The Puebla Revolution—The Conditions of the Surrender.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, April 5.]

Since the account of the surrender of the Puebla revolutionists, published in yesterday morning's *Picayune*, we have been favored with the official account of the occurrence, which we subjoin. It was published in a supplement or extra to the Vera Cruz *Progreso*, of the 24th ult.:—

The reaction which made Puebla its head quarters, says the *Progreso*, has terminated in the surrender of the rebels who had promoted it. The only particulars that we have upon this important event will be found by the reader in the following documents, just received by his Excellency the Governor of this State. We omit all comment at present, in order not to delay the publication of this extra.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

PUEBLA, March 23—3 A. M.

TO THE MOST EXCELLENT SR. D. IGNACIO DE LA LLAVE, VERA CRUZ:—

My esteemed friend—After a previous day and night of great fatigue, I have scarcely time to inform you that this city is now in possession of the supreme government. I have agreed to a capitulation in the terms of which I send you a copy, in order to spare the city from greater miseries.

In accordance with this, and with the disposition to be made of the surrendering officers some will have to leave the republic; and I have to-day given to General D. Leonard a Marquez a passport for that purpose, of which I inform you, that, being aware of the fact, you may keep him under surveillance from the time of his arrival at your port until his embarkation.

I do not desire to keep you in gratifying information from you, and therefore I send it to you by express, in confidence, until appropriate circulars shall be issued. I remain, &c.. J. COMONFORT.

ARMY OF OPERATIONS ON PUEBLA, GENERAL IN-CHIEF—FIELD SECRETARIAT.

Considering that civil war is the greatest of evils for a nation, especially as the moment when it is endeavoring to establish itself; that the power of the government is reorganized by the State to which the insurgent forces have been confined; that these are ready to submit to obey the government by which the desired result is attained in the state of political affairs, while the misery and destruction to which the innocent inhabitants of this city would otherwise be reduced are avoided, the Most Excellent Senor, the President, General in Chief of the army of operations on Puebla, has deemed it meet to agree to the following capitulation, through the Most Excellent Senor the Governor of Guanajuato, D. Manuel Doblado, and Generals D. Vicente Rosas and Ramon Iglesias, nominated by his excellency, and Senor Licenciado D. Pascual Almazan and Generals D. Ignacio Ormachea and D. Miguel Andrade, nominated by General D. Carlos Orozco, on whom the command of the insurgent forces has fallen:—

Art. 1. The troops in garrison in the square of Puebla shall be at the disposition of the supreme government, and shall remain quartered at such points as the latter shall designate, under the strictest responsibility of their respective chiefs.

Art. 2. The wishes of the troops shall be consulted, and absolute freedom shall be at once granted to all privates who do not desire to continue to bear arms.

Art. 3. The Major General of the army of operations against Puebla shall designate the places in which the artillery and stores for the park shall be deposited, the delivery of both to be attested by the person or persons whom the government shall appoint to receive and take charge of them.

Art. 4. The generals, chiefs and officers in the square shall proceed to take up their residence at the points to be indicated by the supreme government, while the latter shall determine in what manner they are to remain in the army.

Art. 5. The property of private persons which may have been taken for the defence or service of the place, and which may be in it or its being occupied by the besieging army, shall be restored to its owners on claim and identification.

Art. 6. The wounded of the place shall be considered and assisted the same as those of the supreme government.

Art. 7. The government shall dictate such measures as it may deem proper, in order to provide for the security of the persons and property of the city.

Art. 8. As soon as this capitulation shall be signed, the M. E. Señor, the President shall designate the hour and manner of occupying the place.

PUEBLA, March 22, 1856.

Manuel Doblado, Vicente Rosas, Ramon Iglesias, Pascual Almazan, Jose Ignacio Ormachea y Ernala, Miguel Andrade.

Copy.—Headquarters in Carmen, Puebla, March 22, 1856. J. M. CAMPUZANO, Secretary.

From Fort Pierre.

CONDITION OF THE TROOPS—PROBABLE END OF THE SIOUX WAR.

[Correspondence of the Council Bluffs (Iowa) Bugle.]

FORT PIERRE, N. T., Feb. 25, 1856.

The sound of your *bugle* has reached this post, and wishing to a reception of its notes, several subscribers send their names and money by this mail.

The weather since the beginning of February has been very fine, such as would not disgrace a May morning—the thermometer ranging from 4 to 6 degrees, and one day (the 10th) as high as 15 degrees above zero. The snow on the bluffs thought it was long enough exposed to our gaze, and gradually disappeared. The Missouri has been struggling hard with old winter to burst from his embrace, and only waits to hear the rushing noise of his smaller neighbors to the rescue to be successful—when he will dash on once more free and rapid to the sunny South.

