NATIONAL CAPITAL

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

of private enmity and intense personal dislike to them; I do not think they would be allowed to remain there.

Q. Is there any expectation among the people that they will be made up the losses they have sustained in slaves, property, &c., by the operation of the Union armies during the rebellion? A. Yes, sir, and as an evidence of that I will state that I saw in a paper to-night that the Grand Jury of Oxford county had found a bill against General A. J. Smith for burning the court house; there they say they expect pay for a great deal of the property destroyed.

Q. Did you hear much said upon that subject while you were there? A. Yes, sir, and I have met one here with claims in his possession for $125,000; they argue that if they are in the Union we are responsible to them for their property which has been destroyed.

Q. What is the disposition of the people there towards the colored population? A. The poorer classes of the white people have an intense dislike towards them; so far as any love or regard or care for the negro or slave, I have never seen any of it, and do not believe it ever existed, except as far as his former money value may have caused care for him; there are men in Mississippi who understand this thing, who are willing to accept the state of affairs as they are now, and to employ the negro and to pay him a fair reward for his services; but a great portion of the people of Mississippi, including many planters, are not of large enough views to understand this matter; their views are too narrow; they wish to control the negro and his labor in such a way that he will be compelled to remain with them for never less than a year, and upon their own terms.

Q. According to your observations what is the disposition of the negroes in reference to working if they can be assured of pay for their work? A. We have always found them very ready to work. I have seen no instance where they were not willing to work when they have been assured of their rights. The Superintendent—who, by the way, was a North-ern man—of the work of opening the Mobile and Ohio Railroad told me that the negro men whom he had to work for eight dollars a month and army rations worked as well as many men—that men never worked better. We issued the rations to these negroes working on that road. We issued no rations to indigent negroes, though we issued a large amount of rations to indigent whites; also a large amount of Confederate corn that we had taken, and I ran one or two miles to grind corn to feed them. We never issued a ration to an indigent negro while I was there.

Q. Why not? A. They never asked for any; I stopped issuing to the whites, but they made so many complaints that I was ordered to commence issuing again. They were in a starving condition, as the armies—the Confederate as well as our own—had gone over the country and nearly eaten it up. I have always found the negro ready to work when he was assured that he would be paid according to his contract.

Q. As a general thing would Northern men be kindly received who might go to Mississippi to live? A. No, sir; there is a very intense antipathy toward Northern men in all Mississippi, with, perhaps, an occasional exception. I have heard them say openly that no Northern man should come there to work their plantations and live among them unless he was an overseer under them, or something of that kind; that he could not come there and expect to own a plantation. There is no doubt at all that there is an intense hatred felt toward Northern men. They may, from policy, sometimes perhaps consent to use a Northern man for some purpose; but in the portion of the State where I have been I have seen no evidence of good feeling towards Northern men.

Q. Is the disposition among the people of that State to encourage the negro to purchase land or to discourage him from purchasing it? A. From all that I heard the people say, I should say that the disposition was to discourage the negro from purchasing land; the owners of the large plantations do not wish to cut up their plantations at all, and all the good land in Mississippi is generally owned by the large planters; the small planters generally have poor land—hilly land—while the large plantations are generally bottom land; in other words, there is in the central portion of the State considerable rich land, called hammock land, which is generally held in large plantations; the valley of the Tombigbee contains a very large negro population and the planters have always hoped to work these plantations with the negroes; since the surrender I suppose that one time they found a great deal of trouble in doing so; the negroes were afraid to contract with their old masters for fear they would be brought into slavery again although they knew they were free; their masters wanted to work the negroes for seventy-five dollars a year, although they used to pay two hundred a year for their work; the negro was shrewd enough to understand the difference in price, and thought it strange he was not worth as much as before; we found the negroes willing to go to work on their old plantations whenever they were assured that they would be paid; I myself told the negroes at the time of the surrender that it would be much better for them to go back on the plantations to work, and that they would be secured under their contracts as long as I was there and the troops were there, and a large portion of the negroes did so; this was some time before the Freedmen's Bureau took charge of them.

Q. How does the state of things in Alabama compare with the state of things in Mississippi? A. In the mountain region of Alabama there are a great many loyal people—poor but loyal; we recruited two regiments there; between them and the people of the other portions of Alabama there is a great deal, not only of animosity in regard to the question of secession, but of private animosity; the loyal men in that part of the State may be strong enough to protect themselves, as they have come home with their arms, but their families have suffered everything during the war; I have found a great deal of outlawry in Alabama, and I doubt if the civil authority alone, however much inclined to do so, could control that feeling now; their seizing a steamboat the other day is an instance of what I mean; the poorer classes of white people there, as a general thing, cannot read or write; in the matter of granting paroles it was found that not one in six could write his name; they have a most intense hatred of the negro, and swear that he shall never be reckoned as a part of the population.

