New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. C. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

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Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
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Two	20	35	50	85	125
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Four	35	60	85	135	225
Five	40	70	100	170	275
Six	45	85	120	200	325
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Nine	60	115	165	290	465
Ten	65	125	180	320	500
Twelve	70	145	195	360	540
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Twenty	90	185	225	430	650
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is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same rates; single copies, 10 cents.

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Ten	26	55	75	130	200
Fifteen	35	75	100	180	280
Twenty	40	90	120	200	480

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1866.

Reconstruction.

EXAMINATION OF GEN. TERRY—HIS VIEWS OF VIRGINIA.

(Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following is the testimony before the joint Committee on Reconstruction of Major General Alfred H. Terry, now in command of the Department of Virginia:

Major General Alfred H. Terry sworn and examined by Mr. Howard:

Q. What is your rank in the army?

A. I am Major General of Volunteers, and Brigadier General and Brevet Major General in the United States army.

Q. Where are you now stationed?

A. In Richmond, Virginia.

Q. How long have you been in command there?

A. Since about the middle of last June.

Q. What amount of force have you in your department?

A. By the last return there were present and absent two thousand nine hundred and forty-two men. The number actually present in the department, including the officers of the militia reserve corps, reporting to the freedmen's commissioners, is between two thousand six hundred and two thousand seven hundred.

Q. At what points are they chiefly stationed?

A. At Richmond, Fredericksburg, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Bristol, Danville, Petersburg, City Point, Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, Yorktown and Williamsburg. These are mostly one and two company posts.

Q. What is the territorial extent of your department?

A. The State of Virginia, with the exception of Alexandria, Fairfax and Loudon counties, and the northern half of the Shenandoah Valley.

Q. Have you much to do with the freedmen's bureau in your department?

A. I have a great deal of business from the bureau, and I am in constant communication with Col. Brown, assistant commissioner.

Q. What have your means of knowledge of the state of affairs in Virginia, throughout your department?

A. I do not come in direct personal contact with the people of Virginia, or as much as many of my subordinates do. I have no social intercourse with any except those known to be Union people.

Q. Why not?

A. They do not seek me, and it is neither becoming my position as the commanding officer of the department, nor consistent with my self-respect, to seek them first. My knowledge of affairs is derived from the business that comes to me officially from the military reports of my subordinates, and from official information of occurrences which I receive from those of my own people in whom I have confidence. It is derived also, from what I see in the public press of Virginia, and from what is brought to my attention officially and unofficially by the commissioner of freedmen's affairs. I frequently see citizens on official business, but not as frequently as my subordinates do. My business is done chiefly on paper.

Q. What generally is the feeling on the part of the secession element against unionists, whether native Virginians or those from other States?

A. I think it is as hostile as it ever has been. As to the feeling toward the people of the north, I do not think it has essentially changed from what it was before and during the war. There is still the same hatred, and the same contempt for them.

Q. How much social intercourse is there between them?

A. Very little, so far as my knowledge goes; very little indeed.

Q. Are you prepared to state that the state of feeling between secessionists and unionists, is one of bitter hostility?

A. I think it is.

Q. Are unionists secure in the enjoyment of their rights, in the midst of a secession community there?

A. I don't think they are.

Q. Can they safely rely on the State courts for justice to themselves and protection to their rights?

A. No, sir; I think not.

Q. How would it be, for instance, in a suit between a Union man, whether residing there or from a loyal State, and a secessionist; would you apprehend that a jury called in the regular way in Virginia would be prejudiced against a Union man?

A. While I do not know of any such cases, such is my impression in regard to the feelings of secessionists toward Union men, that I think the rights of the latter, under those circumstances, would not be secured; and I know from conversation with Union men that such is the general impression among them.

Q. What do the secessionists appear to desire? What purpose do they have in view?

A. In the first place, having failed to maintain their separate nationality, they desire to keep themselves a separate people, and to prevent the union by any means in their power, from becoming homogeneny. Secondly, they wish to make themselves honorable, and loyalty infamous, and to conserve, so far as they may be able, political power.

Q. And the great object which they immediately have in view is the possession of political power?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How do they regard President Johnson's liberal policy in reconstructing the State, and granting pardons and amnesties?