General Harney has returned from Lake Qui Court, having been absent longer than he intended. The Indians are anxiously waiting the day of the great council, and puff volumes of smoke daily to the Great Spirit, hoping that he will put peace in the mind of the big chief of the soldiers of whom they are terribly afraid. The whites, too, wish to know how it will terminate; many think it will be peace, but I think I see dark clouds on the horizon, which will require thunder and lightning on a small scale to dispel. The Ogillalas and Brules have not sent representatives (I told you they would not) to the council, owing, I believe, to the interferences of some agent at Laramie. Some one in that neighborhood will be apt to get into difficulty. When General Harney issues an order or a summons, he expects no one to interfere unless to carry out his instructions. Should any one see fit to do otherwise, and act on his own responsibility, he runs a very serious risk.

Col. Vaughan, Indian agent for the Upper Missouri, arrived here from Fort Clarke about the 23d of February. He will be present at the council; after which he will leave for St. Louis, and from there to Washington. About eighty or more of the Yanctonais, headed by their chief, "Big Head," made a prisoner of the Colonel at Fort Clarke, fired at his pressens, placed sentinels at the door and gates of the fort, and treated him with great indignity. Their gesticulations and manners were so violent that he expected every moment to be blown to atoms. No doubt but those Indians were incited by white men; and it is now believed that most of the cruelties and outrages perpetrated on the whites by the Sioux were caused by interested white men, who take no interest in the race of the human family but that of gain. The United States will not allow such an insult as has been perpetrated on its agent to pass scot free, and "Big Head" and his band will meet with a merited and just chastisement. General Harney has ordered all the white men in this section of country, who are not employed by government or any of the fur companies, to leave. These men are generally known as the "free men of the country," that is, living on their own hook, and subsisting on whatever they can kill, wolves forming the most important article in the bill of fare. They left their country for their country's good, and are now sent from here for the good of the country, and all good men, red and white. I don't know where they will next go to, but I should not wonder if it would be among the "natives."

Scurvy is rather prevalent among the troops; every exertion is made to check it; no serious cases, and only one fatal case, a citizen. When the campaign commences, the scurvy will take its flight.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 9th inst. says:—In formation has been received in this city, from an unofficial source, that Gen. Harney has had "a talk" with the representatives of all the Indians in the Sioux country, with the exception of two tribes ranging about Fort Clark, and that definitive terms of peace and friendship have been agreed upon between the parties. The two tribes holding out have for some time maintained a hostile position towards the United States, and may yet give some trouble. They live high up on the Missouri. Colonel Vaughan, who is fully informed of the arrangement between Gen. Harney and the Indians, met with an accident on his route, and may be delayed some days.

The Mother who Committed Suicide on the Chicago Railroad.

We published on Friday an extract from the Toledo *Commercial*, which stated that a woman had committed suicide on the Chicago Railroad, by jumping out of a car window, leaving behind her four small children. To the extract was appended a letter from our correspondent, which denied the statement of the Toledo paper, and alledged that the unfortunate mother had been suddenly awakened from sleep by the conductor, and in a half unconscious state had walked out upon the platform, and lost her life by falling between the cars and being run over. The following from the Sturgis (Mich.,) *Republican*, of the 8th instant, which is published near where the accident occurred, adds interest to the whole statement, and by the verdict of the Coroner's inquest, which is appended, it would appear that the account of our correspondent is wrong in point of fact, and that he has consequently done partial injustice, at least, to the conductor of the train:—

Mr. Wilber, of Ontario, Indiana, recently left with his family for Kansas, since which time all that has been heard of him, is what is related by a little girl of his, who returned with her mother and three other small children. The little girl stated that when they arrived at St. Louis her father went over the river to see to some goods; after he had been gone three days, her mother thought that he might have been murdered. She started with her children to return to Ontario. The girl further states, that her mother remarked several times that she could not live. Mr. Wilber had some two thousand dollars with him. We have been informed that Mr. Wilber's friends have gone to St. Louis to trace out, if possible, the foul play that is supposed to have been committed. As will be seen from the Coroner's inquest, which we give below, Mrs. Wilber came to her death by jumping from the car window, just before arriving at our village, while on her return.

State of Michigan, County of St. Joseph.—An inquisition taken at the township of Sturgis in said county, on the ninth day of April, 1856, before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, upon the view of the body of Mrs. Wilber, wife of Alfred Wilber, here lying dead, by the oaths of the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed, who being duly sworn to inquire, in the behalf of the people of the State, when and in what manner and by what means the said Mrs. Wilber came to her death, upon their oaths do say, that she came to her death by jumping out of the car window, while the car was under rapid motion, in a partial state of insanity.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CATHOLIC PRIEST.—Rev. Mr. Jaggo, the Catholic priest of Lambertville, N. J., was killed on the 10th inst., by jumping off the cars. He was almost cut in two. He was from France.

The Kansas Question.

