articles or fabrics of cotton, wool, or other materials, before the same has been dyed, printed, or bleached, and on all cloth painted, enamelled, shirred, tarred, varnished, or oiled, a tax of five per centum ad valorem.

On thread and twine, a tax of five per centum ad valorem.

On articles of clothing manufactured or produced for sale by weaving, knitting, or felting; on silk hats, bonnets and hoop-skirts; on articles manufactured or produced for sale as constituent parts of clothing, or for trimming or ornamenting the same, on articles of wearing apparel manufactured or produced for sale from India rubber, gutta-percha, or from fur, or fur skins dressed with the fur on, a tax of five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That on all articles made of fur, the value of which shall not exceed twenty dollars, a tax of two per centum only shall be paid.

On boots, shoes, and shoestrings, a tax of two per centum ad valorem; to be paid by every person making, manufacturing, or producing for sale boots or shoes, or furnishing the materials or any part thereof, and employing others to make, manufacture, or produce them: *Provided*, That any boot or shoemaker making boots or shoes to order as custom work only, and not for general sale, and whose work, exclusive of the materials, does not exceed annually in value one thousand dollars, shall be exempt from this tax.

On clothing, gloves, mittens, moccasins, caps, felt hats, and other articles of dress for the wear of men, women, and children, not otherwise assessed and taxed, a tax of two per centum ad valorem, to be paid by every person making, manufacturing, or producing for sale clothing, gloves, mittens, moccasins, caps, felt hats, and other articles of dress, or furnishing the materials or any part thereof, and employing others to make, manufacture, or produce them: *Provided*, That any tailor, or any maker of gloves, mittens, moccasins, caps, felt hats, or other articles of dress to order as custom work only, and not for general sale, and whose work, exclusive of the materials, does not exceed annually in value one thousand dollars, shall be exempt from this tax; and articles of dress made or trimmed by milliners or dressmakers for the wear of women and children shall also be exempt from this tax: *Provided*, That the branching into sprays, branches, or wreaths of artificial flowers, on which an impost or internal tax has already been paid, shall not be considered a manufacture within the meaning of this act.

On paper not otherwise herein provided for, a tax of three per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures not otherwise provided for, of cotton, wool, silk, worsted, hemp, jute, India-rubber, gutta-percha, wood, glass, pottery-ware, leather, paper, iron, steel, lead, tin, copper, zinc, brass, gold, silver, horn, ivory, bone, bristles, wholly or in part, or of other materials, a tax of five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That on all cloths or articles dyed, printed, or bleached, on which a tax or duty shall have been paid before the same were so dyed, printed, or bleached, the said tax of five per centum shall be assessed only upon the increased value thereof: *And provided further*, That any cloth or fabrics or articles as aforesaid, when made of thread, yarn, or warps, imported, or upon which an internal tax shall have been assessed and paid, shall be assessed and pay a tax on the increased value only thereof; and when made wholly by the same manufacturer, shall be subject to a tax only of five per centum ad valorem: *And provided further*, That brown earthen and common or gray stone-ware shall be subject to a tax of two and one-half per cent ad valorem, and no more.

On all diamonds, emeralds, precious stones and imitations thereof, and all other jewelry, a tax of five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That when diamonds, emeralds, precious stones or imitations thereof, imported from foreign countries, and upon which import duties have been paid, shall be set or reset in gold or any other material, the tax shall be assessed and paid only upon the value of the settings.

On bullion in lump, ingot, bar, or other wise, a tax of one-half of one per centum ad valorem, to be paid by the assayer of the same, who shall stamp the product of the assay as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe by general regulations. And all sales, transfers, exchanges, transportation, and exportation, of gold or silver assayed at any mint of the United States, or by any private assayer, unless stamped as prescribed by general regulations, as aforesaid, are hereby declared unlawful; and every person or corporation who shall sell, transfer, transport, exchange, export, or deal in the same, shall be subject to a penalty of one thousand dollars for each offence, and to a fine not exceeding that sum, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years nor less than six months. No jeweller, worker or artificer in gold or silver shall use either of those metals except it shall have first been stamped as aforesaid as required by this act. No person or corporation shall export or cause to be exported from the United States any gold or silver in its natural state, not coined, assayed, or stamped, as aforesaid; and for every violation of this paragraph every offender shall be subject to the penalties herein provided: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall apply to the reworking of old gold or silver in lump, ingot, or bar, as aforesaid.

On snuff, manufactured of tobacco or any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry, or damp, packed, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use, a tax of forty cents per pound.

On cavendish, plug, twist, and all other kinds of manufactured tobacco, not herein otherwise provided for, a tax of forty cents per pound.