Q. What is the state of public sentiment generally in Alabama in reference to the national government? A. The bitterness there towards the government, for some months after the surrender, was so great that it is difficult to say whether there is any good feeling towards it; I have always heard them find no fault, never express my themselves kindly towards the government—at the most only as rather obliged to accept things as they were; they seem to expect that when the troops are eventually withdrawn they will control matters in their own way; in August I sent a detachment of troops from a company to arrest, if possible, or drive away a party of men who had, as it were, picketed a road in the hope of catching Governor Parsons, whom they had made threats they would kill; yet he had been very lenient towards them in all his dealings with them; I have never heard them express any good feeling towards the government; they have submitted because they could not help it, while travelling about the country there in citizen's clothes; I have often heard them say that something might turn up, when they would have their turn again; a rebel soldier who has fought through the war is by far the best man in the country, and the most willing to accept the state of affairs as they are, and the most ready to go to work; the worst class of people there are those who have been in the bands of guerillas, the irregular bands of rebels.

Q. Does there seem to be any expectation in Alabama that they will be paid for their slaves? A. I do not know whether they expect payment or not; they sometimes discussed the question, but it always seemed so absurd to us that we laughed at the mere idea of their getting anything; I know there are a great many claims upon the government, for I have seen a great many of them; and I suppose they would not get up their claims if they did not think there was some chance of their payment.

Q. What would be the effect upon the Union men and negroes of removing the troops and the Freedmen's Bureau? A. I think it would be the most unfortunate thing for the State itself that could be done; I do not believe a sensible man in the State would like to have all the troops removed; they might like to have the negro troops removed because of their antipathy to seeing them carrying muskets, but I do not think they would object to having white troops there if they were removed; I think the result in the case of the negro would be either that they would reduce him to some state approaching slavery or they would drive him out of the State, and they would stop emigration by that, because they could not go there and get along without labor; it would, therefore, be very unfortunate for the State.

Q. As far as your observation extends, do the people have a disposition to educate and elevate the negro or are their disposition to degrade him and keep him in a subordinate position? A. There is no inclination among the people to educate him; they are rather opposed to that; in fact, there is not much inclination to educate the whites, who need it quite as much as the negroes; there is very little difference, in regard to intelligence, between the poor whites and the negroes; I have never seen any inclination among the people there to help the negro; they want his labor, but they want it in their own way and at their own prices; that seems to be their determination—peonage; I have heard a great many men of property in Alabama say they would be sorry to see the troops go away; they might be glad to see the black troops go, but they seem to think it would be very hard to take away the white troops.

Q. Had there been at the time you left any organization of State militia either in Alabama or Mississippi? A. No, sir, not when I left.

Q. In what portions of the State of Georgia have you been? A. I went through Georgia down through Atlanta, near Andersonville, thence across to Montgomery, Alabama; I went back once to Atlanta through Chattanooga, and I once went through the northern part of the State, through Kingston, Rome and that part of the country.

Q. Did you hear any expression of feeling by the people, either favorable or unfavorable, in regard to the Union or the national government? A. I never heard any in favor of it; they seemed to think they were crushed, to feel as if they were what might be called a subjugated people, not a part of the people of this country, but a subjugated race; at first they seemed to take the thing very well, and appeared to be glad the war was over, glad to have peace on any terms; to give some idea of the feeling of the people, I was once travelling in the cars there in which were a woman and her family travelling on government transportation; my wife was with me and I was paying my fare, for, being on short leave of absence, I did not think myself entitled to government transportation; the woman, travelling at the expense of the government, turned to us and said: "This war is over to us and said to us and said: "This war is over and we have to stand it; we have to stand it; I will teach my children to hate the government;" I have heard a great deal such talk; I have become so accustomed to it that it would strike me as very strange there to hear anything in favor of the government; I do not remember hearing any such thing; very few of the people appear to acknowledge that they were wrong; they regret the war, but do not acknowledge that they have ever been wrong; they still believe they had a right to secede.