THREE COMPANIES OF EMIGRANTS FROM ALABAMA —GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

We copy the following account of the departure of three companies of Kansas emigrants, numbering about one hundred and seventy men, from Montgomery, Alabama, from the *Journal*, of that city, of April 8:—

We have just time, before going to press, to state that Major Buford's company of Kansas emigrants were drawn up in line before the Madison House about four o'clock. They marched to the Baptist church, and after a solemn and appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dorman, of the Methodist church, a magnificent copy of the Bible was presented to Major Buford by the Rev. Mr. Tichenor, the pastor of the Baptist church, who also stated that means had been provided and would be placed in the hands of the Major to furnish each emigrant with a copy of the holy scriptures. From thence to the river, on reaching the bluff, a glorious spectacle met their view which brought tears into many an eye, for there had already assembled some three or four thousand of our citizens, to bid them farewell. The ladies, God bless them! were there to cheer them on their way, with their bright smiles and happy faces. The spirited and noble hearted Hon. W. H. Hilliard bid them farewell from a cotton bale in his own peculiar happy style, and gave them good advice, and clearly set forth the cause of this assemblage, and the reason why this demonstration was being made. He spoke in the highest terms of their gallant leader, and entreated them to stand by him wherever he led—that he was in a good cause; and on them rested the future welfare of the South, and that they were armed with the Bible, a weapon more potent than rifles, and in the language of Lord Nelson, "every man was expected to do his duty." Major Buford responded in a few remarks, closing with "Farewell!" The Major's heart was too full for words. Amidst the waving of banners and the sound of music, the gallant hearted emigrants marched on board the boat, just as the last bell was ringing. We learn that an accession of 100 men and $10,000 in money already await Major Buford's arrival in Mobile.

We learn that the captain of the steamer most generously tendered a free passage for the entire party, numbering about three hundred.

Among the number added to the ranks from our city, we would here state, were three prin ers from our office, young men of industrious habits and of good moral character, well calculated to do well any where—when nothing but patriotic motives could have caused to thus cast their lots in a distant wilderness—in truth, they were doing well here, having the regard and esteem of all who know them. One of these has "seen some service"—having an honorable scar from the effect of a wound received at Buena Vista! Wilson, Evans and Slade (these are their names) are justly entitled to great commendation for thus giving themselves to aid such a laudable undertaking. They can be relied on in defence of Southern interests and Southern rights, when the time of trial comes upon them.

There were three companies of emigrants, numbering from fifty to sixty men in each company. Before leaving they had all learned to sing the following lines, which were written for them by a lady of Montgomery:—

Brave Buford's banner floats on high,
Its silken folds are rustling nigh,
And shall we stand as laggards by
In such an hour as this?

Sons of the Sunny South are we,
Our hot blood burns her wrongs to see:
For Kansas, then, and victory,
For she shall own our sway.

We've left our homes and loved ones dear,
But dew drops glitter there as clear,
And sunbeams warm as we! as here:
Then ho! for Kansas, ho!

Sons of the South, her honor's thine;
What foe shall dare to dim its shrine,
Before her footsteps draw a line,
While yet a Southern lives?

Fling wide our banner to the sky,
Our "outpost" we'll maintain or die,
And "Buford" is our rallying cry.
Our watchword, "Kansas," ho!

KANSAS MEETING IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Montgomery, Ala., held on the 5th inst. to express their approval of and to aid the Kansas emigration movement, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That the citizens of the capital of Alabama witness with pleasure and gratitude the untiring exertions of Major Jefferson Buford, of Barbour county, in promoting the emigration of Southern men to Kansas.

Resolved, That we recognize in him a true lover of the South and a patriotic defender of the rights and privileges guaranteed to us in the constitution, and that we heartily recommend him to the favor and good will of all good and true men in Kansas, as one "well tried, true and trusty."

Resolved, That our grateful thanks are tendered to the noble band of emigrants who have so promptly responded to the call made upon them to march forth and throw themselves in the breach in defence of Southern rights, and the constitutional privileges of the South; and though we hope their mission may be a peaceful one, and not involve them in an appeal to arms, yet should a shot fall upon such an issue we wish them to consider themselves but the vanguard of the mighty hosts of their brethren of the South, who are ready to march to their relief, and stand with them in the struggle.

Resolved, That we are satisfied their conduct will be governed by strict observance of all the constitutional laws of the Federal government, and that we deem it unnecessary to exhort them to oppose, by all the means placed in their hands by the God who made them, the least aggression on their rights and privileges by the base hirelings of Northern fanaticism.

Resolved, That the South has made sacrifices and compromises to promote the harmony, peace and union of these States on divers occasions, and all such efforts have only tended to encourage our adversaries in their lawless and fanatical proceedings, and to urge them on to repeated outrages against our character and standing, as equals in the confederacy; therefore, be it resolved, that there be inscribed on our banners, "No Compromise in defence of our Rights" but a full, ample and entire equality with all our sister States, even at the hazard of die union and war.