A. They seem to be very much pleased with it. They would, of course, regard with great favor any action tending to restore them to their former position.

Q. Do you hear any expressions of disloyalty among them toward President Johnson?

A. I do not.

Q. Suppose they get into favor again, with their full representation in Congress, and with a President who, like Mr. Buchanan, should disavow the right of the government of the United States to coerce States, and should decline to use the military force of the government to prevent secession, would they, or would they not, in your opinion, again secede from the Union and attempt to get up an independent government?

A. If they should be convinced that notwithstanding their former failure, they then would have a certainty of success, I think they would attempt to secede again.

Q. State whether they are in the habit of speaking contemptuously of the government of the United States, as a political institution?

A. They are.

Q. Do you know, or have you any reason to believe, that there are now existing in your department, or elsewhere, in the rebel States, any combinations or conspiracies among the secessionists with a view to the ultimate establishment of Southern independence, or a renewal of the rebellion, directly or indirectly?

A. I know of none.

Q. Have you any reason to believe in the existence of any?

A. I have none.

Q. In the event of a war between the United States and any foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of there being a prospect of the establishment of Southern independence, by an alliance between the secession element in the South and the foreign enemy, have you any reason to suppose that that element would ally itself with the foreign enemy, or take any part in the war against the United States?

A. I think that such has been the punishment which they have received for their recent attempt to throw off the authority of the government, unless there was a very strong prospect of success, they would be reluctant to engage in another attempt of the kind, with or without an alliance; but should a powerful foreign enemy land upon the Southern coast, they would receive some material and much moral aid under all circumstances. Should the circumstances be such as to promise them their independence, a very large portion of the people of the South would join the enemy.

Q. And in view of the contingency of a foreign war with a powerful nation, and the occurrence of such an invasion of our country, do you regard the rebel States, one or altogether, as an element of strength in the government of the United States at the present time?

A. No, sir. On the contrary, most decidedly an element of weakness.

Q. The conclusion, I take it, you have drawn from a careful observation of the sentiments and feelings of the Southern people, so far as you have had any opportunity of knowing them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is their treatment generally of the freedmen?

A. It is very various. Many persons are treating the freedmen very kindly and justly, endeavoring to accommodate themselves to the changed circumstances of the times, and to enter into the proper relations between them, as between the employers and the employed. Many others, on the contrary, treat them with great harshness and injustice, and seek to obtain their service without just compensation, and to reduce them to a condition which will give to the former masters all the benefits of slavery, and throw upon them none of its responsibilities.

Q. So far as you can judge, which class is the most numerous, those who treat the freedmen kindly or those who treat them with injustice and severity?

A. The latter.

Q. Do you think they greatly predominate in numbers?

A. I can hardly estimate the relative proportion. I should think they preponderate.

Q. Do you suppose, from what you have seen and heard, and from what you know, that it would be safe to intrust the great body of freedmen in Virginia or elsewhere in the South, to the care of the local authorities or the local legislation?

A. I do not.

Q. Suppose this were done, what consequences, in your judgment, would be likely to follow? Would they not maltreat the black race, deprive them of their rights, embarrass them in the enjoyment of their property, if they should have any, provoke them to acts of violence, necessary to acts of violence which the blacks might suppose they were performing in their own defense and in their own interests, and in this way, within some short time, bring about an open, bloody resistance on the part of the black population?

A. I should say there would be danger that the black race would commit those acts which an oppressed people, sooner or later, commit against their oppressors.

Q. Have you reason to believe that the blacks possess arms to any extent at the present time?

A. I have been told they do. I have received that information from citizens of Virginia, including State officers, who have interested me to take the arms of the blacks away from them.

Q. Who were those officers?

A. Some are members of the present legislature. I have also been asked to do so by public meetings, held in one of the counties.

Q. Have you, in any case, issued orders for disarming the blacks?

A. I have not.

Q. The blacks, I suppose, are almost unanimously loyal?

A. I think there is no question about that.

Q. How do the Virginians feel in regard to the education of the blacks?

A. There is a great difference of opinion in that respect in different communities. In some places the people cordially approve of it. Many have taken part in it. In other places the reverse is the case. Cases have come to my knowledge where persons coming to teach the blacks were not permitted to rent a house, place for school or personal occupation, and it has been reported to me that teachers sent to teach the blacks have been treated with great contempt, and in some places threatened. Again, in the city of Lynchburg, for instance, the city authorities cordially entered into the arrangement for teaching the blacks, in connection with the military authorities. There is this variation of feeling, and what is the predominant feeling I cannot tell.

