MEXICO.

Maximilian Still Resolved to Confront the Situation.

LOTTERIES AS A FINANCIAL MEASURE.

&c. &c. &c.

Castelneau and Maximilian in Conference—The Latter Refuses to Guarantee the Payment of the French War Claims—Liberal Victories, &c.

HAVANA, Jan. 7, 1867.

Private letters received here from Mexico state that General Castelneau, in the late interview with Maximilian at Puebla, insisted on the Emperor abdicating unless he would secure France for the expenses which she had incurred by the intervention; but Maximilian refused to consent to either alternative, and said he was resolved to confront all the difficulties of the situation.

It is reported that General Garcia had landed at Campeche with a force of liberals, and that fighting was going on there; but the result is not yet announced. Add to this that Porfirio Dias is on his way in the direction of Tehuantepec, at the head of three thousand men, and we have a sad picture of the situation in the imperial Commissary's military division.

The liberals had a fight with the French near Orizaba, and remained masters of the field.

It was rumored in Mexico city that the Count de Bombelles, late Imperial Chamberlain of the Empress Carlotta, had been killed in Florence, Italy. He had some dispute with General Prim relative to the treaty of Soledad, February 15, 1862, in which the commander (Prim) of the Spanish anti-Mexican contingent was outwitted by the Juarez Minister, Doblado. The affair resulted in a duel with Prim and the death of de Bombelles.

Maximilian's Financial Measures—Lottery Tickets Versus Treasury Bonds—Taxes to Back the Books.

The following is a *resumé* of the financial measures adopted and promulgated by Maximilian immediately after he had determined to remain in Mexico:—

The first of the five decrees of the Emperor which are dated Orizava, December 3, 1866, has for its object the foundation of a

NATIONAL LOTTERY,

and regulates for twelve annual drawings, ten of which will be drawn about every thirty-six days for money prizes which amount in the aggregate to $40,000. At each drawing 13,000 tickets are to be offered for sale at $5 each, which if sold will afford the government a profit of $15,000, and for the ten drawings an accumulated overplus of $165,000. The other two drawings will be semi-annual. The first will be for a net disbursement of $90,000. 13,000 tickets at $10 will be offered to purchasers, thus raising the sum of $130,000, provided all the tickets are disposed of, and leaving the government a profit of $40,000. The second half yearly drawing will be for $168,000, for which 20,000 tickets at $12 will be offered for sale. If all sold they will realize the sum of $240,000 and give the government a profit of $72,000. The profits for the year, not taking into consideration the expenses of printing and commissions to ticket sellers, will be $262,000.

THE NATIONAL LOTTERY PROFITS

are to be appropriated to the maintenance of public institutions of learning, and especially for the support of the National College of Sciences, Academy of Fine Arts, Agricultural College and San Antonio House of Correction.

TOBACCO.

The second decree establishes a new tobacco tax. The tax on cigars, cigarettes, snuff and chewing tobacco is by this decree one cent on each six and one-fourth cents of value. This tax is the same for home produced or imported tobacco. An additional tax of 16¼ cents is imposed on each box, case, package or bottle of manufactured tobacco.

THE THIRD AND FOURTH DECREES,

regulate the tax to be paid by the commerce of the empire. In the first place it demands a tax of $2,000,000 for the year 1867—a tax of six per cent on profits in trade and on all incomes by this decree.

THE FIFTH DECREE

establishes the taxation to be paid by proprietors of real estate or their agents, upon houses or other rented property. A tax of two per cent on all rents above $50 per annum is to be collected. Owners are allowed in this decree to collect this tax of two per cent from their tenants in addition to the terms of rent agreed upon in the contracts.

There are two points which attract attention in these decrees. The first is that all contributions or taxes are to be collected every two months. This frequency of collection will necessitate a very large bureau of officials and clerks and a corresponding large expenditure of funds. The second point which attracts the notice of those interested, is, that the proprietor of real estate has the right to indemnify himself by imposing his two per cent tax on the tenants in addition to his contracted rental terms.

All of the new levies will begin on the 1st proximo. And we suppose that then the forced loan taxation which is creating so much disturbance will be stopped, and those who have been victims of these oppressive forced levies reimbursed and liberally rewarded for imprisonment where seized and confined for refusing, when ordered, to "bring up to my headquarters" so many dollars.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Situation of El Fuerte—Its Inhabitants—The Surrounding Country—Mining Interests—An Indian Raid—The Feeling Toward Americans—They Dislike Us and the Reason Why—The Government—Rejoicing Over the Evacuation of Mazatlan by the French, &c.

EL FUERTE, Sinaloa, Mexico, Nov. 15, 1866.