KANSAS IN A SOUTHERN CHURCH—PRESENTATION OF BIBLES.

The Montgomery, Ala., *Mail*, of the 7th inst., says:—The Kansas emigrants attended the Baptist church, yesterday afternoon, it having been understood that the emigrants were to be presented with a Bible. This was done, we learn, in a most appropriate manner, by Rev. Mr. Tichenor, the eloquent pastor of the church; after which a collection was taken up, by which each emigrant will be supplied with a copy. There's God's word vs. rifles for you!

NORTHERN EMIGRANTS.

A party of sixty-nine young and hardy citizens of the Western Reserve, eight of them with their wives and a lot of small children, passed through Columbus, Ohio, on the 8th inst., bound to seek their fortunes in Kansas.

THE SLAVES CARED FOR.

The St. Louis Evening *News*, among other matter, says that the slaves taken by Southerners to Kansas "are in almost every case taken in the cabin, while poor families moving to the same place take passage below, or on deck."

Texas Items.

The Austin *State Times*, speaking of the Second regiment U. S. Cavalry, and of its gallant commander, Col. Johnston, says:—

The confidence the people of Texas have so long entertained in the ability and energy of this accomplished officer and gentleman was not misplaced. His regiment is doing effective service on the frontier. The officers and men seem to have imbibed the spirit with that animates their gallant commander. They are winning a name no regular corps has yet acquired on this line. Commanded by an officer thoroughly informed upon every point connected with his duty, acquainted with the Indian character and accustomed to their mode of warfare, they must be efficient and successful. The reason is they have been properly trained and disciplined for the service they are required to perform. Had they been placed under different officers, it is almost certain they would not have been as competent as they are. This regiment includes some of the most able and promising officers of the army.

The Austin *State Gazette*, of the 29th ult., has the following article about the Indians on the Reserve:—The able and efficient agent, Major Neighbors, paid us a visit the past week, and we learn from him that the Indians on the Reserve are making important and valuable improvements. Some one hundred and fifty houses have been erected, and the Indians are putting in about eight hundred acres of corn. If they have a fair crop, there will be an abundance made to supply the wants of the Reserve. For the first time the Indians of Texas are taking hold of farming with a determination to depend entirely upon it for their support. They are putting their hands to the plough handle themselves; and though it requires two to perform the operation—one to lead the horses and the other to plough—still they have made a beginning and will soon become expert at it. Even the Southern Camanches have taken hold of the hoe and are weeding it patiently. The excellent moral effects of this move are witnessed in the absence of theft and pillage on the part of the Indians. The settlers make no complaints of the loss of horses or cattle, and some time ago, when Skillman was killed by the Northern Camanches, the Indians on the Reserve, to the number of a hundred, immediately volunteered their services to pursue the murderers and arrest them. Some dozen were accepted, and they overtook the hostile Indians. A battle ensued, and the result was that they utterly routed the enemy and brought back eight scalps.

There are some twelve or fifteen hundred Indians on the Reserve, and many tribes in other States would willingly join them if they had the privilege, but it is not our policy to increase the Indians of Texas. We do much in affording those with us a home, and giving them support.

Major Neighbors deserves great credit for his labors, and we should like to see his services retained. We think it important to the security of the State.

The San Antonio *Texas*, of the 27th ult., gives the particulars of a foul murder committed at Fort Clark by Mexicans. Mr. Skinner (the name of the murdered man) and a friend had left San Antonio in company with some Mexican teamsters who were hauling their goods. When they encamped for the night, and Skinner and his friend fell asleep, the Mexicans crept upon them and murdered them, breaking their skulls with axes. The Mexicans fled, and had not been arrested. Mr. Skinner was a highly respected citizen, and was connected in business with a gentleman in San Antonio.

A letter to the *Texan*, dated Castroville, March 23, says:—This morning news arrived that two of our citizens, living on the east side of the Medina, and some seven miles above Castroville, had been killed by the Indians. The names of the persons were Turner and Hoffman, both respectable and industrious citizens. A short time after a part of the sorrow occasioned by this news was expelled by learning that Turner had escaped from the Indians and was still alive. It seems that the savages attacked these two men three days before, and succeeded in killing Hoffman in his own house, and that Turner, after having witnessed the inhuman death of his friend, made his escape from the savages in almost a miraculous manner, and had kept himself secreted for three days and nights, and during which time his stealthy and bloodthirsty pursuers passed in his immediate vicinity searching for him.