On tobacco twisted by hand, or reduced from leaf into a condition to be consumed without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed, sweetened, or otherwise prepared, and on fine-cut shorts, a tax of thirty cents per pound.

On fine-cut chewing tobacco, whether manufactured with the stems in or not, or however sold, whether loose, in bulk, or in rolls, packages, papers, wrappers, or boxes, a tax of forty cents per pound.

On smoking tobacco, sweetened, stemmed, or bitted, a tax of forty cents per pound.

On smoking tobacco of all kinds, not sweetened, nor stemmed, nor bitted, including that made of stems, or in part of stems, and imitations thereof, a tax of fifteen cents per pound.

On cigarettes, or small cigars, made of tobacco enclosed in a wrapper, or binder, and not over three and a half inches in length, and on cigars made with twisted heads, and on cheroots, and on cigars known as shorts, sixes, the market value of which is not over eight dollars per thousand, a tax of two dollars per thousand.

On all cheroots, cigarettes, and cigars, the market value of which is over eight dollars, and not over twelve dollars per thousand, a tax of four dollars per thousand.

On all cheroots, cigarettes, and cigars, the market value of which is over twelve dollars per thousand, a tax of four dollars per thousand, and in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem on the market value thereof. And the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe such regulations for the inspection and valuation of cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes, and the collection of the tax thereon, as shall, in his judgment, be most effective for the prevention of inequalities and frauds in the payment of such tax. And, in addition to other regulations, it shall be the duty of the inspector or assessor who appraises any cigars, cigarettes, or cheroots to examine the manufacture thereof or his agent under oath, which oath shall be administered by the inspecting and appraising officer, and reduced to writing and signed by such manufacturer or his agent, with a view to ascertaining whether such manufacturer has any interest, direct or indirect, in any sale that has been made, or any resale to be made of said cigars, cigarettes, or cheroots, by the enactment of which he seeks to obtain a false, fraudulent, or deceptive appraisement.

AUCTION SALES.

That section ninety-eight be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That there shall be levied and collected and paid monthly on all sales of real estate, goods, wares, merchandise, articles, or things at auction, including all sales of stocks, bonds, and other securities, a duty of one-fourth of one per centum on the gross amount of such sales: *Provided*, That no tax shall be levied under the provisions of this section upon any sales by or for judicial or executive officers, making auction sales by virtue of a judgment or decree of any court, nor to public sales made by guardians, executors or administrators.

BROKERS' SALES.

That section ninety-nine be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That there shall be paid on sales made by brokers, banks or bankers, whether made for the benefit of others or on their own account, the following taxes, that is to say: Upon all sales and contracts for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion and coin, promissory notes or other securities, a tax at the rate of one cent for every hundred dollars of the amount of such sales or contracts; and on all sales and contracts for sale negotiated and made by any person, firm or company not paying a special tax as a broker, bank or banker, of any gold or silver bullion, coin, promissory notes, stocks, bonds, or other securities, not his or their own property, there shall be paid a tax at the rate of five cents for every hundred dollars of the amount of such sales or contracts; and on every sale and contract for sale, as aforesaid, there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale or contract, on which there shall be affixed a lawful stamp or stamps in value equal to the amount of tax on such sale, to be determined by the rates of tax before mentioned; and in computing the amount of the stamp tax in any case herein provided for, any fractional part of one hundred dollars of value or amount on which tax is computed shall be accounted at one hundred dollars. And every bill or memorandum of sale, or contract of sale, before mentioned, shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale or contract, and the matter or thing to which it refers.—And any person or persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or any one who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person or persons, who shall make any such sale or contract, or who shall, in pursuance of any sale or contract, deliver or receive any stocks, bonds, bullion, coin, promissory notes, or other securities, without a bill or memorandum thereof as herein required, or who shall deliver or receive such bill or memorandum without having the proper stamps affixed thereto, shall forfeit and pay to the United States a penalty of five hundred dollars for each and every offence where the tax so evaded, or attempted to be evaded, does not exceed one hundred dollars, and a penalty of one thousand dollars when such tax shall exceed one hundred dollars, which may be recovered with costs in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, at any time within one year after the liability to such penalty shall have been incurred; and the penalty recovered shall be awarded and distributed by the court between the United States and the informer, if there be any, as provided by law, who, in the judgment of the court, shall have first given the information of the violation of the law for which recovery is had: *Provided*, That where it shall appear that the omission to affix the proper stamp was not with intent to evade the provisions of this section, said penalty shall not be incurred. And the provisions of law in relation to stamp duties in schedule B of this act shall apply to the stamp taxes herein imposed upon sales and contracts of sales made by brokers, banks or bankers, and others as aforesaid. And there shall be paid monthly on all sales by commercial brokers of any goods, wares, or merchandise a tax of one-twentieth of one per centum upon the amount of such sales; and on or before the tenth day of each month every commercial broker shall make a list or return to the assistant assessor of the district of the gross amount of such sales as aforesaid for the preceding month, in form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue: *Provided*, That in estimating sales of goods, wares, and merchandise for the purposes of this section, any sales made by or through another broker upon which a tax has been paid shall not be estimated and included as sold by the broker for whom the sale was made.