Q. What is the political character of the present legislature of Virginia?

A. I judge, by its actions and by the language used by many of its members in debate, that it is not a loyal legislature.

Q. In case of the withdrawal of military protection from Virginia, what would be the condition of the loyal people in Virginia and of the blacks?

A. I think they would be in a lamentable condition. So great is the prejudice entertained, especially against those who have taken active obligations to the government during the war, that I do not think they would receive any adequate protection for their rights of person or property from the courts, and I think that they would be persecuted through the machinery of the courts, as well as privately. Even now, when military law prevails over the State, and when civil authority is supreme, attempts were made in the courts to punish Unionists for acts done by them under military authority during the war, and I have been obliged to interfere and release from prison men thus prosecuted.

Q. Has that been of frequent occurrence?

A. I have directed the cessation of proceedings in some five or six cases of this kind. In some of them the parties had been admitted to bail; in some, they were imprisoned. I have released those in prison, and in all cases have taken possession of the indictments and warrants, and, when bonds had been given, of the bonds.

Q. Would the Unionists be safe in case of the removal of the protecting hand?

A. I think not; and in that opinion I am supported by, as I think, the unanimous feeling of the Unionists themselves, which has been frequently, and still continues to be, expressed to me.

Q. Has the liberal policy of President Johnson, in granting pardons and amnesties to the rebels, had the effect, in your opinion, to increase or decrease the feeling of respect toward the government of the United States on the part of the people of Virginia?

A. I am unable to trace results to their causes in that matter; but since the time when I took command, especially since military restraint has been so much relaxed, as it has been two or three months, disloyal publications have very much increased. They seemed to have increased in proportion to the relaxation of military restraint.

Q. The newspaper known as the Richmond Examiner has been recently suppressed by an order emanating from Gen. Grant?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For the utterance of disloyal sentiments, and of language insulting to the Unionists, and to the Northern section of the country?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How is it regarded? Is it regarded as one of the leading exponents of public feeling and opinion in Virginia?

A. It seems to be an exponent of the secession feeling.

Q. Did you execute the order of Gen. Grant?

A. I caused it to be executed. I gave the order to Gen. Turner, who commands in Richmond, and he executed it.

Q. Has the order been revoked or modified in any way?

A. It has.

Q. By whose order, so far as you know?

A. So far as I know officially, by Gen. Grant's order.

Q. Has it been revoked?

A. It has been revoked, temporarily, by order of Gen. Grant, and, as I understood, on the condition that in the future it will not pursue a course detrimental to the government, or the growth or expression in acts and words, of Union sentiment among the people of the States lately in rebellion, or to the cultivation of friendly relations between the people of those States, or any of them, and the other States of the Union; that it will not, in any way, fail in its editorial correspondence, or transfer of articles from other newspapers, to give support, countenance and friendship to the Union and its supporters.

RACING AT NATCHEZ.—The Courier says:

Quite an interesting race came off at the Bingaman track on Saturday last; distance half a mile. The entries were as follows:

J. A. Smith entered R. Chotard's b. f. 3 years old, Agnes Hagerty, by Vandyke, out of Nellie Harden.

C. H. Fraser entered bk. h. Exchequer, by Revenue, out of Nina.

J. J. Smokey entered b. h. ——

It was a sweepstakes for all ages, but only three entries made; entrance fee $50. Captain Fraser's black was withdrawn on account of his having no rider.

At 600 yards bolk mags were locked, apparently with the determination to keep the same position throughout the race. Agnes, however, gave the go-by to her sutor, and came home winning the purse by 12 feet.

The Courts.

Cases Set for Trial This Day.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Succession of Michael Glossan.—E. & C. Morel, R. H. Brown, Gus. A. Brauex.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

W. W. King vs. Crassup and wife—Elmore & King. Wooldridge.

Joyce and wife vs. B. Hayes—C. E. Schmidt. B. Egan.