Q. What has been the effect of granting pardons and amnesties to those people? Has it been favorable or otherwise upon the public sentiment? A. I think it has been very unfavorable to the government; it has had this effect:—At the close of the war the owners of tracts of land were more willing to sell their lands, not knowing what would be done with them; but since pardons have begun to be given, as a general thing they have declined to sell, believing that they could get Northern capital to come in and work their lands and work the negroes; at one time there was a great deal of fear in regard to property; they said they expected all their property would be confiscated and lost to them; but after pardons began to be granted they began to feel safe again; they say to me now, "You will not dare to confiscate our property, or to hang Jeff. Davis, or anybody else;" immediately after the surrender they were certainly penitent enough, but I found a vast difference in a month or two.

Q. How would it be in Georgia with Northern men who might go out there to live—would they be well received or otherwise? A. I do not think they can live there after our troops shall have been taken away.

Q. How would it be with Union men who are natives of the country should our troops be taken away? A. They would suffer more than the Northern men, what few there are of them; there were not a great many of them there; the feeling towards them is more bitter than towards Northern men; during the last few months I have been there I have never known any good feeling exhibited towards the government or towards the North anywhere there; the Confederate soldiers seem to accept the state of things as a fact; but they are very bitter, though not so much as the women and the owners of land who remained at home.

Q. Are there within your knowledge any facts in relation to cruelties practised upon the negroes? A. Yes, sir; I have known negroes to be killed without any provocation at all; in Knoxville, in September last, I heard a shot fired; I did not see the man fall, but I know a negro man was killed, and a white man was afterwards arrested; the one who had killed him; I was one night going into town when a house was attacked in which lived some negro women of the families of some men belonging to a negro regiment; the negroes were attacked and some of them were wounded, and to give you some idea of the antipathy to the negro, what was singular was that this attack was made without provocation by some Tennesseans who had been in our army; I know of instances, not from personal observation, but from reports of what occurred around where I was; there were a great many instances reported to General Stoneman's headquarters when I was there of murders of negroes committed without any provocation.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL GRIERSON.

General B. H. Grierson sworn and examined:—

By Mr. Boutwell—State your age, residence and occupation. A. I am thirty-nine years of age; I reside in Jacksonville, Ill.; I have no occupation at present.

Q. Have you been connected with the army during the last war? If so, how long a period and in what capacity? A. I have been for nearly five years in various grades, first as aid to General Prentice, afterwards major and colonel of the Sixth Illinois cavalry, and brigadier and brevet major general of volunteers.

Q. In what part of the country have you been employed while in the military service. A. In Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama; I have been in Georgia also, but only for a short time.

Q. Have you had any means of ascertaining the condition of the people in either of these States, and especially their opinion towards the national government since Lee's surrender? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What means have you had and what are the results of your observations? A. About the time of Lee's surrender I started with about five thousand cavalry on an expedition across the State of Alabama; from Mobile I marched into Georgia, via Greenville and Eufaula, Ala., where I was stopped by the news of the armistice between General Sherman and General Johnston; upon receipt of official information of Johnston's surrender I moved with my command to Montgomery, Ala.; and after Taylor's surrender marched from there to Columbus, Miss., a distance altogether of about seven hundred miles; I think I had good opportunities to judge the people of the South correctly that time and since.

Q. When did you leave Alabama? A. In a short time after my arrival at Columbus, Miss., I was ordered to New Orleans to organize a force for Texas; about the time I was ready the rebels surrendered there also, and I then solicited an order to go home as the war was over, and I was afterwards ordered to return to Alabama; I reported to General Woods, commanding Department of Alabama, on the 16th of September, and was placed in command of the district of Huntsville. I remained in command until the 17th of January, 1866, and did not leave Alabama until about the 1st of February; at the time of the surrender of Lee and Johnston my impressions of the people there were that they were willing to accept almost any terms which might be granted to them by the government; there appeared to be great fear manifested by them that all of their property would be confiscated, and that possibly they would not be allowed to remain in the country; that appeared to be the feeling among the wealthy, influential classes; I think at that time they would have been willing to accept any terms granted them; but they have grown from time to time more exacting in their demands; many of them had the appearance at first of accepting the situation, and of being willing to abide the result; this was particularly the case with the private soldiers and poorer classes of the south; there were of course a few of the wealthier classes who felt very bitter and talked a good deal about leaving the South entirely, and about not being willing to remain there, offering to sell their property at reduced prices; I think that instead of growing more willing to accept the situation they are showing a more intense feeling of bitterness towards the government, I speak of the leading men more particularly; they do not appear to think that they have done anything serious; their only regret seems to be that they had not the means to carry out their designs.