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

General Orders,
No. 30.
HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 16, 1866.

Information has been received at these Headquarters, that, in various parts of this State, parties engaged in planting, since the termination of the active work of making the crops, are discharging the freed people whom they had hired for the year, without settling justly with them for their previous labor. But if full remuneration were paid to the freed people for their previous labor, it would be gross injustice to drive them away from the plantations, after they had made their arrangements for the year, and when they must necessarily be subjected to much privation and suffering by being thus suddenly deprived of a home and support.

But the foregoing does not describe the worst form in which this outrage and injustice on the rights of the freed people is reported as being practised. The majority of the cases in which this outrage is being committed is where the freed people have been employed to work on shares or for a stipulated part of the crop; where the freed people have been employed to work for a part of the crop, to discharge them from a service and drive them from their homes on the plantations, is simply robbery. Such iniquity must excite in the minds of all honest men, indignation at the offense, and abhorrence of the guilty perpetrators of it.

It is believed that only a comparatively small portion of the community can be guilty of practising such an enormity; and the honest and fair dealing men are invoked to frown down and suppress the perpetration of it.

It requires little foresight to predict that if the freed people are treated in this way, and robbed of the fruits of their labor, they can no longer be depended on to supply the physical force necessary to cultivate the soil a result whose direful effects cannot be over estimated. The commission of such outrages on the rights of the freed people will not be permitted in this department, and in such portions of the State as it may be reported to occur, a military force will be stationed to prevent it.

By order of
MAJOR GENERAL TH. J. WOOD:
MARCUS P. BESTOW,
Ass't. Adj't Gen.

Yea, verily, and of a truth the ingenuity of man surpasseth all human belief. If old Vulcan were to arise in these days his chariots and armors would be as playthings beside the forging of our modern Cyclops. No more elegant and unique lot of mechanism ever was perfected than the Apple Paring Machine now on exhibition at the warehouse of our enterprizing friends, the Messrs. Habenshade & Co., No. 235 Second street, in Jefferson Block, Memphis, Tenn. If you have any fruit to pare, dear reader, recollect that the Turn Table is the best and the only genuine article; is sold exclusively by the gentlemen we have had the honor to refer to above.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Clarion.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Noon.—Gold 48½. Exchange, 108½. Cotton quiet, middling uplands 34.

The Persia, from Liverpool, arrived at 12 to-day. The news was anticipated by the cable.

Advices from China through French papers state that the rebels have been dispersed, their encampment burned, and leaders killed.

The abdication of Maximilian is regarded probable in France. The Emperor of Mexico denies the report.

Large arrival of 5.20 U. S. bonds in London, prices advanced to 71c. and considerable sales for Germany and Holland.

Official quotations for cotton Friday by brokers circular were Orleans fair 16d., middling 14½; Mobile fair 15½; middling 13¾; stock in Liverpool 828,000 bales including 300,000 American.

Flour advanced 1d. per sack; wheat advanced 2d; corn easier; beef and pork dull; bacon active, at one shilling.

Fifty-three deaths from cholera yesterday in Cincinnati.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—Under the news from the United States, cotton declined one quarter penny per pound. Uplands closed at 13¾d.

Breadstuffs easier, but without quotations.

Provision market unchanged, except pork, which was declining.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Consols closed at 88½.

It is announced that peace has been made between Prussia, Austria and Bavaria. It is also reported that the Czar of Russia has taken formal steps towards a negotiation for treaty between Prussia, France and Austria.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.—Cotton sales 850 bales; low middling 32@34; receipts 148 bales; sterling 55@57. Gold 45½. Exchange on New York one quarter per cent. discount.

Advices from Shreveport of the 17th inst., says the Red River has kept up unusually late, but must be given up by large boats and may be considered closed for the season.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Cotton dull, 1200 bales sold at 34½ to 35½. Fives 110½. Tens 104½. Gold 49½. Flour heavy, 600 barrels sold at from 10 to 16 dollars. Wheat dull. Corn firmer and scarce. Oats unchanged. Pork steady; 250 bbls Mess sold at 33 dollars. Lard dull, 18@21. Whiskey dull.—Turpentine 60 to 70c.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—There are rumors that Judge advocate Gen. Holt is to be removed.