This place is situated on a river bearing the same name, and is about one hundred miles from the coast. It was formerly a town of considerable importance in consequence of being the depot for goods used by the miners in the surrounding country. During the past two or three years, however, it has rapidly decayed, and at present does not contain more than a thousand inhabitants. Mining has almost entirely ceased in the neighborhood, as, in fact, it has throughout the State, because of the limited protection to life and property. All foreigners have long since left El Fuerte, and the inhabitants remaining are of the poorest class, most of them being but little removed from Indians.

At the Cenartel there are about thirty soldiers retained as a city guard, they receiving for their services twenty-five cents a day, with which they are compelled to feed and clothe themselves. It is true, that during a greater portion of the year very little clothing is required, and so long as the different varieties of cactus bear their fruits eatables can be had for the picking. Still the amount of gay does not appear to be sufficient, for the men are the most squalid and wretched looking portion of the inhabitants. There is not the same opportunity for them to forage as in a moving army, which may account in a measure for the different appearance between them and the troops under Corona. The last named receive the same amount of pay, but certainly look much better fed and clothed.

In my opinion the valley of El Fuerte, from this place to the Gulf of California, is the most fertile section of country in the State of Sinaloa. It is well watered, and for the production of the cereals requires no artificial irrigation. Nothwithstanding the delightful climate and the advantages of the soil, transportation, &c., there is scarcely an attempt made in the whole valley to raise an ordinary crop. The reasons given by land owners for this fact is, that in the present unsettled state of the country there is no more security for the farmer than for the miner. Bodies of troops, no matter on which side, take what they please without payment, and at almost regular periods the Sonora Indians raid over the whole country, destroying what they cannot carry off, and burning all the towns on their course. Between this place and the coast, situated about four leagues apart, are the towns of Tahueco, Sibirijoa, Charal, San Miguel, Ahome and Heguiera de Saragosa. In November of last year a large body of Indians passed down the valley and burned every one of the towns named, murdering indiscriminately such of the inhabitants as fell into their hands, and spreading such general consternation throughout the country that it has not yet recovered. Many persons who before this fearful attack were living at ease on their ranches and claimed to be worth considerable money, are now living in caves in the mountains, fearing to return to their homes in consequence of apprehensions of a recurrence of the past terrible events. El Fuerte escaped the general calamity, because of the number of people then residing here and the presence of a body of troops. Of the other towns mentioned but one has been rebuilt. This is Heguiera, lying about twelve miles from the mouth of the river. In the others probably not more than three or four houses have roofs on them, the owners preferring to live in huts in the brush to repairing them. This state of affairs will probably continue until a new class of people settles in the valley.

In this portion of the State hatred towards Americans is the ruling passion. The argument against our people is about as follows:—"We know that in Alta California you have despoiled the natives of the soil, and at the present time there are so few Mexicans owning land that they can be easily named. If you Americans once get a foothold in our State by real or fancied assistance to our enemy, the result will be that in a few years you will own our lands and we will be dependent on you for a livelihood." Certainly past experience teaches us to let this statement pass unquestioned. Whether it be true or false the people of Sinaloa appear to believe it; and they act upon it. Small favors are refused, as this incident will establish. When the party of Americans which accompanied Vega arrived here one of the men approached a small house on the suburbs of the town and requested of the female therein a drink of water. Her reply was, "No, sir; and I hope you will soon be in a certain place where you will require water much more than at present."

The ruling civil officer of El Fuerte is an Oregon Prefect Don Aurelio Ibarra, who by the way is a very gentlemanly and estimable man. He is acting *pro tempore* during the absence of Colonel Pulachio. The Prefect makes his regular reports to General Corona as well as to the Governor, and his decisions are rarely questioned and never appealed from.

To-day the people are rejoicing over the prospect of the evacuation of Mazatlan by the French, and mescal is being imbibed in large quantities. Many appear to think that the war is over, and are hoping that trade will soon commence in this section. Some of the best mines in the world are situated within a few miles of the town, and as soon as work commences on them business of all kinds will flourish. News was brought to town yesterday that General Vega was still in Chihuahua and that Juarez had refused to pardon him. The arms brought to the State by Vega and party are to be placed in possession of Corona, and the unfortunate General will probably again seek an asylum in the United States.

OUR CULIACAN (SINALOA) CORRESPONDENCE.

Facilities for Travel—The Roads and Their Condition—The People and Their Politics—The City of Culiacan, its Business and Population—The Port of Altata—Rumors of Revolution, &c.

CULIACAN, Sinaloa (Mexico), Nov. 20, 1866.

Over the country from El Fuerte to this city is at present a hazardous and tiresome trip, in consequence of the large number of lawless vagabonds along the route and the unimproved roads, which, in consequence of the slight travel, have in places become indistinct and overgrown with the various brush and cactus indigenous to this peculiar region. A trail once made in this portion of Mexico is ever afterwards followed, even though distance from one point to another might be shortened one-third. It is too much trouble to clear away the dense mass of rubbish for private enterprise to have have anything to do with it, and the State and general governments have matters of much more importance to attend to. The consequence is that all the old roads are worn down to such a degree that, during the rainy season, they form the beds of large streams, and at times become entirely impassable. As time, however, is of no importance to the natives, they take the matter philosophically and wait without inconvenience until the sun and winds have arranged the highways to their satisfaction.

