

Ellis, opposite the Postoffice, has the Comic Monthly for May, Kelley's Weekly and Chimney Corner.

All the whisky distilleries in New York have been ordered to close, owing to the fact that whisky was selling at less than the tax.

The Rev. F. M. Whittle was, on the 30th ult., consecrated an assistant bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia.

Robert Boone, son of Bishop Boone, was accidentally shot and killed, at Halifax Courthouse, Virginia, on Saturday week, by a companion.

Influential Democrats in Washington are organizing a "movement" in favor of Hancock and Groesbeck for president and vice president.

The pope has sent to Father Gratry a golden palm as a mark of approval of his speech at the French Academy.

A Milanese pastry cook sent as a present to Prince Humbert two gigantic *pates-de-foie-gras* for the royal wedding feast.

The General Knox mansion, at Thomaston, Maine, is used as a carpenter's shop, and relic hunters are carrying it off piecemeal.

Fanny Kemble has discovered a new character in one of Shakspeare's plays, whom she calls King Hennery.

The pious Mrs. Hannah More says in one of her letters that there are only two evils in the world—sin and bile.

A Pennsylvania paper feels authorized to say that Thad. Stevens's health is now better than it has been for two years, and that he will be premier in Wade's cabinet—when it is formed.

We were pleased to receive a call yesterday from our gallant friend, Capt. Beverly Kenon, formerly of the United States and Confederate States navy.

Something mysterious and indescribably happy appears to have happened to one of the Picayune's friends. Is it a marriage, birth, or the decease of a rich uncle?

Nice weather of late for pic-nicing, and it has been well improved. A pleasant picture of lads and lasses may almost any day be seen upon the grass under the oaks of our suburbs.

Miss Lizzie L., daughter of the Hon. John P. Hale, was married on April 7th, at the United States legation of Madrid, to Edward V. Kinsley, Esq., of West Point.

Pelican Division No. 1, Sons of Temperance, are to give a picnic to-morrow at the City Park. Our cold water friends have our thanks for their courteous invitation to participate with them.

We are indebted to Mr. Broughton, clerk of the steamer Belle Lee, for the Belle Lee Journal, printed on board, at Louisville, April 29th. It is a well made up, intelligent and spicy little sheet.

We are indebted to Mr. Edward Gotthiel, chief commissioner to the Paris Exposition from Louisiana, for the report of the Hon. N. M. Beckwith, commissioner general and president of the commission.

A concert for the benefit of the First Baptist Church, corner of Second and Magazine streets, to aid in paying the debt on the church lots, will be given in the Coliseum Place Baptist Church, Tuesday evening.

The Portland Argus, Democratic, gives a table conjecturing how the first ballot for president will stand in the Democratic convention. It figures up 110 for McClellan, 103 for Pendleton, and 107 for Hancock.

The Indian commission have signed a treaty with the Brules and Sioux, whereby the Powder River country is reserved to the Indians, who bind themselves to stop all depredations. The Ogallas and other tribes are assembling for the same purpose.

Brownlow announces his determination to call out a militia force to suppress lawlessness and violence, which, he says, exists in certain parts of Middle and West Tennessee. He does it without legislative action.

The governor general of India telegraphs to Sir Stafford Northcote, under date of Calcutta, April 23, announcing that Mahommed Kahn, the son of Ameer Ali, has, in the course of the border war movements now in progress, retaken Candahar and Khelat from the invading Russians.

Cardinal Bonaparte has just had conferred on him, by the pope, the title of Altezza Eminentissima. The papal court has also placed at his disposal for ecclesiastical services four state carriages, the servants attached to which will wear the imperial livery.

Ralph Waldo Emerson's eyes have been opened. He judges radicalism by its fruits and says: "The spirit of our American radicalism is destructive and aimless—it is not loving, it has no ultimate ends, it is destructive, only out of hatred and selfishness."