Queen Emma left to-day for Niagara Falls.

Col. Thomas, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, who at first refused to surrender his office, has abandoned the purpose of contesting the right of W. A. Johnson, appointed in his place by the President.

Gen. Dick Taylor and Charles M. Conrad or [illegible] were among the President's visitors to-day. Conrad has been pardoned.

Gen. A. M. Sloeum, of Ky., has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Patent Office at Washington.

The Navy Department is informed that the U. S. steamer, Mahascar, left Pensacola on the 14th for Tampico, to protect American vessels in accordance with the declared policy of the Administration respecting Maximilian's paper blockade.

BALTIMORE, August 22.—The Labor Convention in session here declare it unwise to attempt to enforce the eight hour labor rate until working men are thoroughly organized throughout the country.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The New York Democratic State Committee has called a convention of all the supporters of President Johnson to nominate candidates for State officers for the fall election. The Conservative Republican Committee unite in the call.

The steamship Veteran arrived, and reports the Beaufort brig Abaline, capsized off Shinecock. The brig was towed to the city.

NEW YORK, August 23.—We have advices from London by the cable, of yesterday noon, which state that the reported closing of peace negotiations, between Austria, Bavaria and Prussia, is premature. The negotiations are still in progress, but it is believed they will soon be brought to a satisfactory and successful termination.

LIVERPOOL, August 23.—Steamship City of Boston arrived today.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 22.—Vessel Allemania, from Hamburg the 18th, arrived here last night, and sailed for New York.

LONDON, August 22—Noon.—It is stated in Paris, that the Empress of Mexico failed in her mission, Napoleon having, it is understood, refused to grant further assistance to Maximilian. In connection with this statement, it is reported and believed that Maximilian will soon return to Europe.

The official quotations of American securities at the close of business this evening, are 5-20's, 70½. Consols have declined ⅛; official figures at close, 88⅛.

LIVERPOOL, August 22—Evening.—No change to report in commercial matters, except pork, which is advancing.

The Moscow Gazette, a journal which exercises great power with the Russian government, publishes an article of serious import, in which Prussia and Bismark are plainly assured that Russia does not fear their needle gun, and will not allow the territorial aggrandizement of that Kingdom. The writer advises the Czar to seize the grand duchy of Posen, and claim it as a pledge for the proper maintenance of the equilibrium of Europe.

NEW YORK, August 23.—After a separation of 19 years, the Grand Lodges of Odd Fellows of Northern and Southern New York, have reunited, and held their regular annual meeting under the old name of Grand Lodge of the State of New York, in the Odd Fellows Hall. There were 190 Lodges in attendance.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—noon.—Gold 49½. Exchange at sixty days 107½. Cotton quiet at from 33@36.

Baltimore Labor Convention adopted resolution that the workingmen should cut loose from existing political parties and organize a national labor pary, the object of which shall be to secure the enactment of laws by Congress and the State Legislature making eight hours a legal day's work, and election of men pledged to sustain and represent the industrial classes.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.—Cotton unchanged; middling, 13¾.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Consols, 88½, 5-20, 70½. Peace negotiations still pending.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—There were 37 deaths from cholera yesterday.

News from Brazos Santiago of the 18th reports Matamoras quiet, Canales in command. Hongoss and all officers—civil and military—on yesterday gave in their adhesion to him. Carajaval remains with his family at Brownsville.

Gen. Lew Wallace received a peremptory order from Canales for the delivery of his arms and munitions of war, which had just been safely stored on the American side of Rio Grande.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—Cotton firmer. Sales 1052 bales. Middling 32 to 34. To-day's receipts 428 bales, Corn, mixed 76 to 80, White 80 to 87½. Flour unchanged. Oats 48 to 50. Gold 46½. Bank sterling 57 to 58.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—Division general orders issued to-night revoking the order of Gen. Baird declaring martial law, but continuing in force Gen. Sheridan's, declaring martial law to exist for the preservation of public peace and the safety of life and property, which was the status before the riot.

NEW YORK, Aug 23.—Cotton firmer; 2000 bales upland sold at 33½@34, Orleans 35½@36. Southern flour, 10@16.; inferior grades dull. Pork, $33 ⅌ barrel. Lard, 18½@21. Sugar dull. Coffee quiet. Turpentine and rosin unchanged.

Freights lower. Cotton to Liverpool, three-sixteenths.