E. D. Miller vs. Schneider & Zaberbier—Huntington. Durant & Hornor.

J. McDonald vs. Pat Hayes—W. C. Budd. C. Dufour.

W. Long vs. Adams Express Co.—E. H. McCaleb. R. C. Mix.

Chambers & Drysdale vs. Barque Maundsle et al—Mix & Robinson. Bradford, Lea & Finney.

Liambina & Deckler vs. J. Lombard—Sambola & Ducros. J. Lombard.

P. H. DeGray vs. McCondron—J. D. Augustin. vs, J. Q. A. Fellows.

A. J. Bogel vs. Steamboat Nina Simmes et al.—H. &. J. Grover. L. M. Day.

Margaret James vs. J. Moyniban—E. Warren. Geo. S. Lacey.

E. F. Ainton vs. Mrs. Masson—L. Castera. E. Hunt.

St. Leon Dupeire vs. A. M. Hernandez—F. Landreaux. J. B. Cotton.

Mrs. Packwood vs. C. Fellowes et al.—W. H. Hunt. Sheriff.

Mrs. Jedan vs. Her Husband—Walker. Shackelford.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

William Golding vs. Steamer America—W. H. Hunt. Geo. L. Bright.

J. Foulhouze vs. L. H. Wheeler—T. W. Collens. Durant & Hornor.* On rule.

T. C. Payan vs. J. M. and J. C. Murphy—Hyams & Jonas. Henry C. Miller. On rule.

Babcock & Kernochan vs. J. M. and J. C. Murphy—Hyams & Jonas. Henry C. Miller. On rule.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

George L. Bright vs. Mills Judson—Bright p. p. Ogden & Claiborne.

Mrs. Mary Ryan vs. D. Piette—J. M. Bonner. Reynolds & Davidson.

Bruno E. Castendyke vs. Theodore Pivens—S. H. Torrey. A. A. Atocha.

Joseph Ray vs. C. T. Halle—Wench. Belden & Fuselier.

John Breen vs. Thomas B. Lee—G. L. Bright. Marr & Foute.

Paul Fosse vs. Jean Auriaune—E. Cambray. J. Magne.

L. Launoy vs. Pontchartrain Railroad Co. and steamer Reindeer et als.—L. Castera. A. Grima. E. Briggs.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

Sam Shook vs. P. Villa—McCarty & Murtagh. J. Ad. Rozier.

James Peters vs. Daniel Wilken—Sambola & Ducros. T. H. Howard.

Daniel McLaughlin vs. John Kemp—Randolph, Singleton & Hardie. A. Lavisson.

Pierre Hoa vs. Emile Lafrano—Sambola & Ducros. G. Schmidt.

C. F. Delery vs. Paul Angiade—P. E. Laresche. Vlavant & Duvigneaud.

Joseph Menendez vs. Augusto Vignes—Laresche & Lambert. J. T. Moore.

Clarke & Brisbin vs. F. Bouvain et al.—Marr & Foute. Foliel & Paxton.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Hostetter & Smith vs. J. E. Bohler—A. Anderson. J. Q. A. Fellows.

Forman & Purcell vs. E. W. Benton—G. L. Bright. Thomas H. Howard.

Jose San Roman vs. George S. Dennison, collector, etc.—George L. Bright. Warmoth & Tatum.

E. Garcia & Co. vs. George S. Dennison, collector, etc.—G. L. Bright. Warmoth & Tatum.

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.

Geo. Purvis vs. Mrs. Sidonia Connell (wife of G. Morrison) and her husband—P. H. Ducros. H. R. Grandmont.

Succession of Celeste Perrault; A. M. Lamothe, appellee, vs. Patrick McCarthy, testamentary executor—Budd & Lambert. A. Robert.

Joseph Gramra vs. Pierre Meric—P. S. Brown and M. Train. C. Dufour.

John Dawson vs. J. F. Levona—Budd & Lambert. G. LeGardeur and T. S. McCory.

William Wells vs. P. S. Collins and Frank Trillo—Durant & Hornor. T. Wharton Collins.

Joseph Lalande vs. F. Wentz and Raimond Porchelle—C. Dufour. J. Magne.

Oscar Reubien vs. Wm. E. Murphy—G. Schmidt. C. Dufour.

Michael Frank vs. Adams Express Company—Geo. S. Lacy. J. H. Van Dalsen and Billings.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

No decisions were rendered by this tribunal yesterday.