Q. Is the feeling of hostility to the government a feeling that controls a great majority or only a minority of the people in the region of which you have spoken? A. It is the feeling of the majority; at the time of the appointment of their civil officers a great many of those who had served during the rebellion were reappointed; there was hardly a loyal man appointed to any civil office; I do not know one who was; that of course indicates the feelings of the people there; previous to the election officers were stationed at different points to administer the Amnesty oath; but as most many would not take it, and voted at the election without regard to it; in many of the counties their votes were taken without question; all who were elected were, so far as I know, men who had sympathized with the rebellion; many of them had been in the rebel army and were bitter in their feelings against the United States government.

Q. To what do you attribute the change of sentiment between the time of Lee's surrender and later on? A. That would be only a matter of opinion; I think that if the disloyal had been dealt with more severely there would have been less disaffection and more loyalty in the South to-day; their demands have steadily increased; at the time I left they considered that their Congressmen were not admitted, and they seemed to think that on that account they were an injured people; I think that every Congressman elected in the State of Alabama was elected for his devotion to the cause of the rebellion; some of them served at Richmond as Congressmen, and others as officers in the rebel army; but in no case that I know of was a loyal man elected; the truly loyal people of Alabama do not wish the present elected Congressmen and Senators from that State admitted into Congress.

Q. Do you know anything of secret organizations among the rebels? A. I have carefully studied and considered that matter, and, from many things I have noticed a general murmuring in the south and a great anxiety to organize the militia and to get rid of the army and the Freedmen's Bureau; I think there are such organizations; of course I only give my opinion on that subject from everything I could learn and from studying the Southern people.

Q. What should you anticipate as the result of the withdrawal of the military and Freedmen's Bureau? A. I do not think it would be right; I think it would result in great injustice and injury to the colored people, and also to the poorer classes of whites and to all loyal white men at the south.

Q. Do you know whether there is any expectation on the part of the people in that section of the country that they are to be compensated in any way for their slaves, or for their other losses incurred during the war? A. Yes sir; there is a great deal of that kind; they seem to think that their property has been stolen from them by the government; they do not accept the condition of the freedmen; in many places where there are no troops, I have known instances of negroes being forced to call their former owners masters, as heretofore, and of their being told that when the troops were removed they would be again forced into slavery; that they would be just as much slaves as ever.

Q. So far as you have observed, what is the disposition of the negroes in regard to work if they are properly paid? A. I have been very agreeably disappointed in regard to that; I found the negroes much more willing to work and less disposed to depend upon the aid of the government than I had supposed they would be; I have been surprised to see them go to work so freely and cheerfully; I did not expect that the whole system of labor could be changed, at once, as it were, and have so few evil results; I feared that a very large number of negroes would have to be fed and supported a long time by the government; but, perceiving their anxiety to get work, and their willingness to work for those who they think will pay them promptly, I have changed my mind entirely in regard to that matter.

Q. Is it your opinion that the negroes, if they have a fair chance, will be a self supporting people? A. Yes sir.

Q. What is their disposition in regard to education? A. They are manifesting a wonderful desire to learn to read. They have scarcely a leisure moment that you cannot see them with a book in their hands learning to read, particularly those who have been soldiers or servants.

Q. Have you any apprehension that the influence of the negroes, whether they are or are not permitted to vote, would be thrown against the government under any circumstances? A. Never, sir, in my opinion; I think they are true; during my whole service in the army I have never yet found a negro who was not true to the country; they were always ready and willing to give information carefully, many times information of great value to the service.

Q. Do they generally understand the nature of the controversies in their leading particulars between the South and the North? A. Yes, sir. They have manifested a great deal more intelligence than they have got credit for. In my trip through Mississippi I found in the centre of the State negroes running away from their masters with no vague conception of freedom I assure you. They had a knowledge that the government was, what they should stand by.

Q. What is the disposition of the negroes in regard to acquiring lands and getting homes? A. They desire it, and they desire to remain where they have lived heretofore; they seem to be attached to their former homes or localities.

Q. What is the disposition of the white people in regard to allowing negroes to become land owners? A. They do not favor it; the shareholders felt some responsibility for the negroes when they were slaves, but they have thrown that off entirely now; they say, the government freed you and now let the government take care of you; in hiring negroes they try to hire those who have no old or young or feeble persons depending on them; former slaveholders will not lease or sell lands to negroes.