Gold 50½—firm. Coupons 110, 7's30, 105½@106.

BY THE CABLE.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Noon.—Cotton firmer. Estimated sales to-day, 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Noon.—Consols 88½. Bank rate money, 7, 5's20, 70.

Peace between Austria and Prussia, was to be signed yesterday by the plenipotentiaries, and ratified, while eight days peace has been concluded between Prussia and Bavaria, on condition of peace between Prussia and Austria. Prussia is required to evacuate Bavaria within a fortnight.

Telegrams from Athens, Greece, report fighting has occurred in the Island of Candia—the Christians having revolted against the Turks.

The bark Duncan, was abandoned at sea. The United States Consul was injured, but the crew saved.

The steamship Hansa arrived at Southampton from Berlin on the 21st.

The city of Frankfort, the Duchy of Nassau, the Electorate of Hessee and the Kingdom of Hanover, will be at once annexed to Prussia.

The old king of Hanover is in Vienna, willing to abdicate, if the act is accepted in favor of his son by Prussia. Prussia will give no assurance to that effect.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A trunk containing $500,000 securities, deposited in vault of one of the city banks, has been stolen. The loss is shared partly by a house here and one in Boston. No clue to the perpetrators of the robbery.

Mayor Hoffman, the Chamber of Commerce, Tammany and other Democratic committees are arranging to give President Johnson a grand civil and military reception on next Wednesday.

At St. Louis there were 240 deaths from cholera on Monday and Tuesday.

Cholera is abating in Cincinnati; only 23 deaths yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Democratic representatives from all the Northern States have called upon the President within the last three days and unanimously concur in the recommendation made by the New Hampshire Delegation to the Philadelphia Convention, that all the Federal offices be given to Conservative Republicans only. The Democrats do not ask for office, but request the President to remove officeholders who oppose the policy of his administration, or abuse the President personally. It may be added that the Democrats are not applicants for office, and as yet none of them have been appointed.

During the rebellion the pay of privates in the army was raised from eleven to thirteen dollars per month, and the clothing allowance from two dollars and fifty cents to $6 per month, the increase to continue during the war. It is now stated in military circles that in consequence of the failure of Congress to provide for a continuance of the enhanced pay in time of peace, the effect of a peace proclamation will be to reduce the pay of soldiers from and after the day thereof, to eleven dollars per month, and the clothing allowance to two dollars and fifty cents. The reduction also effects officers, as their allowance for pay is correspondingly diminished.

A special dispatch states that a dispatch was to-day sent General Tillson, as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the State of Georgia, now temporarily sojourning in New York, instructing him not to return South, as his services would be required to relieve Gen. Howard as chief of the Bureau. It is said the change will be made during the present month.

An order was issued from the War Department yesterday, abolishing the Bureau and office of Provost Marshal General of the United States, to take effect on the 28th instant. After that date all business relative to Provost Marshal's duties, or of raising troops, with all accounts and claims connected thereto, will be transmitted through the Adjutant General's office of the army.

New York advices from Paraguay and the river Platte are received to the 10th of July. There had been a general failure of the allied forces in their operations against Paraguay. The stock of the allied army was dying off, and the Commander of the Paraguayans was confident in his efforts to deal a final blow to the war.

FORT HOOD, Aug. 24.—Very heavy storm has prevailed to eastward all day and still continues. Land wires were very hard, which accounts for non-receipt of further intelligence.

NEW YORK, August 24, noon.—Gold 49½.—Exchange 8½. Texas wool 18 to 28.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—By instructions from the Secretary of War, Gen. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, orders that on and after the first day of October next, the issue of rations will be discontinued excepting to the sick in regularly organized hospitals and to Orphan asylums for refugees and freedmen already established, and that the State officials who may be responsible for the care of the poor be notified, so they may assume the charge of such freedmen as are not embraced in the above exceptions.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—New York Herald's London special of the 22d says: Southampton authorities and friends of Ex-Gov. Eyre of Jamaica notoriety, gave him a splendid banquet. Subsequently the people held a meeting and passed resolutions censuring his official conduct.

Dates from Berlin of the 22d, state peace is concluded with Bavaria and Hessedarmstadt. Bavaria cedes northern district to Prussia and pays her a war indemnity of thirty millions of florins. Darmstadt cedes Hessee, Hainburg and exclusive right to garrison Mentz, but retains upper Hesse which joins the northern confederation.—The Prussians are already evacuating Bohemia, and will finish by September the 15th.

From Paris the 22d. Papers this afternoon say that Napoleon will cede Venetia direct to Italy.