Louisiana Intelligence.

TERREBONNE.—The Civic Guard of the 31st ult. says:

We have had one of the most favorable seasons for planting, so far, that we ever remember to have seen in this parish. The desire for rain had just become general, when the rain came, as it were, at the call. We have had just such a soft, slow, quiet rain as a farmer loves to see.

THE IBERVILLE SOUTH.—Dr. C. Ward, the editor of the Iberville South, announces that after the 1st of this month the South will be published in French and English, so as to have the sphere of its usefulness increased by making it the organ of the Franco-American population of those sections of the State in which it circulates most extensively. The South is already one of our most valued Louisiana exchanges, and we shall be glad to see its usefulness increased by the addition of a French side.

JAILING HOGS.—The Iberville South says:

Our town constable took charge of quite a number of hogs, found running at large, last Sunday morning, and, having no more convenient place, locked them in jail to await reclamation. Our citizens should not forget that hogs "lying about loose are contraband—interesting if not "intelligent"—these hard times, and should be kept up, unless they wish to supply other people's pork barrels.

IBERVILLE.—In regard to affairs generally in Iberville, the South says:

Produce continues to arrive here for the interior, and the quantity being brought here goes to show our "drowned out" friends are straining every nerve to secure a crop this season. We need not say we hope they may succeed—such is our prayer to Him who blesses the earth. To our citizens, however, we would say, do not fail to plant an abundance of corn. We are buying bread now, for the very good reason that it was impossible to raise it last year, but this season we are not likely to have the same excuse for not being bountifully supplied. It is in our own soil—let us have it out. We understand some white laborers went to Grosse Tete last week. We hope to see others following them soon. Cuffie is not reliable, and, although in this parish, he set to work tolerably well, there are already indications of restlessness which forebode no good to the planter under our present system of labor.

The South complains that the people are now enjoying the only two legacies left by "our Northern brethren," poverty and the small pox.

Steps have been taken to organize a fire company in the town of Plaquemine.

POINTE COUPEE.—The Echo thinks that if the new levees are strong enough to resist the recent rise reported at Memphis, the parish will be saved from overflow.

JACKSON.—The North Louisianian, published at Vienna, in the parish of Jackson, thus speaks of crop prospects in that section:

We have made diligent inquiry of the planters of this and adjoining parishes as to their prospects for crops the present year, how the freedman conducts himself and works, etc., etc. The reports made to us are very conflicting, but still we know enough to venture the assertion that things are looking much more promising for the future than the most sanguine expectations of a few months ago.

The freedmen as a general thing, are working much better than was expected and consequently, the prospects of our planters for crops are much better than heretofore. There is a scarcity of labor in this section of country, though not so great as in many others and the consequence will be, that many broad acres will be uncultivated and a short crop of cotton may be expected.

The Louisianian states that there is a prospect for the establishment of a cotton factory at Vienna.

The London Church Times characterizes that portion of Mr. Bancroft's oration on President Lincoln, in which he refers to foreign governments, as "an insulting attack on the European powers generally," and "a piece of Yankee brutality." Of Mr. Bancroft's History of the United States, the Church Times states that "for accuracy and modesty it rivals the celebrated work of Baron Munchausen." There is a good deal of Cromwellian vigor in this; but it seems hardly becoming in a church organ.

A HORRIBLE CRIME AND A SWIFT PUNISHMENT. PARIS, KY., March 28—8 P. M.—A negro man, about thirty years old, who outraged and then murdered a white child ten years old last night, was taken out of jail this afternoon at six o'clock and hung by the citizens of the county in the Courthouse yard. The particulars connected with this affair are of the most revolting character, he having cut her throat and disemboweled her. The body is still hanging, with no disposition on the part of the citizens to take it down.

Letter from Ex-Gov. Harris.

THE SUBJECT OF COLONIZATION—MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION—ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS.

CORDOVA, MEXICO, March 2, 1866.