A Mr. H. B. Henning, of Clifton, Tennessee, a passenger on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, while in a somnambulic state, deliberately descended from his berth in the sleeping car, walked through the car to the platform, and attempting to step off, fell on the track and was so horribly mangled that death must have immediately ensued.

A HOUSE IN RUINS.—*One Man Killed.*—An extra from the Jefferson (Texas) Times office, dated the 26th ult., gives a full account of the falling of the "Ruby Saloon" building, on the corner of Austin and Marshall streets. It fell in about 3 o'clock, Sunday morning, and is now nothing but a mass of ruins. It was reported that a number of persons were buried in the ruins, and the people went to work with a will to extricate them. Only two persons, however, were found—one a negro, who was not hurt in the least, and the body of Mr. G. W. Wooldridge, who had apparently been killed instantly. The building destroyed, was valued at $6000. The bar stores were completely destroyed, and the dry goods greatly damaged.

A Question.

I close my eyes, and once again
The old, old house and cedar tree,
With its solemn shade on the moonlit lawn,
Clear as a vision comes back to me.

The red geraniums mourn for the sun,
Yet black they look in the moon's full light;
The loose white roses over the porch
Smell faintly sweet in the summer night.

I go through the porch and through the hall,
And then I pause by the parlor door;
Half open it stands, and the moonlight streams
Through open windows on the floor.

My love sits at the organ and plays
A wild old melody, strange and low,
Dreamily singing a ballad quaint
One that I sung to her long ago.

Softly I steal to her side—she turns,
Breaking off in the midst of a line,
"Love, I was thinking of you," she says,
And then puts both her hands in mine.

She never sings in the parlor now—
In perfect day by the glassy sea,
She sings a song that the angels know;
But, oh! does she ever think of me?

[Chambers's Journal.

The Crops in the South.

TEXAS.

[From the Mount Pleasant Press, April 25.]

We believe that the fears entertained a few weeks since, that the grasshoppers would destroy the crops, are somewhat subsiding. There are yet myriads of these insects creeping around, but we hear of no serious damages from them.

[From the Henderson Times, April 24.]

In this section of country, wheat and rye look well—oats not so well. Corn is backward but farmers have been successful in getting good stands. Peaches, apples, plums, figs and all kinds of fruit present as flattering a prospect as could be desired. Irish potatoes, peas and garden vegetables generally are doing well. Altogether the prospect is for a "year of plenty."

[From the Jefferson Daily Times, April 22.]

Our farmers are all busy, buoyant and hopeful. The stand of cotton is good, and its appearance healthy, and the prospects for an abundant supply of corn were never better at this season of the year. The wheat was very seriously injured by the grasshoppers last winter, and the report now reaches us from the country, beginning six or eight miles north-west of here, and extending out beyond Linden, of the hatching of countless thousands of these ravenous insects. They have as yet done but little damage, and it is to be hoped, in consequence of spontaneous vegetation, that the crops will be spared their further ravages. Fruit has scarcely ever been known so promising—every tree laden "to the fall" with its precious freight.

LOUISIANA.

[From the Monroe Telegraph April 29.]

The present spring has been altogether very favorable for planting, but owing to a prevailing dampness in the atmosphere and cloudy weather with rather too much rain, vegetation has made very slow progress. Corn comes up, and stands without any perceptible growth for several days. Cotton does about the same way, and will have to run the risk of being eaten by lice besides, which, on account of protracted cloudy and cool weather, is a contingency most certain to arise.

[From the Monroe Telegraph April 29.]

For the past two weeks it has rained nearly every day, and the planters are justly complaining of the great injury caused to the young cotton plant, which is dying rapidly. From all appearances, this season opens like the last, and the prospects are poor for a full cotton crop. Corn looks well, and we are glad to see that so large a crop has been planted. The river is rising at this point, but is much lower than it was a year ago.

[From the Carroll Record, April 25.]

