

THE WEEKLY CLARION.

The railroad bridge over the Tombigbee river has been completed and trains run through daily from Meridian to Selma. This is another great link in the chain of communication east closed.

Our old friend, R. C. Miller, clerk of the House of Representatives, has arrived to attend the meeting of the Legislature next week. We regret to learn that he has been in bad health all summer and still quite feeble.

The telegraph this morning announces that the Indiana Legislature stands Republicans sixty-four, and Democrats thirty-six. Before the election of last week, the eleven Congressional districts were represented by Republicans and two by Democrats. Now the Democrats have three and the Republicans eight—a Democratic gain of one member. Before the State Legislature on joint ballot stood, 89 Republicans and 70 Democrats, a majority for the Republicans of 19. Now, by the telegrams on a joint ballot the Republicans will have forty majority—a gain of 21.

John H. Foreman, Esq., a prominent citizen of Holly Springs, died in Memphis the other day, of cholera.

Wm. G. Olive, indicted for murdering Thos. Walker, in Marshall, in 1864, was arraigned for trial before Marshall Circuit Court on Monday. After the examination of the witnesses, a nolle prosequi was entered and the case dismissed.

STRIPING A GIRL OF HER PLUMAGE. Lately a number of members of the New Jersey Legislature, waited upon the daughter of Gov. Jack Hamilton, the Texas renegade, at Trenton, New Jersey, and tendered her the thanks of the loyal people of that State for her heroic conduct in rescuing from rebel hands the flag of the 4th New Jersey Volunteers, which had been captured by a Texas Rebel Regiment in battle. Then the dispatch goes on to say:

"Miss Hamilton carried the flag secreted in her riding habit many miles, and then hid it away until, at the close of the war, she could return it to the State authorities of New Jersey. The Speaker, on behalf of the Legislature, made a congratulatory speech, and was responded to by Gov. Hamilton on behalf of his daughter. The members of the Legislature were then introduced to Miss Hamilton as they passed."

It appears, however, from good Texas authority that the flag was captured in Virginia during the war and sent to Austin and there deposited in the Capitol with other trophies. When Miss Hamilton's father was Provisional Governor after the war was over, and she could go where and do what she pleased, she performed the daring exploit of taking away this flag from the Capitol and carrying it to the North when the Governor made his celebrated exit from the State under a military escort.

The people of Memphis and Shelby county will have an election to-day for Mayor, two Representatives to the Nashville Legislature, a Judge of the Chancery Court, a Judge of the Lower Court, a Judge of the Criminal Court and an Attorney-General. The Mayor's election seems to attract much attention. The prominent candidates are John M. Park and W. O. Lofland. Nearly all the Memphis journals are urging the defeat of Mr. Park on the ground that he imbibes too freely. Park's honesty and great business capacity will, however, secure him a good vote. He has held the office for about six years.

The report of the Military Commission appointed to investigate the facts of the New Orleans riot, is receiving a thorough ventilation through the radical press. It is a very long-winded document, and evidently comes from the pen of radicals.

ENTITLED TO PATENTS.—A letter from the Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioner of Patents, settles the question as to whether the Southern people are entitled to patents. The Secretary's letter says: "I am not aware that any portion of the country, or the people, are now in insurrection against the authority of the general Government. You will therefore in all cases of application for patents, be governed by the laws. An applicant who brings himself within the provisions of the law and complies with its requirements is entitled to have his application granted."

There are said to be seventy-two mills in course of erection in Georgia, for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods.

The Meeting in New Orleans.

There was a meeting held at the Olympic Theatre, in New Orleans on Tuesday evening, to refute the libels fulminated against the good name of the community by the black-and-tan slanderer, Gov. J. Madison Wells, in a recent letter to Thos. H. Jones of Arcadia, Louisiana. A large crowd was in attendance, including many citizens from the North who had settled there, they being specially invited to testify for or against the Governor's statements. Jas. P. Ferris was called to the chair and in taking his seat said he was no speaker but could not resist the bearing of his testimony to the falsity of the charges made against us by the Governor. Mr. Christian Roselius then delivered an address, full of fire and argument. He showed how secure were Northern life and Northern property in the city, by its investment in the real estate and monetary institutions, by the great increase of the values of these since the war beyond their highest previous values.