PRESTIG, Aug. 22.—After the conclusion of peace, Austria intends appointing a conservative Hungarian Ministry. The Diet will be re-opened in September.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—Cotton stiffer. Sales one thousand bales. Low middling, 33@34; middling 35@36. Receipts for the week, 1,470 bales, against 1,660. Exports, 3,136 bales. Stock on hand, 110,715 bales. Gold 45½.

Deaths from cholera yesterday, 26.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Gold 48

Cotton steady. Sales 1,200 bales. Middling 33½@36.

Southern flour dull, at $10 to $15. Wheat dull. Corn ½ cent lower. Oats heavy. Beef steady. Pork lower. Turpentine dull.

BY THE CABLE.

FLORENCE, Aug. 23.—Victor Emanuel has issued a decree, proclaiming amnesty to political exiles and prisoners throughout Italy and his dominions.

This decree includes Mazzini and others of lesser prominence. They report Garabaldi was about resigning or his resignation had been tendered to the King. This however is denied, by those whose position should place them in possession of such a fact.

LONDON, Aug. 23—Evening.—The money market is firm: Consols advanced ¼ since noon: closing quotations for money 88¾. Markets for American securities has been steady and firmer, closing quotations showing an improvement. The late sales to-day were U. S. 5-20's 70½. Weather more favorable for crops. Market for breadstuffs dull all descriptions ruled flat and downward. Cotton firmer but no change in quotations.

WHEELING, VA., Aug. 24.—Convention held here to-day endorsing the Presidents policy. COL. Smith nominated for Governor and J. H. Kennedy for Secretary of State.

DR. NASH AND HIS INFIRMARY.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, CITIZENS of Magnolia, Pike county, Miss., take great pleasure in informing all persons afflicted with Cancer, Scrofula, Goiter, Wens, Sore Legs, Palpsies, Ulcers, or Skin Diseases, to call on Dr. A. Nash, at his Infirmary, Magnolia, Miss., where they will find a certain cure. We know of a certainty that he has cured a number of the worst cases of Cancer, Goiter, Sore Leg, Wens, &c., that we ever saw on living men. He has quite a number of cases of the same character that are desperate, that he is treating at this time with every prospect of success. We voluntarily give this notice to the afflicted, as an act of justice and cordially recommend Dr. Nash as an experienced physician, and a certain cure for the above named diseases.

E M BEE, DANIEL M POUND, J W DEMPREST, W C CUNTRYER, J C COOS, R J ROQUIN, JAS WILSON, THEOP NEWMAN, ELIJAH ROBERTS, SAM NEWMAN, A BILLER, A H PREWITT, H GOTTIG, S W BAIN, THOS MAUDAN, H BRUNING, CHAS H FRY, W H JOINER, J B BROOKS, JOURDAN JOHNSON.

aug25w6m.

ODD FELLOWS FEMALE COLLEGE
Carrollton, Carroll County, Miss.

THIS institution, still under the control of the Rev. S. S. Brown, will commence its next session on the 3d day of September, 1866.

The most competent Teachers have been employed to fill every Department. The Boarding Department is also under the control of the Principal, who will make every effort to render this Institution a comfortable home for young ladies, as well as a school of thorough instruction.

Terms, per Month:

Board	$20 00
Tuition, from	3 00 to 6 00
Music, including use of Instrument	6 00

Painting, Drawing, &c., at usual rates.
Payments to be made quarterly, in advance.
No deductions to be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.
Carrollton, Aug. 8, 1866.—w2m.

E. SHERMAN & CO.
(LATE BULL, ELLIS & CO.)
SADDLERY,
Harness, &c.
New Orleans, La.
Jan 16m6m

TO INVALIDS.
A PLEASANT WATERING PLACE.

THE Castalian Springs, 3 miles from Durant Station, Miss. Central R. R. The Building having been thoroughly renovated, we are now prepared to receive a few invalids. To persons enfeebled by Disease, Dyspeptics and for Others, Weak Eyes, &c., this water has been highly recommended. Board $30 per month.

This arrangement does not interfere with the College. The departments will be separate. Board for students $15 per month. For further information apply to CHAS. H. DOBBIN, Durant, Miss.
mar27-tf

DR. S. ALEXANDER,
OF CLINTON, MISS.,

HAS just received a fresh supply of Botanic Medicines for sale. Having devoted much time and attention, for many years, to Chronic Diseases, he is prepared to cure Dyspepsia and Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Disease of the Lungs, Liver, Spleen and Kidneys, Dropsy, Asthma, Scrofula and Tetter, Uterine derangements, &c. Persons residing at too great a distance to consult him in person, can do so by letter successfully. Public patronage respectfully solicited.
mh29w1y.