My Dear Sir: * * * I am receiving by each American steamer an immense number of letters from all parts of the United States, which my whole time, if devoted to it, would not be sufficient to answer. These letters show the existence of a lively interest in colonization in Mexico, and especially in the valley of Cordova. Several of the last steamers have brought large numbers of immigrants from the United States. The lands owned by the government in this valley have all been taken by the immigrants recently arrived, and were not sufficient to supply the demand of those already here; but there are a great many large and valuable estates in the valley, and some of them adjoining the colony, which can be purchased of private parties on accommodating terms.

We purchased, yesterday, for some friends recently arrived, an excellent hacienda of 3150 acres, adjoining the lands of the colony, at $3 20 per acre, one-third cash, and the balance on a credit of one or two years, without interest. There is a considerable amount of sugar and coffee already growing upon this estate, and a fair proportion of land cleared and in cultivation, with a number of Mexican houses on the place. In view of these advantages, I think these gentlemen have done better in purchasing this estate than they would have done to have purchased land from the government, as I did, and begin in the woods with houses to build and farms to open, etc.

The government has lands in other and desirable localities of the two classes, (i. e.) the public lands proper, which have never passed from the hands of the government, and those that have passed into private hands, been reduced to cultivation, and consequently acquired by the government. Lands of the first class are given to immigrants in limited quantities, for actual and immediate settlement. Those of the latter class are sold to them in limited quantities for the same purpose, at very low rates and on a credit. The lands upon which the colony is planted in this district, are of the latter class. They were sold to us at one dollar per acre, payable in five equal annual installments, with six per cent. interest.

I find all immigrants arriving at Vera Cruz anxious to settle in this valley. It is natural that they should, as it is a beautiful, rich, healthy and highly productive country, very well timbered and watered by several bold, clear, rushing mountain streams, and a large number of most excellent free stone springs, with a large number of Americans already settled here. But those who settle in this valley, hereafter, will have to make their own arrangements with private parties, for their lands, and my advice to those who wish to do so, is for ten or twenty families to unite, send an agent with authority and the means to purchase lands for them, or to examine the lands owned by the government in other localities, and determine where the colony is to settle, and make all necessary arrangements preparatory to the coming of the families. The purchaser of private property is entitled to all the benefits of the decrees for the encouragement of colonization.

The year is divided here into the rainy and dry season; the former beginning in May and ending in October. We generally have bright and beautiful mornings during the rainy season, though about one, two, three or four o'clock in the evening, you may calculate with certainty upon a shower, if not a heavy rain. During the dry season we have occasional light showers, but not often.

The best time for planting nearly all crops here is May, June and July. Tobacco is planted in September, October, November and December. The best time for families to move to this country is in the dry season, and the earlier in the season the better. It gives time to prepare shelter before the rainy season, and get ready for a crop.

Families moving here should bring with them their bed clothing and a few Collins' axes. Farming implements can be procured here with less trouble and as cheaply as they can be transported from that country.

Good Spanish mules and horses (not equal in size and form to the American, yet very hardy and serviceable,) can be bought here at from fifty to one hundred dollars; inferior at from fifteen to fifty dollars; well broke oxen, and as fine as I have ever seen anywhere, at from one hundred dollars a yoke. In the market at Cordova beef is worth ten to twelve cents a libra, (which is a little more than the American pound;) corn one dollar per bushel; flour eight to ten dollars a hundred; sugar twelve to twenty cents; coffee twelve to twenty cents; lard twenty-five to thirty-five and a half cents; eggs thirty-seven and a half cents a dozen. Fruits and vegetables always abundant and very low. Dry goods and hardware, of almost every description, abundant at about double what they would have cost in the United States before the war.

Vegetation is always green here, and stock does very well through the whole year without being fed, though the higher altitudes generally produce better grass and less brush, hence is a better stock country.

This soil and climate offers a better living and larger rewards to agricultural labor than any that I have ever seen, and it presents a harvest equally rich to the enterprise of the industrious manufacturer or mechanic; but the man who is not willing to work should not come to Mexico.

There is an ample sufficiency of good timber here for building purposes, but very few mills; hence, lumber is worth from $40 to $80 per hundred feet. Most of the Spanish houses are built of rough stone and mortar, covered with tile. The Indians live in little bamboo huts covered with long grass.