Q. Do you apprehend a negro insurrection in case the negroes are not properly treated? A. I think the negroes have shown a remarkable degree of patience; although many of them have been brutally treated since the surrender, they have manifested no disposition to rise in rebellion; the whites were alarmed about Christmas; they feared there would be a negro insurrection; the negroes believed that land was to be given to them, and they would be aided and helped by the government, and the people rather countenanced that idea or opinion that the negroes would rise up in arms against them; but I did not see any evidence to justify any such fear.

Q. If Alabama and Mississippi should be restored to power in the government of the country, and if the elective franchise were left exclusively in the hands of the white people of those States, what should you expect the political character of the representatives from those States in regard to the payment of the national debt, the preservation of the Union and the assumption of their own debts? A. I think there is a great desire manifested by them for the assumption of their debt; they wish to bring that about and many desire to be paid for their slaves; I think they would oppose the payment of the national debt; I think they have no patriotism for the Union; they appear to be now as much devoted to the cause of the rebellion as they were during the war; they appear to accept the situation because they cannot do anything else at present, not because they are satisfied with it; I think that if another election were held for Congressmen and Senators they would elect men who are even stronger in their sentiments for the South and against the government than those heretofore elected; they did in some cases try to pick men who would not be objectionable in every respect, but I think that these men now would be objectionable to the Southern people; I infer this from a great many things; for instance, all employes of a railroad, telegraph and express companies who were loyal to the government are having their heads cut off and their places filled by sympathizers with the rebellion, many of them heretofore officers in the rebel service; I have received a letter from a telegraph operator, who had been in the South during the whole war and who had married a Southern woman, stating that they were removing all employes not decidedly in favor of the confederacy and putting in their places those who were, and he, knowing that his turn was coming, resigned his position and wrote to me to know if I could get him some position at the North; he states that to be the rule adopted; it had been carried out in many cases before I left Alabama; at the time of the surrender, and even after that, they manifested a disposition rather to divide this thing, but that is entirely changed.

Q. So far as you know, how do Alabama and Mississippi compare with Georgia and Tennessee in the particulars of which you have spoken? A. I think there is not very much difference; if any it is in favor of Tennessee; I think that Tennessee is rather the more loyal State.

Q. If you have any facts or views that you have not stated you may state them now. A. I have mentioned something in regard to organizing the militia; there seems to be a great desire on the part of the Southern people for that and to remove the Freedmen's Bureau. There is an intense hatred to the Freedmen's Bureau and to its officers. It is looked upon as a disgrace in that country by those who now control it to belong to the federal army, but on the other hand to have been an officer in the Confederate army is a passport to society everywhere throughout the South. I believe that if the militia system were carried out it would be organized into brigades and divisions, and would be officered throughout by rebel officers. I tried every way I could to get correct information of the people and to judge them without any unkind feeling. I hoped that they would be loyal, or at least that they would accept the situation sincerely, but I am satisfied that they do not; I believe there is an organization existing now throughout the South for the renewal of the rebellion; I have a statement from a reliable man that one of the present State representatives of Alabama said that an organization did exist throughout the whole South for that purpose, and I learned from other parties that the Historical Society has something to do with it; you may have observed notices of very large attendances at Historical Society meetings in Georgia and Alabama.

Q. Did you have any interview with Governor Parsons, Governor Sharkey or Governor Patton while you were in Alabama or Mississippi? A. No, sir; Governor Patton was in Huntsville while I was in command, but he did not call at headquarters; he seemed to be congratulating the people in regard to his success with General Thomas as to the removal of troops from there, and as to the organization of the militia; he told them it would be organized immediately; in fact he appointed colonels, to whom he was to send commissions, and I think before that Governor Parsons had also sent commissions to them.

Q. What were the antecedents of the men thus commissioned? A. So far as I know they were officers of the late rebel army.

Q. Is there any public sentiment in the country of which you have spoken in regard to a foreign war. If so what is it, and what are the ideas entertained? A. They seem to manifest a great desire to have this country involved in a war with France in regard to Mexico; I think that, as a general thing, in case of such an event, they would seize the opportunity to turn against the government; of course there are exceptions, but that is the true sentiment of the leading people of the South, or those who have a controlling influence; and it is my firm belief, after all I have been able to learn of the Southern people during the war and since the surrender, that the spirit of resistance still exists in as strong as ever; and that, in the event of the country engaging in a foreign war, the enemies of the United States government throughout the South do meditate, and will not fail to seize that opportunity, to attempt again its destruction.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Serious Riots of Chinese Laborers in the Chincha Islands—Report of Commander Murray, of the United States Steamer Wateree.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1866.