The direction of the road over which I have just passed is southerly, passing through the towns of Montoya, Tajadera, Ocorona, Sinaloa and numberless smaller ones, so dimunitive and lacking of interest as to be unworthy of notice. Five years ago the people along this route were sufficiently industrious to procure abundance of food, and were to all appearance a happy and contented race. The villages were occupied by traders who supplied the necessities of thousands of miners in the mountains both east and west of the pass. Large amounts of silver were being continually exported from the neighborhood, and in return all the articles for domestic use were brought to the country and found a ready market. Now all is changed, and the few inhabitants who still cling to their homes are in extreme poverty, and apparently reckless regarding the future. The only interest exhibited by them is in gambling, and this is not extreme because of the necessarily light stakes, and the therefore exclusiveness of the game.

The people appear to have no political preferences. They have been the common prey of all parties, and when questioned regarding the present state of affairs in Mexico reply that they don't know and don't care what the result may be. They are as much afraid of their own troops as of the French, and in case of the approach of either, they hide in the bush until the danger has passed. Of course there are exceptions to this; but I am speaking of the people generally through the whole interior of the State of Sinaloa.

Almost every man has at some period of his life been in the army, either as a revolutionist or as one of the State party, and therefore all are acquainted with the means of subsisting troops in the republic. It is impossible for men to live and clothe themselves for twenty-five cents a day, and they must necessarily steal. Knowing this, the rancheros and traders think it the best policy to have nothing stealable, and so they neither buy goods or plant crops. The result is that as good an agricultural country as the world can produce is allowed to remain barren, furnishing nothing for the sustenance of man but its wild fruits.

Fortunately for the inhabitants the fruits are of great variety and of excellent quality. First comes the *pitaya*, a delicious fruit, blood red in color, containing about as much pulp as an ordinary sized peach and ripening early in May. In June and July the *guamanche*, a sweet bean growing upon a most luxuriant vine, is in season and is an excellent article of food. In August the *iguilamos*, a berry very much like the black berry of New England, ripens; and in October and November, the *hooperas*, a small cherry; *papaches*, a large, finely flavored fruit, resembling the banana in shape; and the *higuera*, or wild fig; ripen in abundance and are gathered and dried for winter use. I have only mentioned the larger and most reliable fruits, &c., of wild growth, but besides these there are many varieties of small berries maturing month after month from January to December.

Culiacan is the largest city in Sinaloa, containing at present about five thousand inhabitants. Many of the merchants are foreigners and considerable business is done. The city is regularly laid out in squares and contains a large and well kept plaza.

The State Mint is here—a fine building, with the best of machinery and workmen. Silver and copper are only coined at present. The copper coins are called *quartillos*, and are valued at three of our cents. They only pass current in the State, being entirely worthless in Sonora and Durango. Many of the houses in Culiacan display considerable architectural skill, and the city, as a whole, presents a finer appearance than any other I have visited. This is due entirely to the foreign element, there being four or five hundred English, French and American merchants permanently engaged in business in the city and adjoining country.

The valley of Culiacan is remarkably fertile, the banks of the river being low and there being numerous small streams crossing the country in all directions. Cotton, sugar cane, rice, grain of all kinds, indigo and coffee can be raised of good quality and in abundance.

The port of Culiacan is Altata, distant about forty miles from this city. Like all the ports at the mouths of the rivers running into the Gulf of California, Altata cannot be approached by vessels of more than thirty or forty tons measurement; but the anchorage outside is good, and small boats carry freight from the wharf to ships outside of the bar. This is expensive; but there is no way to remedy the evil. Several years ago there was a large amount of business done at Altata, but since the country has been so unsettled the place has ceased to be of any importance. The only trade now carried on consists in exchanging hides, corn, tallow and mescal, in small quantities, for groceries, &c., from La Paz. Since the evacuation of Mazatlan by the French the merchants have shown some activity, and now appear hopeful of the future; but the times cannot be relied on for any definite length.

Already there is talk of internal strife, and parties are preparing to array themselves against each other. A few days since Martinez passed through here with a large party on his way to Durango. It is said by those who know him that he will attempt to supersede Corona in the command of the Western department. If this be so, there will be trouble enough. It is to be hoped, however, that better counsels will prevail, and that this distracted and miserable country will be allowed to rest and recuperate for a few years. Only by a cessation of hostilities between all parties can the country be developed.

Anarchy All Over Mexico—Need of a Protectorate—Uncle Sam Should Show his Power There—The Nayarit Neutrality.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8, 1867.