I don't remember to have seen a brick house in Mexico, though brick are as easily made here as elsewhere. Fuel is very scarce, only hundreds of miles from a tree or bush, except in Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, whole districts of country were desolated and reduced to a wilderness, everything that conduced to human sustenance destroyed, and these three inhabiting, many in affluence, all in independence, reduced to the absolute want of the bare necessaries of life—a want none had ever known before, except when relieving it in others from their own abundance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. MASON,

No. 24 Upper Seymour street, Portman-square, March 8.

There is an excitement in Chillicothe, Ohio, over a deficit of thirty-nine thousand dollars just discovered in the account of the county Treasurer. That official insists that the money has been stolen from his safe, and that he has not misappropriated any of it.

AUCTION SALES.

BOILERS, ETC.....BOILERS, ETC.

BY H. H. HICHCOCK,

AUCTIONEER—Office, 3 Odd Fellows' Hall.

FRIDAY, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 127 Front Levee street, between Girod and Notre Dame streets, on account of parties retiring from business, without reserve, will be sold—

The entire contents of ONE LARGE FOUNDRY, consisting of

One lot of Double Flued Boilers.

One lot of Five Flued Boilers.

Reveting Forges and appurtenances.

Anvils and Vices.

Blacksmith's Tools.

Boiler Makers' Hand Tools.

Screw Punches, etc.

Hole on Bars.

And a variety of other Tools.

—AND—

ALL ARTICLES CONSTITUTING AND COMPRISING A FIRST CLASS BOILER ESTABLISHMENT.

☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.

CORNER OF THALIA, ST. THOMAS AND THERESA Streets, and five lots of Ground on Washington street.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.,

NICHOLAS J. HOEY, Auctioneer.

Office, 17 Exchange Place.

SATURDAY, April 7, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold—

1. THAT VALUABLE GROCERY CORNER in the square bounded by St. Thomas, St. Theresa, Thompkins and Thalia streets, and forming the corner of St. Thomas, St. Theresa and Thalia, measuring 27 feet 7 inches 3 lines front on Thalia street, 27 feet 11 inches 6 lines front on St. Theresa, and 83 feet 10 inches 4 lines depth and front on St. Thomas street. Together with the improvements, comprising three frame buildings the entire rented as a grocery store and doing a prosperous business—leased until 1867 at the rate of $450 per annum, payable monthly.

2. FIVE LOTS OF GROUND in the Fourth District, in the square bounded by Washington, Chippewa, Fulton and Fourth streets, designated the numbers 1 to 5 inclusively, and measuring each about 31 feet 9 inches front on Washington street, by 100 feet in depth.

3. ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND in the same square, fronting on Fourth street, measuring 31 feet 9 inches by 100 feet depth, west to the corner of Chippewa.

☞ TERMS—Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on the above described property, bearing 8 per cent. interest payable semi-annually, secured by vendor's privilege and special mortgage on the property, bearing 8 per cent. interest and payable at maturity, if not paid, or the purchasers may have the option of paying the whole or any portion of the purchase money in cash in advance of maturity, with the interest accrued thereon to the date of payment. The purchaser of the property in the second and third lots will be required to furnish his check note to the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana for twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), payable on or before April 7, 1866, bearing 7 per cent. interest, the proceeds to pay in cash to United States Treasury notes an amount sufficient to pay to the Bank the installments and interest due and maturing on the 1st of April next, amounting to about $11,000, and for the remainder to pay one fifth in cash in United States Treasury notes, and the balance in one, two, three and four years, in the notes of the purchasers, payable to their own order, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from date until maturity, and endorsed by them, with 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, secured by special mortgage and vendor's privilege upon the property, which will be retained in the hands of the undersigned, or other responsible parties, until the payment of the notes and interest shall be duly effected. The purchaser of the property will be required to furnish his check note to the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana for twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), payable on or before April 7, 1866, bearing 7 per cent. interest, the proceeds to pay in cash to United States Treasury notes an amount sufficient to pay to the Bank the installments and interest due and maturing on the 1st of April next, amounting to about $11,000, and for the remainder to pay one fifth in cash in United States Treasury notes, and the balance in one, two, three and four years, in the notes of the purchasers, payable to their own order, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from date until maturity, and endorsed by them, with 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, secured by special mortgage and vendor's privilege upon the property, which will be retained in the hands of the undersigned, or other responsible parties, until the payment of the notes and interest shall be duly effected. The purchaser of the property in the second and third lots