The crops are quite promising, and all the planters we have conversed with concur in saying that the prospect is as cheering as they could desire. The health of the parish is good. The river has still an upward tendency, and we fear it will injure those of our friends who have relied on its not being very high this season; many are cultivating, and have planted cotton and corn on land that was overflowed last year. The river thus far is about four feet below the high water mark of April last.

[From the Natchitoches Times, April 25.]

The late rains have had a bad effect upon the plantations. The grass is growing too fast and the young cotton plant is suffering. In some instances cotton is to be replanted. The corn has the prominent share of the crops and looks beautiful. A part of Brevelle Island was visited by a heavy hail storm on Tuesday last. Fortunately the column was not wide, embracing only about a half mile; but where it passed it has been most disastrous, both to cotton and corn, which were literally cut to pieces and ruined.

[From the Harrisonburg New Era, April 15.]

Many of our planters have worked their corn, of which they have planted more largely this season than any previous year. If the swamp is not overflowered, the people of our parish will produce more corn than is necessary for home consumption. The stand of cotton is good.

[From the Franklin Banner, 24.]

Peaches, plums, grapes, and nearly all other crops look well in St. Mary. We now bid fair to have a better fruit crop than we have had for many years. The gardens are now doing well in this parish where they have been properly attended to. Green peas, cucumbers, beets, snap beans, lettuce, and many other vegetables are daily on the table of every good gardener. Dewberries are abundant, and blackberries are ripening. The crop of blackberries will be abundant.

GEORGIA.

[From the Macon Journal, April 28.]

A traveling agent of the Journal and Messenger who has just returned from Southwest Georgia, makes the following report in regard to the crops and the general condition of the planters and the country. He traveled on horseback through Bibb, Crawford, Houston, Taylor, Macon, Talbot, Sumter, Lee, Calhoun, Quitman, Clay, Dougherty, Early, Miller, Terrell, and Randolph, sixteen counties in all, observing the fields as he rode along the road, stopping at farm houses, and talking freely with all he met. In the first place, he says that one-third to one-fourth less cotton has been planted this year than last; and that instead of devoting all their force to the raising of cotton, the planters have sown an abundance of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, peas, potatoes, etc., to do them. Fine stands of cotton and the cereal crop have everywhere been obtained, and they are looking well in every direction, although in some places a little backward in comparison with other years past. The planters have almost universally abandoned the custom of planting little else than cotton, and are now raising enough grain to do them. But in meat they are almost wholly deficient. The freedmen have universally clandestinely killed off the stock of hogs, leaving in many neighborhoods not even one. He saw one planter with sixty head left out of a stock of one hundred and fifty. He had guard over them night and day, and in spite of this persecution the number was diminishing. Owing to this state of affairs the landlords have abandoned all efforts to raise meat, telling the colored people that they can stand it as long as they can. Stringent legislation and a rigorous enforcement of the laws in regard to this matter are demanded. Negro men, says the Appeal, are working well, but on but one place did he see negro women at work. They do nothing but loiter around their cabins engaged in such light work as they choose to do. The two races are universally upon good terms with each other. The most prodigious efforts have been made by radical emissaries to engraft the colored people on to their party, but their efforts have failed. The white people will for all future time be able to exercise an almost absolute controlling influence over the negro in his political opinions. The negro will quickly learn that the interests of both are identical. He speaks in glowing terms of the prospects of Bainbridge. The completion of the railroad from thence to Savannah has given a new impetus to the growth of the town. The cotton crop along the Chattahoochee, north of Columbus; and North Flint, now goes down that and up Flint river, and down North Flint to Bainbridge, and from thence to Savannah, instead of going down those rivers to Apalachicola and over the Muscogee road. The Savannah and Gulf road is taking all the freight from the country around Bainbridge. A new bridge will soon be completed across the Flint river opposite the town.

SAILING OF THE LIBERTY.—The steamship Liberty, Capt. Bain, sailed last evening for Baltimore via Havana and Key West with a full freight and the following named passengers:

For Baltimore—Mrs. Geo. Grahan and two children, Mrs. A. Brought, Mrs. Flanner, S. L. Mendes, Mr. Robertson, L. Guesenger.