He denied that any man's life was unsafe because of his Unionism, and mentioned Gen. Herron, late of the Union army, the associate of the merchants of Carondelet street; Mr. A. S. Mansfield, who came from Boston with Banks, who lives and has the most intimate social relations with the people in the Garden District; of Gen. Benton, of the Union army, and of Louis B. Collins, a collector of revenue.

Gen. Benton then made a few remarks. He said if all men were as orderly as those of New Orleans we would have no trouble. Then Jacob Barker, tendered an address to the people of the United States, which was read and adopted unanimously. This address gives the lie to the foul slanders contained in the letter of Wells. The address says:

The charge that Northern citizens are persecuted in their social intercourse and business avocations, is known to have no foundation whatever in truth. Northern capital is needed, and it is constantly invited within the limits of our State, and the numerous citizens hailing from the different States North, feel a sense of perfect security in our midst, both in person and property, nor need they have recourse for protection to the courts any more than our own citizens, for the plain reason that if they have recourse to litigation such is also the necessary result of commercial relations in all countries and at all times. As to the record of crime and offences, we challenge any city of the United States, North or South, to compare statistics, for no where is there less of crime daily committed than in New Orleans, when numbers of population are kept in view. It is the imperative duty of the people of Louisiana to refute these aspirations by reference to incontrovertible facts.

In the first place, we assert it as an undeniable fact, that the distinction between Union men and secessionists has been entirely obliterated. We are all constitutional Union citizens, desirous to restore and revive the happy days of the Republic, when it was an honor indeed to be able to say, "I, too, am an American citizen." This is the feeling, and these are the sentiments of the vast majority of the people of Louisiana. This meeting is composed in part of very many Northern, Western and Eastern men, of various shades of political opinion, all freely and openly expressed; and we assert, without fear of truthful contradiction, that there is no man who has been interfered with or molested in his business or social relations on account of his political opinions. The daughters and sons of the South and North intermarry almost weekly, and no one ever heard of the marriage feast being disturbed.

AN OPENING FOR A PHYSICIAN.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Dr. R. C. McCann in our paper this morning, offering for sale some real estate in the town of Dover. The Yazoo Commercial says the buildings are in excellent order and good repair, and were erected for the convenience of a physician. The location is a good one, and as Dr. Rice, one of the Physicians located at Dover, designs locating elsewhere, a vacancy is made in the profession, which offers inducements to a physician in search of a "stopping place." The practice is amply sufficient for two physicians, and only one will be left when Dr. Rice retires. Board can be obtained in Dover, or a residence can be purchased or rented, if it be preferred.

DEATH OF DR. TAGGART.—We are pained to announce the death of this gentleman, from an attack of cholera, which he, no doubt, contracted during the treatment of diseases of this character. With those whom he was acquainted, he was very much admired for both his personal qualities and his professional ability. He served in the Southern army as a surgeon of a Mississippi regiment, and by the members of it was universally loved and respected. What a sad havoc has this dreadful disease made in the ranks of some of our best people!—Memphis Avalanche.

The Confederate General Walker is now a commission Merchant in London.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9, 10 P. M.—The returns indicate the election of S. Randall, Democrat, in the First District; Charles O'Neill, Republican, in the Second; Leonard Myers, Republican, in the Third; W. B. Kelly, Republican, in the Fourth; Caleb W. Taylor, Republican, in the Fifth; and H. L. Cabo, Republican, in the Tenth District. The last two named, however, need confirmation.

The returns from fourteen wards, which is about one-half the city, show a Democratic net gain of 300 or 1,000. Scattering returns thus far show both Democratic and Republican gains.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Gold 150 1/2. Cotton firmer, at 32 1/2.