If but one-half the reports on Mexican affairs which we receive here are true, then that country must now be in a condition beyond the possibility of any one in this land to imagine. In the whole Northern portion of the Mexican territory we find both natives and foreigners complaining savagely because they are so frequently, so enormously, and so irregularly taxed; and this happens when they are in no wise protected, enabled to do business, nor quieted and guarded. Around Matamoros (even admitting the best reports to be correct), there is trouble; and there are ruptures all the time. In and around Tampico, Gomez and Pavon are snarling, and by their own acts and sayings inducing the armed men under them to commit excesses of all kinds. On the "strip" of the middle interior, disorder of every kind prevails. Regular and irregular troops on the liberal side are always raiding. Towns are constantly being sacked. All these movements are connected with murders and incendiarism. Families—fathers, mothers, children—everybody seems to be flying in all directions for safety. One-half of the shrewd politicians are engaged in playing the *rôle* of neutrals, with a few followers; while the other half are on horseback as highway robbers, Colonels and Generals, with many followers at their horses' tails. On the Pacific side liberals, and those who are not so liberal as they might be, are quarrelling among themselves and fighting each other, instead of fighting their enemies, the imperialists. One chief who can clean out another apparently thinks he has accomplished a meritorious feat. Hence, these liberal chiefs are running after each other, finding each other, losing everything on both sides, and skedaddling simultaneously in opposite directions, to spread reports suitable to the would-have-it advancement of one scheme or another. On the line between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico there are many political and military parties. The "moderates," the Quaker gun copperheads of Mexico, are in for peace at any hazard and on any basis. They want peace, pennies and power. They are the "P. P. P." party.

Nor are all the imperialists Churchmen. These are divided. The liberals are divided. The press gang, and, indeed, everything direful, is to be found on that line. In Oajaca, Diaz and Garcia are at loggerheads because each thinks the other the smallest man, mentally and morally. In Yucatan, Tabasco and Tehuantepec the Indians are up and doing for scalps and other trophies of the battlefield, according to the Indian notion.

The condition of affairs being now as stated above we may with propriety ask, how much worse will they become when the French leave? Will the property and lives of French citizens be respected by the Mexicans? They have not been so far. Remember Hermosillo! Are similar acts of barbarity to occur? Will they be permitted to occur again? Is it wise for a great and enlightened Power like the United States to vacillate in its policy, to continue depending on the delicately pointed, but long winded, "notes" of Mr. Seward to settle all difficult points, while hundreds of bands of desperadoes and soured partisan Mexican chiefs commit all kinds of outrages in violation of the most sacred rights of humanity, and do so under the noses of the United States Consuls and in some instances in sight of the United States Army? The truth is the Mexicans only respect physical force, and the sooner we exercise ours there the better it will be for all.

Via Tampico we learn that the action of the people and some of the poultry in the Department of Nayarit has produced a profound impression. It may be remembered that they lately declared publicly in favor or remaining strictly neutral. It was thought that other communities would immediately follow their example.

It was not believed that General Luis Tapia (imperialist) could raise a large infantry force, as he expected, even with the aid of the presidiagas, to make "volunteers."

OUR MAZATLAN NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SUWANEE, OFF MAZATLAN, Mexico, Nov. 17, 1866.

We arrived here from La Paz, L. C., via Altata, Mexico, on the 1st inst., and found the French, both ashore and afloat, making preparations for a speedy evacuation of the city and port of Mazatlan.

On the morning of the 2d inst. the French flagship Victorie run in shore of all the men-of-war and transports, to protect the troops should there be an attack made during the embarkation, and the frigate Venus was stationed in the old port, her guns covering the neck of land which connects the peninsula on which the city of Mazatlan is situated and the main land.

The Saranac sailed from this port for Guaymas on the 3d inst. The French evacuated at six P. M. of the 13th inst.; at half-past six P. M. Commander Shirley ordered ashore an escort for Dr. Carman, United States Consul, his family, also the family of Mr. Wyman, agent of the Steamship Company, and several others. Acting mate Lapham and myself were the first Americans on shore to see the hoisting of the flag of the Mexican republic, after an occupation of exactly two years by the French. The liberals arrived in town about five P. M., to the number of 1,500, under the command of General Corona.

The General has just passed his twenty-ninth birthday, is modest and unassuming, attentive and guarded in conversation. He has two Americans on his staff. Before entering the city he sent in a body of mounted police, who closed all the low drinking saloons and restored order. His first order to his troops threatened any man who would be found guilty of entering any house with the intention of stealing, or committing any other disgraceful act, with instant death at the hands of his own comrades.