F. R. Murray, commander of the United States steamer Wateree, commodore of Chincha Islands, January 30, reports to the Navy Department that, on the night of the 25th ult., a few hours after his arrival from Callao, he was appealed to by the American and foreign residents upon the Middle Island for protection. A revolt had occurred among the Chinese laborers, three hundred in number, who were proceeding in a violent and riotous manner, and were completely in possession of the island. On referring the deputation which waited on him to the commandant he was informed that the whole force at the commandant's disposal had been sent to the scene of disorder, and on being attacked by the the Chinese had hauled off to their boats and refused to land. They amounted to twenty men. Commander Murray immediately ordered Lieutenant W. Schley to go on with twenty-five armed men, including the marines, to investigate the condition of affairs. The Lieutenant returned and reported matters worse than had been represented. The Peruvian force was still kept at bay and confessed their unwillingness to attempt again to land, and the mob was defiant. Many of the laborers were drunk, and a man who swam off to our boats stated that several persons had been killed. Lieutenant Schley landed through a dangerous surf, followed by the Peruvians. The Chinese did not resist the men who were ordered to act strictly on the defensive, and for the protection of Americans and foreign residents. Lieutenant Schley was thanked by the commandant for the aid he rendered. Commander Murray states that there is but one opinion entertained—that but for the timely interposition dreadful scenes would have occurred, and that the foreign residents would have suffered greatly from the infuriated mob. The commander regrets to add that on the morning of the 29th another outbreak occurred, and the rioters were fired upon by the garrison and several were killed.

News from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5, 1866.

The overland mail with New York dates to February 8 has arrived.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6, 1866.

The steamer Sacramento, with New York dates to February 10, has arrived. Was detained by a heavy freight and slow steamer on the Atlantic side.

Mining shares still advancing. Gould and Curry, $1,070; Ophir, $710; Chollar Potosi, $460; Imperial, $162 50; Crown Point, $1,350; Bullion, $1,120; Belcher, $300; Yellow Jacket, $500.

A flowing oil well has been struck in San Mateo county, California.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

The Destruction of the Steamer Lockwood—Twenty-five Persons Killed and Twenty-five Injured.

CINCINNATI, March 6, 1866.

A special despatch to the Commercial gives some particulars of the disaster to the steamer Lockwood.

The explosion tore away the cabin as far back as the centre of the boat, killing twenty persons instantly, and scalding and wounding twenty-five others. The boat took fire and burned until she sunk.

The steamer Nephew was going down the river at the time, and landed her bow at the stern of the Lockwood, and saved every person not killed by the explosion.

Among the killed are the following:—James King, of Staten Island, N. Y., and Clin Graham, second engineer, of New York.

Steamer Mary Hein Burned—One Life Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5, 1866.

The steamer Mary Hein, from Shreveport for New Orleans, was burned on the 28th ult. in the Red river, with six hundred bales of cotton. One United States soldier on board was lost.

Steamer Diamond Destroyed by Fire.

CAIRO, March 5, 1866.

The steamer Diamond, laden with 829 bales of cotton, was burned at Guy's landing, on the Tombigbee river, on last Thursday. The cotton was insured. The boat was valued at $20,000, and not insured.

New York Charter Elections.

AUBURN, March 6, 1866.

At the charter election to-day, Fowler, republican, was elected Mayor by about 400 majority.

UTICA, March 6, 1866.

At the charter election to-day, Col. Jas. McQuade, republican, was elected Mayor by 40 majority. The rest of the democratic city ticket was elected. Four republican and three democratic Aldermen were also elected.

ROCHESTER, March 6, 1866.

Moore, radical republican, was to-day elected Mayor of this city by 1,092 majority—a gain of between 900 and 1,000 over last spring. The republicans elect nine of the fourteen Aldermen.

OSWEGO, March 6, 1866.

Richardson, republican, was elected Mayor at the charter election to-day, by over 40 majority. Three republican and one democratic Aldermen were elected.

BALLSTON SPA, March 6, 1866.

The entire republican ticket was elected here to-day.

TROY, March 6, 1866.

Flagg (democrat) was elected Mayor at the charter election to-day by 311 majority—a gain of 328. Five republican and five democratic Aldermen are elected, together with the entire democratic city ticket.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 6, 1866.