WOULD NOT ACCEPT FREEDOM.—We published last week a paragraph from the NEW YORK HERALD, relative to a negro woman named Diana, who had been sold at Edgefield, C. H., to abolitionists, and that after living two years in New York, she entreated to be taken back to slavery. We learn that the case is even stronger than was there stated, as Diana is educated, and can read and write—is extremely intelligent and industrious, and as capable as any one of supporting herself—still she preferred the warm comforts of her old home to the cold sympathy of heartless abolitionists.—*Columbia South Carolinian, April 9.*

List of Acts Passed by the New York Legislature—1856.

[Continued from the Herald of April 13.]

157. Authorizing the Buffalo and Pittsburg Railroad Company to use iron rails of a less weight than is required by the general railroad act, on a portion of their road.

158. Supplementary to and amendatory of the act entitled "An act to authorize the towns of Sodus, Arcadia and Phelps to subscribe for stock of the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad, passed April 17, 1854.

159. Authorizing the Canal Board to hear and determine the claim of James H. Sherrill and John Doty, for damages sustained, and work and materials done and performed by them in building the combined locks at Whitehall.

160. To revive and continue in force an act entitled "An act to authorize the city of Oswego to take stock in railroads, and to sell its bonds to provide for the payment thereof," passed May 27, 1853, and an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to authorize the city of Oswego to take stock in railroads, and to sell its bonds to provide for the payment thereof,' passed May 27, 1853," passed April 17, 1854.

161. Authorizing an appropriation to aid in constructing stone piers under the bridge built by the State across the west branch of the Hudson river at Fish House.

162. In relation to the punishment of crimes in certain cases.

163. To authorize the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of New York to raise one hundred and seventy thousand dollars by loan and to refund the same, for the rebuilding of the Tompkins market.

164. To authorize the Commissioners of Highways in the towns of Fallsburg and Liberty in the county of Sullivan, to assess highway labor on the Fallsburg and Liberty Turnpike road.

165. For the relief of Edward Pinkwan.

166. For improving Trout brook, a branch of the Schroon river, and its tributaries.

167. For the relief of Alfred Academy.

168. To amend the charter of the city of Utica.

169. To amend the law of taxation for the support of schools, and to change the mode of distribution of the school moneys.

170. To amend the act passed Feb. 16, 1821, entitled "An act establishing a Justices' Court in the city of Albany, and the acts amendatory thereof, and to regulate the fees of justices, witnesses, constables and jurors in said court and in certain special proceedings."

171. For the relief of Wm. Baldwin, contractor for draining the Cayuga marsh and swamp lands.

172. To provide for the distribution of standard works of American authors among the libraries of district schools.

173. To exempt the Library edifice and site of the New York Historical Society from sale under execution.

There are still some forty bills yet unsigned.

Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

MARCH TERM, 1856.—Judgment affirmed, with costs—Wood agt. Chapin; Reubens agt. Joel, imp.; Kimzee agt. Shaw and others; Lawrence agt. Kemp; Oakley agt. Appinwill; McLean and wife agt. Swanton; Blossom agt. Griffith; Hill agt. Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Co.; Waterbury agt. Lansing; Willcox agt. Greene; Benjamin agt. Benjamin; Cassidy agt. Bailey agt. Pruyn; Renard agt. Fisher; Barnet agt. Joel and others; Perry agt. Griffin; Ireland agt. Oswego and Hannibal Plank Road Co.; Banks agt. Odell; Bagley and another agt. Lawrence; Vroman agt. Farmers' Insurance Co. of Oneida county; Malloy agt. Clark; Carson agt. Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Co.; Newton agt. Bronson; Signor agt. House; Satterlee agt. Cocks; Mosier agt. Hilton.

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event:—Ford agt. Williams; Freeman agt. Williams; Seeley agt. Engell; Horner and others agt. Wood and another; Hill agt. Beebe; Muir and another agt. Brown, Sheriff, &c.; Gardiner agt. Clark.

Judgment of the Supreme Court modified, so as to grant relief upon the performance of certain conditions mentioned in the opinion of Judge Selden, before whom judgment is to be settled—Comstock & ors., ex'rs, agt. Tallman.

Judgment of the Supreme Court modified, by reducing the recovery of damages to sixty dollars and interest from December 26, 1851; the award of costs in that Court affirmed. No costs to either party in this Court—Atchinson agt. Troy and Boston RR. Co.

Judgment of the Supreme Court modified, by adding at the end thereof as follows:—"This judgment is given without prejudice to any new action to be brought by plaintiffs, and if a new action shall be brought, without prejudice to the right of the defendants to set up their proceedings to acquire title, in bar of such action"—Hurlburt agt. Waring, and Carrigan agt. Waring.

Order of the Supreme Court at General Term reversed, and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs in the Supreme Court—Evans agt. Coates and ors.

Not decided—Wilson agt. Genesee Mu. Ins. Co.; Selden agt. Pringle; Olcott agt. Wood; Stephens agt. Vroman; Williams agt. New York Central RR. Co.; Hayner agt. James.

Opening of Navigation on the Hudson.

[From the Albany *Argus*, April 12.]