After visiting Dr. Carman's and dining, we proceeded to the club, and from there with Dr. Carman, Mr. Wyman and Mr. Cutler, an American merchant here, we called on General Corona. General Corona was then informed that Commander Shirley desired to present his compliments and his pleasure at seeing him in possession of the city; also that it was a great gratification to see his troops so orderly, and everything so quiet; that at the last moment of the French Admiral leaving, he had sent a large mail for Mazatlan on board of the Suwanee to be delivered by Commander Paul Shirley to the proper authorities, which our commander would do to-morrow (the 14th). He replied, thanking our government kindly for its good feelings towards the Mexican government, and also for our kindness in regard to the matter of the charge of the mails, and stated he would be pleased to receive the mails at his quarters.

I also mentioned the honorable action of the French Admiral in not bombarding the city when leaving, and also the statement of the latter to Commander Shirley that he had not troubled any letters, only taking these mails to obtain the letters for his squadron. Having finished our business with him he bade us adieu, at the same time thanking us for our visit, and we left.

The city was illuminated, but everything was as quiet as if it had been Sunday. Our ship was crowded with people from the city, mostly women and children, on account of the anticipated bombardment by the French, should Corona make an attack on the troops while they were leaving, but as the latter, wishing to protect the town, refrained from so doing, it obviated that unpleasant duty. At the lowest calculation we had one hundred persons aboard.

On the 14th Commander Shirley was the recipient of an elegant letter from the resident foreigners and Mexicans in Mazatlan, tendering their sincere thanks for the kindness and courteous attention they received from him and his officers during their sojourn on board his vessel. His answer was brief but eloquent, in it stating that he was only acting as the agent of his government, and it was a government whose supreme desire was to save and protect.

At twelve M. of the 15th the Suwanee fired a national salute of twenty-one guns, with the ensign of the Mexican republic at the fore, which was promptly returned from the shore, gun for gun.

MAZATLAN, Nov. 19, 1866.

CORONA COMMITS AN OUTRAGE ON THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

We have had quite an interesting time here since the 17th. Corona has seized property from Dr. Carman that formerly belonged to an American of great notoriety here, now on General Corona's staff. The latter was in debt to Dr. Carman to a sufficient extent to warrant the latter in levying on an equivalent amount of property. The case was brought before an imperial court and impartially tried, the decision being given in favor of the doctor. Upon the evacuation of the French and occupation by Corona, this Mr. Bowman prevailed on the General to seize this property. Soon after perceiving his great mistake, in using force and taking the articles away under protest, the General endeavored to cover his action, by refusing to acknowledge or recognize Dr. Carman as United States Vice Consul at this place, on account of his not possessing an exequatur through the American Minister to the Juarez government. Our captain looks upon this matter as a great outrage upon an American citizen outside of the Consulate, and has so reported it to the Department.

The Continental and Panama are detained by Corona, demanding a bond of $10,000 for the return of the latter, and he will not give the former a clearance until the Panama is fully bonded. Yesterday afternoon an armed Mexican boat boarded the Continental and demanded the persons of several individuals on board. They signalled to us, and Captain Shirley immediately ordered away two armed boats, which without delay proceeded to the Continental and informed the valiant Mexicans that not a man should be taken from the ship. The decisive action of Captain Shirley in these matters has been highly commended and approved heartily by the American and foreign residents in Mazatlan. The Consul has given the Panama a sealed letter, and I expect she will leave today, so I have not time to say more, but will inform you of whatever occurs of note by the first opportunity.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General J. Godman, of Ohio; Colonel W. D. Olmstead and General Ruthford, of the United States Army; Rev. J. A. Sweeny, of Attleboro; Judge Hogan, of Montreal; Senator H. H. Honere, of Chicago, and R. C. Crawford, of Scotland, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator L. S. Trimble, of Kentucky, is stopping at the Southern Hotel.

A. T. Mahan, of the United State Navy, and Count de Montaigne, of France, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

W. A. Whitney, of Colorado, and George A. Bright, of the United States Navy, are stopping at the St. Denis Hotel.

Lieutenant Governor Stewart L. Woodford, Colonel H. Almy, of Connecticut; Colonel Loomis, of Illinois; R. D. Rice, of Maine, and O. A. Burton, of Vermont, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General R. Clearcofin, Major Rorer and Major C. A. Lovell, all of the United States Army, are stopping at the Astor House.