For Havana—Miss Nellie Short, W. A. White, Mrs. P. Meade, F. Vene, F. Quintan.

For Key West—Mrs. W. E. Day and child.

The Death of St. Clair, the Colored Orator.

[Bastrop (La.) Dispatch, April 24th.]

The news of the death of St. Clair, the colored orator, who was sent among us by the radicals of Monroe and vicinity to harangue our colored population, has doubtless gone forth to the world, touched off in regular radical style. In order that the thing may be properly understood by all lovers of truth, we will give the particulars of his death, prefacing the whole by what occurred in this place before the event.

On Monday, the 13th inst., in accordance with previous wide-spread notice, he spoke on the steps leading to the court house square in this place, to some five or six hundred negroes, gathered from all parts of the parish, who came, many of them around, to listen to his speech. His style and diction were good, showing himself far better educated than one in a thousand of his colored brethren, but full of vituperation towards the whites, of whom many things were calculated to chafe and irritate. Among others, he let fall the following sentences—"that slavery was dead and buried in the grave of treason and rebellion—he thanked God that he was better than any rebel—he would call no white man master, not if he should put a pistol at his head and command him to do so—that the affairs of government could not be intrusted to traitors and rebels—told the negroes to always do the reverse of what the whites urged them to do, and it would be sure to be right—that the Warmoth ticket had on it the names of the men to be trusted—that voting that ticket would give them all the privileges of white men," etc., etc. He was allowed to talk all this nonsense, well calculated to inflame his ignorant hearers, uninterruptedly to the end, our people determining not to have a difficulty grow out of the demonstration. There was another colored *gentleman* accompanying him, who likewise attempted a speech in mongrel French and English.

On the 16th inst., St. Clair left here and went into the upper portion of our parish in company with a negro preacher living here, calling himself Henry Simms, for the ostensible purpose of making another speech at Lind Grove. They went above the village some mile or two, and spent the night with another negro. Returning the next morning they met with Mr. J. T. Payne, living in that vicinity, who was going up the road with his double barreled shot gun. He had been hunting wild turkeys that morning, and had no idea of such man as St. Clair being in the neighborhood. When Mr. Payne met them, he first accosted Henry Simms, and inquired where he was from, etc., to which he politely replied, and passed on, and then meeting St. Clair just behind him, he made similar inquiries. St. Clair, according to the testimony of Simms, and the statement of Mr. Payne, seemed highly insulted, and particularly when he asked him with whom he was living, etc., turned his horse across the road and commenced drawing his pistol or attempting to draw it. The pistol caught in the holster, in some way, and Mr. Payne called to him to put his hand down, which he did not heed. Still making the effort to get it out, Mr. Payne fired, the whole load taking effect in his side, and killing him instantly.

These are the facts as we have them detailed by those who heard the testimony, both before the jury of inquest, and the magistrate, to whom Payne delivered himself up to be tried. He was acquitted and set at libery, having acted in self defense. In addition to the above, it was in evidence that St. Clair said the night before that he expected to be killed, and that he did not care a d—n, and that he intended to insult the first rebel he met. So much for his rashness. St. Clair was from Massachusetts, and was born free, and educated at some of the best schools and colleges in the State, and amongst white men, so he informed his hearers in his speech. He had been for some time past teaching a school of blacks at Monroe, Louisiana.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.—A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says:

That Mr. Chase is not in thorough accord with the Republican party or organization, as it is now conducted, has been very positively stated, and it is true. In the first place, he is not an impeacher, and that is now the highest test of partisan fidelity. Then he believes in the doctrine of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, and that that is the true and sure and safe basis of reconstruction. He is then of opinion that there should be an end of restrictive legislation and military rule in the South. He believes, too, that the Southern masters are making a lamentable mistake in declining political fellowship with the freedmen; that the most