Our citizens were never more agreeably disappointed than in the manner in which the river was opened to navigation this season. The large quantities of snow which had fallen during the winter months north of us, and which were to be melted, and thus contribute to the waters of the Hudson, it was thought, would, in connection with the customary rains, produce such a flood here as was never before seen. The snow melted gradually, sending down but little water at a time, and there were no rains to swell the streams. The ice in the river rotted away, broke up, and passed off, without obstruction enough to set the water back sufficiently to submerge the docks.

From the end of navigation last year, (December 24, the Hero making the last trip) to the opening on the 10th of April, was 108 days, a period much longer than usual. The longest period of obstructed navigation, since 1841, was from November 28, 1842, to April 13 1843—or 135 days. The shortest was from December 14, 1841, to Feb. 4, 1842—or 47 days. The average is not far from 90 days.

The People's Line steamer Oregon, arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning, with a goodly number of passengers and a rich cargo of freight.

The propeller Reliance has commenced running between this city and Poughkeepsie for the conveyance of passengers and property. The R. reached her dock at an early hour yesterday morning.

The arrangements for the steamboats are nearly perfected, and they show a determination on the part of the various companies to merit and retain the confidence of the public.

The following are the arrangements upon the principal routes, thus far perfected:—

In the People's Line and the Merchants' Line, the former will run the Hendrick Hudson (for the present) and the New World. The Isaac Newton, belonging to this line, is now undergoing extensive alterations. She will be lengthened 50 feet, and built one deck higher, with double tiers of state rooms, uniform with the New World. Upon her completion (probably in July next) she will take the place of the Hendrick Hudson.

The Merchants' Line consists of the Knickerbocker and Oregon. When the Hendrick Hudson is withdrawn from the People's Line, she will be substituted by the Oregon. A night line will also be established, consisting of the Thomas Powell and the Santa Claus. There is some talk of putting on a day line about the 1st of May.

From New York to Troy, the Rip Van Winkle (for the present) and the Commodore. The former boat will be withdrawn as soon as the improvements upon the Francis Skiddy (of that line) are completed. Her draught, which is now 6½ feet, is to be lightened one foot, so as to render her more serviceable in low water.

Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS BY THE NAVAL MEDICAL BOARD.

We learn that the following named assistant surgeons in the navy were reported for promotion by the Naval Medical Board, which convened at Philadelphia on the 1st of March last:—

Wm. F. Carrington, to rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon John Ward.

James Suddards, to rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis M. Gunnell.

James F. Heustis, to rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward Shippen.

Arthur Lynah, to rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon James F. Heustis.

Samuel F. Coues, to rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon Arthur Lynah.

Charles F. Fahs, to rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon Samuel F. Coues.

George Peck, to rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles F. Fahs.

Jenks Harris Otis, to rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon George Peck.

Frederick Horner, jr., to rank next after passed Assistant Surgeon Jenks Harris Otis.

The following named gentlemen were reported for the office of assistant Surgeons of the navy. They are arranged in the order of their merit:—

No. 1. H. A. F. Washington, of Virginia.
No. 2. Richard C. Dean, of Pennsylvania.
No. 3. H. Lawrence Sheldon, of Connecticut.
No. 4 Philip S. Wales, of Maryland.
No. 5. Albert C. Gorgas, of Pennsylvania.
No. 6. Alexander M. Vedder, of New York.
No. 7. Delavan Bloodgood, of New York.

NAVY OFFICERS' ORDERS.—Capt. William J. McCluney, who lately returned from the East India station, in command of the steam frigate Powhatan, has been ordered to command the Norfolk (Va.) navy yard, vice Commodore McKeever, deceased.

Lieut. F. S. Conover, detached from the receiving ship at Baltimore, on the 30th inst., and Lieut. R. B. Lowry ordered to succeed him.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. F. Coues, ordered to the coast survey steamer Walker.

The following are the navy officers ordered to the coast survey steamer Hetzel—Lt. John J. Almy, commanding; Lieutenants—Wm. Gibson and Robert D. Minor. Passed Assistant Surgeon—Randolph F. Mason. Master—Wm H. Ward. Second Assistant Engineer—Wm. G. Wheeler. Third Assistant Engineer—Jackson McKiwell.

Those ordered to the coast survey schooner Nautilus are—Lieut. Richard Wainwright, Commanding. Lieutenants—J. B. Stewart and D. P. McCorkle.

The United States sloop of war Levant had arrived at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, previous to the 1st of February, on her way from New York for China, via Rio Janeiro.

The United States steam frigate Merrimac has received her sailing (sea) orders. Before taking her departure from the United States, she is to touch at Annapolis, to enable the students of the Naval Academy to become acquainted, practically, with points in their studies not otherwise to be taught them. She will remain there a day or two.

The Turf.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

BROOMS' HOTEL, HARLEM, April 12, 1856.