Upward of fifty women perished by the foundering of the steamer Evening Star.

The Times' Paris correspondent says the French troops will all be withdrawn at one time from Mexico; that Maximilian will abdicate, and be appointed Regent of the Austrian Empire.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—The municipal election is proceeding quietly, and the vote confined to the registration list.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Geary's majority in this city for Governor, over Heister Clynner, the Democratic candidate, stood up to 4,000, and in the State from 10,000 to 15,000. Randall, in the First District, has a majority of 4,000 over Gibbons, the Republican nominee—a gain of 2,000. Kelly, Myers and O'Neill, Republicans, are re-elected by reduced majorities. In the Fifth District, where the Democrats expected a gain, Caleb W. Taylor, Republican, beat Henry P. Ross, Charles Demmon, Democrat, is re-elected in the Twelfth District, but his election was contested, on the ground of illegal voting in Luzerne county.

Gen. H. L. Cabo, Republican, is elected in the Tenth District; a gain is here reported. John Covode, Republican, is elected over Hugh H. Woir in the Twenty-first District, which would be a gain.

At present the Congressional delegation of Pennsylvania stands 17 Republicans and 6 Democrats, with the 21st District in doubt. The Republicans gain one, and the election of Demmon (Democrat) in the 13th District, will be contested.

The Democrats concede the election of Gen. Jno. W. Geary, as Governor, by 10,000 majority. Forney claims 15,000.

INDIANAPOLIS.—The returns from the Indiana election are very indefinite and unsatisfactory, but the Republicans claim the State by a reduced majority. In the 1st District, W. E. Niblack, (Democrat), is re-elected; in the 3d, M. C. Hunter, (Republican); in the 5th, Geo. W. Julian, (Republican); in the 7th, John Coburn, (Republican); in the 9th, Schuyler Colfax, (Republican); in the 10th, Wm. Williams, (Republican); in the 11th, J. P. C. Shanks, (Republican). It is reported that in the 7th District, Claypool, (Democrat), and Washburn, (Republican), are running very close. Returns, however, are too incomplete yet to give anything definite about the complexion of the delegation elected.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—There was a spirited contest in the 1st District between Geo. Pendleton, (Democrat), and Ben. Eggleston, (Republican). The latter is elected by a majority of 5,000—a loss of 1,900 on the election of 1865. Fifteen, and perhaps seventeen Republicans have been returned to Congress. The Republican State ticket is elected by a large majority. Beckland is elected in the 9th District, where the Democrats expected a victory.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10.—Cotton is firmer; low middling 35 1/2. Receipts 1,230 bales. Mixed low 32 1/2; white 35. Superfine flour \$12. Oats 25 1/2. Hay 87 1/2. Moss pork 85. Shoulders 15c. Ribbed sides 21c. Lard 19 1/2. Whisky 82.

The schooner Harward has arrived with twenty-seven passengers from the wrecked steamer Enact.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Gold 150 1/2. Sales of Cotton 500 bales. Middling 32 1/2.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—As far as we heard from, Geary's majority is 15,000. The Republicans gain three members of Congress.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—The total vote in this city stands up 30,000—an increase of 3,000. Eggleston is elected over George H. Pendleton by about 300 majority.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 10.—The returns come in slow, and are incomplete. Still it is conceded Indiana has gone for the Republicans by 15,000 majority. In the 6th District Geo. Colburn's (Republican) majority is but 2,500, being a Democratic gain of over 500. Michael C. Kerr, (Democrat), is elected in the 2d District. The 4th, 7th and 8th are still doubtful, though the Republicans claim eight Congressmen, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Hon. James Hughes, (Republican), is elected to the Legislature.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—It is reported in New York that Maximilian has taken a strong stand against his election to his empire in Mexico; that French money was on the way to him, and that French troops will remain and support him.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The steamer Halveta arrived yesterday from Liverpool. She had twenty cases of cholera on board, and four deaths during the trip, four of which were four cholera.