Taylor, republican, was elected Recorder at the charter election to-day by 546 majority. The Aldermen stand five republicans and one democrat, and the Supervisors six republicans.

ELMIRA, March 6, 1866.

John I. Nicks, republican, was to-day re-elected Mayor by 58 majority.

ITHACA, March 6, 1866.

At the charter election held here to-day, the entire Johnson ticket was elected in every ward.

Fire at Hightstown, N. J.

TRENTON, March 6, 1866.

Twelve buildings in the business part of Hightstown were burned to-day. Loss about $40,000; insured for $20,000. One of the buildings was the Odd Fellows' and Masonic Hall, in which were stores and offices. The railroad bridge was in great danger, but was saved. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks from a locomotive.

The Turf.

Nine out of the twenty purses offered by the proprietor of the Union Course closed last night, at Florence's, Broadway, as follows:—

Purse No. 4, with Blonde, George M. Patchen, Jr., Lady Emma, Commodore Vanderbilt and General Butler. No. 5, with Blonde, Lady Emma, Panic and General Butler. No. 8, with Fanny Allen, Ella Sherwood, Bunnimede, Bird and Dictator. No. 9, with Fanny Allen, Humming Bird, Captain Talisman and Dictator. No. 14, with b. m. ——, Rosamond and Mambrino Pilot. No. 15, with same as No. 14. No. 18, with St. John, Pedler and Mambrino Pilot. No. 19, with Lady Smith, New York, Pedler and Mambrino Pilot. No. 20, with same as No. 19.

Teeth in Ruins

Are a sure drawback on personal appearance and personal comfort. Therefore keep them in good repair with that established antidote for all the diseases that assail them, fragrant SOZODONT.

All Prizes Cashed in Legal Lotteries.—Circulars and drawings sent.

J. CLUTE, Broker, 176 Broadway.

A Wonderful Discovery.—No More Gray Hair; no sulphur used. Dr. GRANDJEAN, Astor place. Forty-five years' practice.

All Legal Lottery Prizes Cashed.—Drawings, circulars and information sent.

J. R. CLAYTON, 10 Wall street, N. Y.

A Boon.—Ward's Ladies' Paper Collars and Cuffs. Also Gents', wholesale and retail. A wholesale price list, with drawings of different styles, sent free to the trade. S. W. H. WARD, 337 Broadway, N. Y.

Address.—Pollak & Son, Meerschaum manufacturers, 602 Broadway, near Fourth street. Pipes, Cigar Holders, cut, boiled and mounted.

A Beautiful Complexion, Without Injury to the skin, can only be obtained by using Mme. LEW ENBERG'S celebrated PASTILLES DE FLORENCE and PASTILLES A LA ROSE. For sale by druggists, and wholesale by WHITMAN & LOVEJOY, 54 Cedar street.

A.—For Sale Cheap,

Boots and shoes, of every description, at reduced prices, for ladies, gents and children, the largest assortment in the city, at Brooks', 565 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

A.—Finest Ready Made Clothing in America—Gents', Youths', Boys', and Children's all quite equal to custom work. BROOKS BROS., 82 Lafayette place, And 34 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Union.

A. A. Favarger will Explain how French can be spoken perfectly in a few months, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Seminary, No. 9 University place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world; the only perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 81 Barclay street.

Crinadoro's Hair Dye—The Best ever manufactured. Wholesale and retail, also applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Children's Carriages, Every Variety.

LEWIS F. TIBBALS,
510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Exercise is a Good Tonic.—The Want of it produces disease and debility, unless the circulation is gently stimulated and the secretions kept in due activity by other means. Of all such means there is none so efficacious, so agreeably free from every drawback as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Let all engaged in sedentary callings bear this fact in mind.

Gentlemen after Shaving, who Suffer from the smarting effects of soap, will find instant relief in the use of GURNEY'S KALLISON. The references are legion. See Herald Handbook containing the Language of Flowers, distributed gratuitously by Druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Bill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents—Black or brown; best, cheapest, reliable. Depot 53 John street. Sold by all druggists.

Symptoms of Worms in Children

are often overlooked.—Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, are simple and effectual.

To Let—The Most Beautiful, Most Central, best adapted for concerts, lectures, religious worship, temperance meetings, school exhibitions, &c., are the Great Hall in the city of New York, capacity from No. 1 to 3 thousand, in Mercantile Library Building, Astor place and East Eighth street, near Broadway, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair—Specially. Hair Dyed and Hair Dying, at RAUSCHER'S, 16 Bond street.