In your paper of to-day I notice the following extract, under the heading of "The Turf":—"Another match was advertised between the horses of C. Brooks and William Shate, but they failed to appear." Allow me to say, in explanation of the above, that I knew nothing of any such trot until I saw it advertised in the columns of the HERALD, such advertisement being without my knowledge or consent. Illness prevented me from contradicting it until too late. Proprietors of trotting tracks will confer a favor on me by not using my name to further their own interest, unless authorized by me to that effect. In conclusion, I wish to say, that the only black stallion in my possession is New York Black Hawk, and I do not fear to enter his name in full at any time that I may match him. CHARLES BROOKS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.

APRIL 9.—*Albert G. Sloo and Elwood Fisher vs. George Law, Marshall O. Roberts, et al.*—The hearing of the motion for an interlocutory order, in the nature of an injunction, to restrain the defendants from employing or disposing of the steamers of the trust, *pendente lite*, was resumed this morning. The particulars of the bill of complaint, the affidavits connected therewith, and the action already had in this matter, have been heretofore laid before the readers of the HERALD.

On the case being called, Mr. E. N. Dickerson, (of counsel for the plaintiffs,) proposed to introduce supplementary affidavits contradictory of a number of the allegations contained in the affidavit of Mr. M. O. Roberts, one of the defendants in the suit. Mr. Dickerson based his proposition upon the general scope of the 105-6 and 7th rules of the equity practice of this and other courts of the United State. The rules referred to leave the admission of such supplementary evidence within the exercise of the sound discretion of the Court.

Mr. Dickerson stated that he had in his hands an affidavit made by Commodore Vanderbilt last summer, totally at variance with the statement of the same gentleman which had been introduced by the defendants at a previous stage of the proceedings. The substance of the affidavits of Col. Sloo, E Fisher, Captain Morris (Government Inspector), H. Stell, in direct opposition to the allegations made by Mr. Roberts, as to the irreparable condition of the steamships Ohio and Georgia, the coal account and the money transactions of the plaintiffs with the defendants, was stated by the learned counsel. Mr. Dickerson intimated that he had in his possession statements furnished him by Mr. M. O. Roberts which clearly demonstrated that at the period when it was alleged the plaintiffs were demanding money and discount favors, Roberts was indebted to them some thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Dickerson proposed to offer those affidavits in evidence, as rebutting the allegations contained in Mr. Roberts' statement.

Mr. Cutting objected, contending that this was not an instance in which the Court was called upon to exercise the discretion referred to by the counsel on the other side. He had supposed that after the order that had been agreed to and entered at the last hearing of the cause in March, the counsel for the plaintiffs would have proceeded with the argument of the motion, and not spring this new matter upon his clients.

Mr. Wood denied that when the argument was postponed, any understanding of a character to prevent the plaintiffs putting in additional affidavits, had been entered into.

At the rising of the Court, Mr. Cutting had not terminated his argument in opposition.

APRIL 10.—At the sitting of the Court this morning, Mr. Cutting continued his argument in opposition to the supplementary or rebutting affidavits offered to be introduced on the previous day, by Mr. Dickerson, (of counsel for the plaintiffs). Mr. C. contended at considerable length, that under the equity rule of the Court, it was only in cases where the defendant either admits, or else does not deny on his own knowledge, the facts set forth in a bill of complaint, but seeks to evade the application for an injunction by setting up a new case in answer, the Court in the exercise of its sound discretion, will sometimes allow the plaintiff to introduce supplementary proofs in rebuttal. The substance of the affidavits sought to be admitted had been stated already, and he was fully satisfied that they were entirely inadmissable in view of the rule, because they were a mere repetition of the allegations contained in the bill of complaint and the affidavits thereto annexed. Mr. C. quoted at length from the printed papers on both sides, in support of the expediency of permitting the plaintiffs to introduce the proofs referred to.

Mr. B. F. Butler followed on the same side, and in the course of his argument maintained that the plaintiffs were barred from a right to asx admission of their supplementary proofs by reason of the order of the Court, dated Tuesday, March 18th ultimo, and agreed to on both sides. He argued that by that order the plaintiffs had agreed to a postponement of the case until the present term of the Court, in consequence of the absence of one of their counsel, and that by the terms of the order they had bound themselves to proceed, at the next hearing, to the cause, with the original motion for an injunction, and had therefore waived their right to make such an application as the present one.

It was also urged in opposition that the admission of the supplementary affidavits would have the effect to permit attacks upon the character, &c., of the defendants, without allowing them an opportunity to respond.