Fifty Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for the apprehension and delivery of HENRY McLEAN, a convict, who escaped from the Penitentiary on the night of July 24, 1866.

Said convict was sentenced by the Circuit Court of Claiborne county, Mississippi—is black, about 25 years old, and 6 feet high.
G. L. DONALD,
jy25d3t&w3t. Supt. Miss. Penitentiary.

PROCLAMATION!

I, BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS, Governor of the State of Mississippi, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of said State, do issue this, my Proclamation, convening the Legislature of the state of Mississippi, at the Capitol, in the city of Jackson, on Monday the 15th day of October, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 12 o'clock, M.

In testimony, whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused (L. S.) the Great Seal of the State of Mississippi to be affixed, at the Executive Office, in the city of Jackson, this 15th day of August, A. D. 1866.

BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS.

By the Governor:
C. A. BROUGHER, Sec'y of State. aug16dtd.

$150 Reward.

WILL be paid for the apprehension of the following named convicts, who escaped from the Mississippi Penitentiary, on the evening of the 20th of August, 1866; or $50 for either of them:

DESCRIPTION:

TOM MONTGOMERY, black skin, 5 feet 4 inches high, convicted of robbery—from Hinds county. Said negro formerly belonged to Mr. Montgomery, of Columbus, Miss.

MARCUS LAMPSON, white, 22 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high—sentenced from Wilkinson county, fair complexion, blue eyes and sandy hair.

JOHN HAGERTY, 22 years old, 5 feet 10½ inches high, florid complexion, dark hair and grey eyes—sentenced from Adams county.

G. L. DONALD,
Supt. Miss. Peny.
aug23d3t.

PROCLAMATION.
Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, it appears by information, received by me, that WM. TUCKER stands charged with the murder of a Freedman in Warren county, and is still at large.

Now, therefore, I, Benj. G. Humphreys, Governor of the State of Mississippi, do offer the above reward for the arrest and delivery of said Tucker to the Sheriff of Warren county; and I do moreover, require all officers of this State, to be diligent in their efforts to arrest said fugitive. And three hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of his accomplices, —— Crabtree, James Cates, and —— Lyman, or one hundred dollars for either of them.

Given under my hand and the Great (L.S.) Seal of the State of Mississippi affixed, at Jackson, this 6th day of August, A. D., 1866.

BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS.

By the Governor:
C. A. BROUGHER, Sec'y of State.

DESCRIPTION:

William Tucker is about 21 years of age, handsome, smooth face; 5 feet, 11 inches in height, stout built; dark hair, and black eyes.

Vicksburg Herald, Yazoo Commercial and Canton Citizen copy. aug5d2w.

$1,368 Reward!

PONTOTOC COUNTY, MISS., July 14, 1866.

IN addition to the reward of $200, offered by the Governor of Mississippi, for the apprehension of RICHARD FREEMAN, who stands charged with the murder of THOMAS B. DOUGLAS, committed in Pontotoc county, Mississippi, on the 9th day of July, 1866, and who is still at large; the undersigned subscribers, promise to pay the sums severally annexed to our names, for the apprehension and delivery of Richard Freeman to the Sheriff of Pontotoc county, Miss.

[Signed,] ANN DOUGLAS, $500 00
J. B. DOUGLAS, 500 00
and other citizens, 168 00

DESCRIPTION:

Richard Freeman is 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, has black hair, black whiskers and eyes, and dark complexion, and has a bad countenance—is some 25 or 28 years old; is fond of, and plays on the violin; is fond of liquor, but does not often get drunk; generally dresses well; speaks in a low and rather quick tone of voice, and usually in a friendly and obliging manner. He will most likely endeavor to go to Texas or Georgia. aug18d2w.

PROCLAMATION.

BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS,
Governor of Mississippi:

To the Sheriffs of the several Counties of the State aforesaid—Greeting:

WHEREAS, The first Monday in October, 1866, is the day appointed by law for the holding of an election in this State; and, whereas, it is my duty to issue a writ requiring you to hold said election at the time and place appointed by law.

Now, therefore, I, Benj. G. Humphreys, Governor of the State of of Mississippi, do issue this, my writ, requiring you to hold an election at the several precincts in your respective counties, on the first Monday in October, A. D. 1866, for the following officers, to serve for the terms specified by law, to-wit:

One Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, for the First District, composed of the counties of Warren, Hinds, Rankin, Scott, Newton, Lauderdale, Kemper, Nesholba, Leake, Madison, Yazoo, Issaquena, Washington, Sunflower, Holmes, Attala, Winston and Neshoba;

One Judge of the Circuit Court, for the District in which your county is included by law;

One District Attorney, for the District in which your county is included by law;

One Judge of the Probate Court;
One Clerk of the Probate Court;
One Clerk of the Circuit Court;
One Sheriff;
One Assessor of Taxes;
One Coroner;
One County Treasurer;
One County Surveyor;
One Ranger;

Five Members of the Board of Police, and such number of Justices of the Peace and Constables as the law requires.