Wax Flowers.—Instruction Given in the above art by Mr. G. WORGAN, 36 Fifth avenue.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

COURTAS—BERRIEN.—On Thursday, January 11, by the Rev. John J. Elmendorf, Subsdn. H. Courtas to Emma C. Berrien, all of this city.

Died.

BARKER.—On Monday, March 5, ARTHUR, second son of South and Kate Barker, aged 3 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, 285 Fifth avenue, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock.

BRADY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, March 6, MARY DOVER, relict of Josiah R. Brady, in the 84th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her sons, Charles, George and the late Henry Austin Brady, are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock precisely, from her late residence, No. 44 King street, without further notice.

BRIGGS.—On Monday, March 5, at Newark, N. J., Mrs. ELIZABETH LOGAN, wife of William Briggs.

The funeral will be attended from the residence of her son-in-law, H. A. Breitingmeller, 512 Broad street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

California papers please copy.

CLARK.—On Monday, March 5, ANDREW CLARK, Jr., aged 35 years and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Seventh precinct police, Crolius Guard and Eleventh Ward Pleasure Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the German Evangelical church, Bon ton street, between Eldridge and Forsyth streets, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

CARROLL.—On Tuesday, March 6, TIMOTHY CARROLL, aged 46 years, a native of Queens county, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 26 Beekmanstreet.

DUNLAP.—On Tuesday, March 6, WILLIAM W. DUNLAP, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, Thomas and Samuel, and of his brother-in-law, Charles Dover, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of the latter, No. 7 Attorney street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

FITZSIMONS.—On Tuesday, March 6, CATHARINE, the beloved wife of Patrick Fitzsimons, aged 50 years.

The friends of the family and those of her brothers, Patrick, James and Michael Malone, are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, No. 209 Greene street, Jersey City. Her remains will be taken to Calvary cemetery for interment.

FIVEY.—On Monday, March 5, CATHARINE LAURA, only daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Fivey, aged 7 months and 23 days.

The brightest flower must fade.

The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery, this (Wednesday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock, from No. 112 East Thirty-fourth street.

FOGAL.—On Tuesday, March 6, CATHARINE A., wife of John Fogal, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Wednesday) evening, at seven o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, No. 235 Bleecker street, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown on Thursday morning for interment.

HOPPER.—On Monday, March 5, MARGARET, relict of Garret J. Hopper, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 103 West Tenth street, this (Wednesday) evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

JONES.—On Tuesday morning, March 6, AGNES, wife of Charles Jones, aged 26 years, a native of Paisley, Scotland.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, Fifty-ninth street, corner Broadway and Eighth avenue. Friends are invited to attend.

JOLLY.—On Monday, March 5, WALTER ADAMS, only son of William H. and Anna F. Jolly, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, corner of Norman avenue and Leonard street, Greenpoint, this (Wednesday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

JORDAN.—ELLEN JORDAN, a native of county Sligo, Ireland, in the 28th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Patrick Jordan, No. 58 Fifth street, Hoboken, N. J. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

KIRK.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday evening, March 4, at half-past nine o'clock, after a short illness, OTTO KIRK, aged 35 years, 9 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 29 Second street.

LEVY.—On Tuesday, March 6, after a lingering illness, DAVID J. LEVY.

His family and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 120 East Seventeenth street, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

LIEBENAU.—On Monday, March 5, GEORGE F. LIEBENAU, aged 50 years.

The friends and relatives of his brothers, of his late residence, 136 East Thirty-third street, on Thursday, at two o'clock precisely.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at two o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Henry Liebenau, No. 4 Hamilton place, West Fifty-first street, near Eighth avenue.

LLOYD.—On Sunday, March 4, MARY LLOYD, wife of Francis Lloyd, a native of Monmouthshire, South Wales, aged 56 years, 8 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends, and those of her son-in-law, David E. Roberts, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, No. 784 Washington street, corner Jane.

LYON.—On Sunday, March 4, JAMES MADISON LYON, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his brother-in-law, H. Lindeman, No. 41 East Seventy-third street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MAXWELL.—On Tuesday, March 6, of consumption, DANIEL MAXWELL.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 6 Centre Market place, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

California papers please copy.

MASON.—On Tuesday, March 6, WILLIAM C., only son of George and Mary Mason, aged 9 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Wednesday), from 132 Charles street, New York.

MURRAY.