List of Americans registered in Paris for the week ending December 28, 1866:—Geo. C. How, Mrs. F. W. Thayer, Mrs. Thayer, R. C. Johnson, Boston; J. H. Dunham and family, Chicago; W. C. Chapman, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Chapman, St. Louis; Thos J. Emery, James Bughes and lady, Cincinnati; W. F. Cushman, Dr. Robt. K. Nuttall, San Francisco; E. L. Kingsbury, U. S. Consul, Algiers; L. H. Armstrong and lady, Newark; Thos. Couture, H. Hutchinson, M. Huntington, T. W. Stevens, Paris; Chas. Hunter, Mrs. Hunter, L. Merchant and family, Rhode Island; R. W. L. Rasin, Maryland; John O'Brien, Miss O'Brien, John Riley, Mrs. Riley, Miss E. Riley, Major General John A. Dix, C. C. Hasting, Mrs. Hasting, F. Marquand, Mrs. Thompkins, A. Trask, Mrs. A. Trask, Miss Trask, Dr. Bucknall, Mrs. Bucknall, Mrs. Greenleaf and party, H. H. Perkins, J. W. Dix, Henry Stanfield, H. Bispham, Nelson A. Olds, Mrs. G. Y. Gilbert, Miss Gilbert, New York; W. S. Packer, Mrs. W. S. Packer, Miss A. L. Jones, W. P. Bellamy, Brooklyn; A. L. McArthur, Rockford; J. B. Dunn, Virginia; Thos. Moran, Philadelphia.

The following is a list of American residents and travellers in Rome on December 20, 1866:—General Rufus King, United States Minister; Mrs. and Miss King, Mr. Hooker, Secretary of the Legation; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Story; Mr. Tilton, Mrs. Brunda, Miss Hosmer, Miss Carr, Mr. Wild, Miss Freeman, Miss Foley, Mr. Haviland, Mr. Rinehart, Mrs. Tebbetts, Misses Seree, Rev. Mrs. and Miss Lyman, Mr. Hubbard, Miss Charlotte Cushman, Miss Stebbins, Mr. and Mrs. Cushman, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, Miss Gardner, the Misses Bangs, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Miss Lotilla, Mr. and Mrs. McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. Terry, the Misses Caulfeld, Mr. Ropes, Mr. Heran, Miss Conrad, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Davis; Mr. Stebbins, Mr. Noble, Mrs. Talboys, Miss Blatchford, the Misses Robbins, Rev. B. Lechaard, Dr. J. B. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Herrman, Mrs. Tillinglast, Dr. and Mrs. Borridge, Miss Seiker, Mrs. and Miss McCarthy, Miss Rudd, Mr. and Mrs. Coffin, Dr. and Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Parman, Mr. Nichols, Mr. H. P. Arnold, W. W. Griffith, C. C. Jackson, Mr. French, Mr. and Miss Swan, Mr. J. B. Perkins, Major Warts, Mr. J. W. Davis, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Henderson; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Chapman; Mr. J. Chapman, Major Haseltine, Mr. and Mrs. Ives, Captain and Mrs. Witzenberg, Rev. Dr. McCloskey, Rev. Dr. Chotard, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. Johnson, Mr. James, Miss Bouler, Mr. and the Misses Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone, Mr. and Miss Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Haren, Mr. C. A. Page, Mr. Baldwin, Rev. Dr. and Miss Taylor, Rev. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. Townsend Harris, Mr. Amos Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Schneyder, Mr. and Mrs. James, Mrs. Lodge, Master Lodge, Mr. C. F. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Carr; Miss Chooteau, Miss Rice, Miss Duchanhuttle, Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, the Misses Hobson, Mrs. Warden, Miss Kendall, Miss Gony, Mr. and Mrs. Dillon, and Mr. and Miss Chooteau.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Enumerated motions. Nos. 13, 29, 31, 32 to 69, 40 to 46, 348, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Nos. 525, 655, 797, 123, 863, 871, 649, 541, 629, 1,057, 929, 939, 947, 607, 969, 1,061, 783, 271, 783. Part 2.—Nos. 556, 1108, 982, 894, 990, 1046, 1056, 758, 774, 370, 190, 782, 786, 790, 800, 518, 828, 824, 840, 842.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part 1.—Nos. 2,061, 2859, 2861, 2787, 1565, 2632, 2629, 2744, 735 2,642 2869, 2817, 2879, 2881, 2897. Part 2.—Nos 2706, 2972, 2988, 1762, 2,778 1872, 3002, 3004, 3006, 3008, 3010, 3012, 3014, 3016, 3018.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1.—Nos. 465, 562, 549, 568, 556, 570, 271, 572, 594, 402, 342, 372, 379, 484, 532. Part 2.—Nos. 481, 554, 560, 466, 472, 59, 549, 485, 386, 205, 136, 261, 477, 479, 481.

MARINE COURT.—Nos. 45, 46, 47 51, 60 to 70 inclusive.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Walter Prince, William Beckerson, Maurits Berry, for larceny from the person; Thos. S. Hedgers, for attempted larceny from the person; George Brown, William Ramsey, John Mahon, for burglary in the third degree; Crispin Cardenas, Benjamin Ortigas, Thomas Eagan, James McGovern, Oliver H. S. Looker, George Devlin, Edwin F. Monyes, Patrick Conroy, Henry Taylor, for grand larceny; Aaron Jennings, for felonious assault and battery.