In testimony, whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great (L.S.) Seal of the State of Mississippi to be affixed, at the Executive Office, in the city of Jackson, this 24th day of July, 1866.

BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS.

By the Governor:
C. A. BROUGHER, Sec'y of State.
aug1dawtde.

HAVING REMOVAL.

REMOVED to 294 MAIN STREET, we have ample room to show our immense Stock.

Our customers at VERY LOW RATES, having received a very large lot of goods, bought WHEN GOLD WAS VERY LOW. Our stock is from the East and West. 100 bbls. refined Sugar, 20 sacks choice Rio Coffee, 10 sacks Laguyra Coffee, 50 sacks Java Coffee, 50 bbls. Harbison's Flour, 100 Kegs Lard, Milk Crackers, Jelly, Yeast Powders, Alex Porter Hams, Bacon, and a great variety of the finest groceries of every kind. Call and examine our stock.

IVINSON & GILBERT,
294 MAIN STREET.

July 7, 1866—w6m

MEDICAL.

DR. SAMUEL GILBERT'S

PREPARATIONS.

DR. SAMUEL GILBERT, is celebrated as having had for the last twenty-five years, in the treatment of

CHRONIC DISEASES,

the most lucrative Medical Practice in the South, has at last consented to allow several of his most extolled remedies to be prepared and sold as proprietary medicines. This resolution has been engendered by the repeated solicitations of those who have experienced the benefit of his remarkable professional skill, and by the impossibility of giving especial attention to each of the written applications made to him for prescriptions by those whose pecuniary circumstances or business habits preclude the possibility of applying in person to him.

THE PUBLIC

May rest assured that the manufacturers spare neither pains nor expense in the preparation of these remedies. They are made of the very best medicines known, in a highly concentrated form, upon strictly scientific principles.

DR. SAMUEL GILBERT'S

GENERAL ALTERATIVE

Acts directly upon the Glands and Mucous Membranes—stimulating them to additional activity in their natural functions of eliminating from the Circulating Fluids the usual Effete (and in disease, Morbid) Matters and expelling them through the Skin, Kidneys, Liver, and Alimentary Canal from the system. It is, therefore, adapted for the relief of chronic diseases affecting those organs, and of the mucous membranes lining them such as

ERUPTIONS, TETTER, ULCERS, SCROFULA

JAUNDICE GOITRE,

CHRONIC INFLAMATION OF BLADDER AND UTERUS, ETC.

It is particularly useful in Suppressed Menstruation, Hereditary Taints, Syphilis and maladies arising from long-continued use of Calomel, Blue Mass, Corrosive Sublimate, Fowler's solution, Donovan's solution, and other preparations of mercury and arsenic.

DR. SAMUEL GILBERT'S

TETTER OINTMENT

Is a most excellent preparation for the cure of that class of maladies usually termed

DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

and which are popularly known as Chronic eruptions, Tetter, Pimples, Blisters, Scales, Scald-Head, Milk-crust, Ring-worm, etc., etc.

It will also kill Itch and other local vermin which prey upon the skin. It softens and detaches the excrementitious matters deposited upon the skin; heals the cracks, blisters, and pimples, and renders the cutaneous surface smooth and pliable. It has been used by Dr. Gilbert with most satisfactory results, for many years. It is offered for sale, in this style, from the firm conviction that it must necessarily meet with the hearty appreciation of those who make use of it.

Full directions for the method of using these remedies, a plain and accurate description of a number of the different varieties of skin diseases, and many valuable suggestions in regard to their cure, will be found printed on circular accompanying each package. These suggestions are the fruit of most ample experience acquired by Dr. Samuel Gilbert during his extraordinary professional career in the treatment of this class of diseases in the cities of Memphis, New Orleans and New York, and will, it is expected, enable most unprofessional persons to treat their own cases with much greater success than that which usually falls to the lot of ordinary physicians.

DR. SAMUEL GILBERT'S

HEALING OINTMENT

Possesses peculiar toute and astringment qualities which cause it to be admirably adapted to the cure of

Various Kinds of Ulcers,

Especially those which are of an indolent nature, and which are usually denominated "Old Sores." It is confidently believed to be much superior to any other preparation made for similar purposes.

Full directions for the