Mr. G. Wood replied, contending that the rule was a wholesome provision. Applications for injunctions were made upon affidavits, copies of which were to be served upon the opposite party, who thereby had a full opportunity of knowing what he had to answer. The defendant might come into Court either with an answer to the bill or with counter affidavits, and in those latter he was not confined to matters precisely responsive to the allegations contained in the complainant's bill and affidavits. He might introduce explanations, additional reasons, matters of avoidance, and all those might be of a character entirely new to the complainant, and which it was impossible for him to anticipate would be put forward by the defendant. The rule was designed to meet exactly such cases. The introduction of affidavits in opposition to the facts stated in the defendant's affidavits did not constitute a crimination. If the supplementary affidavits impeached the defendant, it resulted from a difference of recollection between the respective parties. On the other hand, if the defendants were permitted to bring the affidavits which not only denied what was contained in the bill and affidavits of the plaintiffs, but also introduced new matter, then the defendants might impeach, or give statements derogatory to the character and conduct of the other side, without allowing them an opportunity to answer. Mr. W. urged that the defendant, M. O. Roberts, in his answering affidavit, did, in many regards, admit the truth of the allegations in the complaint, but introduced new matter, by way of avoidance, some of which went to criminate the character and good standing of the plaintiffs in the suit. He entirely dissented from the proposition that the order of March 18, 1856, postponing the hearing, debarred them from asking permission to introduce supplementary proofs or affidavits. One of the very affidavits (that of Captain Morris) now asked to be introduced was sworn before his Honor upon that very day; and the affidavit of Mr. E. Fisher, stating the reasons of his absence, was handed to the opposing counsel, and that affidavit set forth that Mr. Fisher had partly prepared a supplementary affidavit when called away. Intimation of the plaintiffs' intention to introduce these and such other affidavits as would be deemed proper, had been all along given to the defendants' counsel. Under these circumstances, he maintained that the admission of the supplementary proofs or affidavits rebutting the new matter set forth in the answering affidavits would be a sound and legal exercise of the discretion vested in the Court.

SMUGGLING LIQUOR INTO THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—The Yarmouth, N. S., *Herald*, of the 10th, says:—As a number of casks, consigned to Messrs. Southard, and entered as containing vegetables, were being landed from schooner Mary Groton, Captain Sloans, from Boston, at York Point, St. John, on Friday last, the tide being low, one of the casks, containing a quantity of nails, &c., which had been swung high, fell on the wharf with such force that the head flew out, and among the other articles that tumbled from it was a small cask which, on examination, the Custom House officer found to be alcoholic liquor. This led to further examination, and about a dozen casks, containing from five to ten gallons each, were found thus concealed. The whole was seized, and it is said the vessel also is liable to forfeiture. The vessel is owned and registered at St. John.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN LOUISIANA.—A HUSBAND HUNG BY HIS WIFE.—The Natchitoches (La.) *Chronicle*, of the 12th ult., gives an account of the murder of John Rodrigo by his wife and her paramour, Matthew Breonte. The *Chronicle* says:—Rodrigo, having what he thought just grounds to suspect his wife's fidelity, threatened to bring her to a sense of virtue. For this she had him bound over to keep the peace. The paramour of the bad woman then contrived the idea of getting rid of the husband. A few nights afterwards as and the wife seized Rodrigo while asleep, and, after binding him hand and foot, dragged him about a mile from the house, where placing a rope around his neck, in spite of his prayers and shrieks for mercy, then hung him and beat him to death with a stick. After the guilty parties had succeeded in killing their unfortunate victim they covered the body. Breonte has confessed his guilt.

MASONIC DEMONSTRATION IN KENTUCKY.—We learn that there is to be a great demonstration of the whole Masonic craft of Western Kentucky and Tennessee, at the laying of the corner stone of Western Kentucky Masonic College, at Lodgeton, Fulton county, Kentucky, on the 24th of June. More than forty Masonic bodies will be present, and the arrangements for the festival have been made on the most extensive scale. Dr. Albert G. Mackey, of Charleston, S. C., has been invited to deliver the oration.

AMERICANS DIED AT SHANGHAI.—Information has been received at the State Department at Washington from, Robert C. Murphy, Esq., the United States Consul at Shanghai, of the death at that place of the following named citizens of the United States:—J. Malcomb, May 18; S. Walker, September 2; —— Hugge, October 3; J. Monsford, October 9; Owen Studley, November 2; Daniel Fraser.

ICE ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—Our ice bridge, nine miles long and a hundred or so broad, across Lake Champlain, remained as firm as the solid ground up to last Saturday. This week the warm wind and sun have begun to make some impression on it. The lake is on the rise, and the crossing of the broad lake on the ice is over for this season. Last year the crossing became unsafe on the 7th, the ice broke up on the 18th, and the boats were out on the 21st of April.—*Burlington Free Press, April 10.*

THE WELLAND CANAL.—It is supposed that the Welland Canal will be opened about the 25th inst. The St. Catherine's *Journal* says that during the winter everything required to facilitate navigation has been done. Locks, lock gates and bridges have all been overh