The notorious burglar and river thief, Benzo Elvey, was shot last night while stealing cotton.

The Herald's Matamoros correspondent says Gen. Mejia, the federal commander, has moved on Monterey, and a battle here has probably taken place. It is said Maximilian has gone over to the Church party as a last resort to conciliate the clergy. He has restored all church property, and allowed the offensive laws, and dismissed the allied Ministers.

Rev. Dr. Wadde's Address. We have been kindly favored by Dr. Wadde with a pamphlet, copy of his Address delivered on the occasion of the Inauguration of the Faculty of the University of Mississippi, on the 28th of July last. Our first impulse on glancing it over was to transfer it entire to our columns, but we are so crowded for space that we can give, at this time, only a few of the concluding paragraphs.

Young gentlemen of the University of Mississippi: When I turn to you, my emotions become too mighty for utterance, and I can only appeal to you for the truth of the remark, that whatever may be the defects of the man who now addresses you, he bears within his bosom a heart so sympathetic with you, I greet you as the highly privileged class for whose benefit especially, this vast preparation has been made. For you, the vigilance of the Tenets, the devotion of the Faculty, the wise providence of anxious parents, the tears and prayers of tender mothers, the high hopes and kindling aspirations of devoted sisters, and the expectations of your sorrowing and desolate Southern fatherland, are all now concentrated into one intense and burning focus of deep and absorbing interest. Can you then prove recreant to your obligations? Can you turn all these glowing hopes to dust? Shall all this care and anxiety be all and served for nothing?

If I should turn to your career during the brief and happy session, whose last hours are now rapidly passing, for an answer to these questions, I should grieve the hearts of friends and kindred, and grieve myself, by assuring them that if your noble maturity had corresponded with the brilliant and noble promise of your early dawn, that, indeed, you would have attained the high and glorious position of honor and usefulness for each, and a setting of the sun of life in calm, serene splendor, promising a glorious morrow of unalloyed, untroubled, unobscured bliss. But, alas! alas! alas! I pray you, do not, never, young gentlemen, did your country more deeply than now, feel the need of a highly educated, virtuously trained, and manly class, to raise you from your desolation, and restore to her former greatness and glory. Soon, we who now lead you as your guides, shall sleep in death. You must close up the classes that ever and anon open in the broken ranks, and fill our vacant places. Are you ready? Will you prepare yourselves for your exalted destiny? I look upon many an unpurged, familiar face in that grand assembly, and I feel, as I see morning after morning, in the openness of a full confidence, as we gathered to our place of prayer, and often have I felt the deep conviction, that then and there I gazed upon the future statesman, who was destined to lead back his country to her lost greatness; the future Orator, whose eloquence was to command the applause of listening Senators; the future Divine, whose great prescient and noble advocacy were to be instrumental in diffusing the light of a pure faith and heavenly salvation over the darkened earth. God grant your realization of these noble aspirations.

Grand and sublime as the field before us, Colleagues of the Faculty! Let us enter and reap it. Toll, and care, and anxiety are before us; and our hearts are filled with the glow of a noble and happy life, whose light and heat will be a blessing to the world, and whose beams will be illuminating with joy and hope, and peace, their native land, and will feel repaid by this reward.

For any part let who will grasp the hero's lance and shield, and stand with us, with blood and tears; the statesman's high honors—and surely these are not to be despised—the glittering diadems of kingly glory, or the shining heaps of golden troves, only give me the honor of being a successful laborer in this great enterprise of the education of our young men; let me know, that by a life of self-denial and toil, I have trained for usefulness and happiness, these multitudes of my young countrymen, and the goal of my ambition will have been attained, and I shall quit the stage of life, feeling all the joy, so abundantly obtainable from the life that is by God's grace, have not lived in vain.

THE STATUTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—As a measure of relief to the people, the Legislature of South Carolina has passed the following act:

"A Bill to alter and fix the time of holding the Courts of Common Pleas in this State."