THE SOUTH.

OUR GEORGIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Indifference of the People to Political Matters—The Resuscitation of the South the First Duty of the Hour—Curious Analysis of the "Loyalists" of Georgia, &c.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 8, 1867.

The idea that the people of this State contemplate political power or influence in the councils of the nation is the most baseless one imaginable. All the energies they can command must of necessity, for a long time to come, be exerted in behalf of urgent necessities or to obtain somewhat of their former material prosperity. The voice of the former leaders of the people is as silent as the grave. Age, depression of spirits and mortification at failure have sealed their lips forever. The stage is empty, waiting for actors. Perhaps this is saying too much; for no voice would now be so acceptable to the people as the voice of those who formerly controlled the destinies of the State, provided it were raised, as it would certainly be, to exhort the people to lay aside their prejudices and cultivate a devotion to the government, whose authority has in every way practicable been acknowledged supreme. Now and then a leader breaks silence, as Beauregard has done, and the people rejoice. Nine-tenths of the people of this State echo back the sentiments of Beauregard, but some groundless fear or want of opportunity prevents them from giving their sentiments public expression.

In the midst of the general gloom which now prevails over this land, blighting the hearts and the hopes of so many thousands, and even carrying some to untimely graves, only a few have mastered the situation and are doing well. First, those who govern their personal and family expenses by the strictest regard to economy and their own means, having their children perform the labor on their farms or in their households. Second, men of capital, who readily obtain for their money an interest of from ten to twenty per cent a month. Third, enterprising planters who give their personal attention to their plantations. Fourth, newspaper proprietors, who always have the largest patronage when the people are most agitated. Those suffer most who have lost their spirit and their property at the same time, and their number is legion.

It is very clear that new men must absorb the public attention of the people here as politicians and as the solid men of the country. The public is slowly finding out who they are, and will ere long bring them into notice. The teachings of the Northern press is much sought after in the formation of opinions, and the papers of the State often treat their readers to lengthy extracts from that quarter. From this source is learned what further will be done with the people of the State and how much worse or better is to be its condition in the future.

A very sensible decline has taken place in the bonds of the State, which is universally regretted, as evincing apprehension on the part of capitalists of further political difficulties. The money market is as stringent as possible, despite the large influx of Northern and European capital for the purchase of the cotton crop.

It has occurred to me that it would be a blessing to the whole country for some issue to arise, disconnected with the negro, in which Georgia might have an opportunity, without any bias, of manifesting the will of her people. Unfortunately, this cannot be done; and the State is left to be represented in all the public expressions of its sentiments taken as authority by men regarded as "loyal" by the people of the North—that is, loyal during the continuance of the war. Such men in general are so unpopular here that the people would rather not vote at all than for them. The history of one or two such may suffice for all. An ex-agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, who now resides in this State, remained at his house in Georgia during the whole of the war, under the exemption of a printer, until, near its close, conscription had reached him and put him in the army. Being something of an engraver, he was employed to make the woodcuts of soldiers in position for one of the first books published in the South on tactics, and to print scrip which should answer for money. He afterwards engaged in publishing and editing newspapers, and was never suspected of disloyalty to the South. But when the necessities of the confederacy had placed him in the ranks he soon deserted to the other side, where he remained till the close of the war. After the war had ended he obtained the position of bureau agent in his own city, and in that capacity bore down on the people so heavily that repeated applications were sent up to General Tillson to have him removed. He was removed, and soon commenced in the same city the business of negro broker, getting to himself a name far and near as one of the most efficient men of that class. Accounts represent that he has induced two thousand negroes to emigrate West, receiving $10 a head from those who wanted them for each negro emigrating. It is true he took the test oath, curses the rebels and claims to have been guide to Sherman in his march through the State; but all these circumstances connected with his eventful life rendered him so unpopular in the community in which he lived, that, foolishly enough, his life was threatened if he did not leave the city. Upon his representation that his life was in danger the city was promptly garrisoned and the negro broker follows his trade. He does not hail from the South, Another loyal man to the Union during the war was part owner of a rolling mill and made large quantities of iron for rebel gunboats. Another such was busily engaged in making shot and shell for the Southern armies. Another one manifested his loyalty to the Union during the war by voting, as a member of the Legislature of Georgia, millions of money to enable the State to carry on the war. Now that there is no danger of confiscation or of hanging to any one except to those convicted of crime there is no possible harm in making these revelations, which, with some slight changes, would be applicable to most who set themselves up as the "loyal people" of the State.

The people of the State desire a better show of loyalty to the flag than this, and they are prepared to make it. I have myself heard a colonel who served under Lee during the whole of the war say that he would like to accept a commission in the United States Army. He likes the profession of arms, and I think he would be a valuable acquisition to any service. I heard another—a Major General—make the remark that so much did he desire the restoration of the State to the Union that he would be willing to accept of qualified negro suffrage as a condition. Slavery being removed and blotted out, the people of the whole country have been rendered homogeneous, and there is as little likely to arise a difference between Georgia and Alabama as one between Georgia and New York. Indeed when I see the anxiety manifested by prominent men of the State for fraternal feeling and restoration between the two sections, I am reminded of the scene so beautifully depicted by Virgil, of Eneas in the cloud that had been thrown around him, desiring to join hands with his comrades:—

Avidi conjungere dextras,
Ardebant.

Georgia has everything to gain by restoration, and everything to lose by remaining as she is or by having her condition made worse.

OUR RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE.

The Constitutional Amendment—New Programme—The Pardoning Power—Territorial Scheme—Freedmen's Bureau—Mortality—Infanticide.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 9, 1867.

The constitutional amendment has been rejected to-day by an almost unanimous vote of the Legislature, and it is argued here that its acceptance would not advance the State a step further towards restoration in the Union; and this is one of the chief grounds on which the present Legislature rejected that document. This is made particularly forcible by a remark of one of the members when the resolution was introduced in the House—that the honor and dignity of the State demanded its rejection. He said that though he would not vote for it, he did not consider that either the honor or dignity of the State demanded any such thing; and the large vote (sixteen) against urging the committee to which the amendment had been referred to hasten their action is another evidence that the people of Virginia, if assured of the admission of their representatives to Congress, would have forced its adoption by the present Legislature as the most speedy means of restoration to their political rights, harmony with the North, and the consequent welfare of the State. Another argument advanced is that in the event of its adoption suffrage for the negroes would be forced upon them before representation would be admitted; and though some grounds are given for this by the assertion of Mr. Stevens that no State should come in without negro suffrage, it is by no means fully established that such would be the opinion of Congress should Virginia have accepted the amendment. As the fierce, rampant and inflammatory expressions of extreme Southern freaters and Southern journals are taken in the North as evidences of disloyalty and rebellion, so also are the doctrines and utterances of Mr. Stevens and his partisans looked upon at the South, as an insatiable desire to oppress the people here, confiscate their property and, if possible, exterminate them. At a time when several of the States lately in rebellion evinced a strong desire for restoration on the Congressional plan, such extreme language on the part of the radical leaders was undoubtedly injudicious, more particularly so as the question of suffrage, if left to the Southern people themselves—in view of the representation gained—would soon become a part of the constitution of every State. The same may be said of the amendment itself, because the radical party have said, "You must adopt it, and until you do so you can stay out in the cold." So the Southern people have answered back in a spirit of defiance, "We will not adopt it, nor do we wish to be represented by any such men as you would admit in your radical Congress;" the very fact of this concession being demanded of them as a humiliation, is considered a heartless oppression, and consequently the opposition to it.

The new programme as announced in the assurance of Secretary Seward to the Arkansas delegation, that "all would be right," and the encouragement to reject the amendment received from nearly every member of the cabinet has had its effect here, and discloses some new and, perhaps, important move on the part of the President and his friends, now under consideration, if not already matured. This, whatever may be its import, has been duly communicated here, and it is expected will result in the consummation of all the Southern people can desire—the enforcement of the President's policy, and the complete rehabilitation of the unrepresented States in all their political rights and immunities. The impeachment project—should the radicals have the courage to carry it into execution—will, it is said, greatly hasten this much desired end, in the triumph over Congress. These are merely the wild and desultory speculations of a people who, like a drowning man, will grasp at a straw, or anything that affords the indulgence of a hope for the success of their heartfelt wishes, and, while there is no probability of the accomplishment of such designs, still indications warrant the belief that secret preparations of a military character are in progress by the Executive, which, leagued as it is with the judicial and military departments of the government, gives rise to the most anxious apprehensions in the minds of those who stood by the Union in its hour of trial and adversity.

The pardoning power of which Congress has lately divested the President, by repealing the section of the act of 1862, conferring it upon him, is here made the subject of bitter denunciation of Congress. The liberal and unqualified use made of this power by the President has not been productive of the good results to be expected from such clemency to the leading rebels, who, as a class with their property restored found themselves once more in a condition to be uncompromising and defiant. This is not the case with the mass of the people that had little to lose, and having lost that, became disheartened with the results of the war, and at once resolved to show a spirit of harmony with the Northern people and comply with the best terms of restoration offered them. They wished to invite capital, Northern immigration, and courted the friendship of that people, which praiseworthy course was only marred by the ranting, disreputable and narrow-minded set who chiefly obtained pardons. These are mainly held bomb proof positions under the rebel government; they instigated the war which brought ruin and desolation to nearly all classes but themselves, and they are now (the Underwood radical clique, diminutive as it is, excepted) the only rebellious set in the South. As I have frequently said—was the question of restoration left to the body politic of the people, without