SEC. 1. That from and after the ratification of this act, the Judges of the Superior Courts of law in this State shall hold the first and next sitting of the Court of Common Pleas for the trial of civil cases, on the several circuits now established by law in this State, in the ensuing Spring at the times and places in each District alternately fixed by law.

SEC. 2. That all suits out of said Court, made and final, now made returnable to the Fall terms heretofore established, shall be returnable to the Spring Term of the Court, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, the same as if already so directed; and that the same rules of impariance, and the same order of proceedings now existing, shall apply to the Courts as established by the first section of this act.

SEC. 3. That all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State, in conflict with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

This act will afford only temporary relief. "We presume," says the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, "that the shape given to the measure was induced by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of that State against the constitutionality of the Stay Laws, passed by the Legislature last winter. We suppose that it is intended to follow up this bill by the passage of another next winter, limiting the action of the courts at the Spring Term, or by again postponing their session for six months longer."

A Plea for the County Courts. We have received a lengthy communication with the above caption, but the pressure upon our columns will not admit of our giving it entire. The question however is an important one and we will do what we can for the writer. Passing over J. S. M.'s reflections about the strong veneration of the Southern people for ancient institutions, we come to his consideration of some objections which he has heard and seen urged against county courts. The writer says:

It has not been, so far as I know, and I believe it cannot be, denied that the idea embodied in the county court, is a good one. Some tribunal, simple and expeditious in its operations, frequent in its sittings and prompt in its action, seems to be absolutely necessary to the new condition of society by which we are surrounded. The large class of free laborers, or rather of free loafers, paupers and criminals, suddenly thrown out of employment, out of discipline and out of protection, and the vast multitude of new questions and new social difficulties that grow out of their contracts and their crimes, required from the first, requires now, and will forever require, some tribunal of justice intermediate in dignity between the courts of Justice of the Peace and the semi-annual sittings of the Circuit Court.

The necessity for such a court, at least in the counties most thickly infested with negroes, cannot I think be denied. The County Courts were organized to meet this necessity.

One objection to this tribunal is that it does not fully answer the purpose. To this it may be answered that no earthly tribunal, in any land, ever did or ever can, fully answer the purposes for which it was created, and hence, if this objection be valid against this Court it would be equally so against all our old Courts, and against all others that human sagacity can devise.

Courts like all others, institutions ought to be sustained, if in a majority of cases they answer the ends of justice, as well as the infirmities of human nature will allow. The County Courts thus far have been only an experiment, and they are, as I shall presently endeavor to show, susceptible of improvement in some respects; but even as they are now operating they do, in my humble judgment, answer and promote the ends of justice in a large majority of instances; or at least, if they do not it is not for the want of effective machinery in the Court itself. In this respect the most ample facilities are furnished by the act creating the Court, to bring offenders and delinquents of every kind to trial, and to promote and expedite the trial and final decision of any and all questions of law and of fact within the jurisdiction of the Court.

The above, and two other objections are all that I have heard or known of being made to this tribunal. These other two are, briefly, the trouble and the expense of keeping the Court in operation. And I admit there is much room and plausibility in both these objections; although it must be admitted that expense and trouble as well as infirmity and inefficiency are inseparable from all human tribunals. But the expense and the trouble in this case can be easily reduced to nearly half what it now is; and to suggest the modification and amendments by which this can be done is the chief object I had in view in writing this article.

Let the two associate magistrates required by the act as it now stands be entirely dispensed with, and let the Probate Judges of the several counties hold the County Courts of the several counties without any associate justices. This will save ten dollars a day to the County.

Let the Jury provided for by the act as it now stands be reduced to six, instead of twelve men. This will save nine dollars a day, besides mileage and per diem, and besides the reduction of the Clerk's and Sheriff's fees for issuing and serving a venire for twelve instead of six jurors.

Let there be no final record, except in such cases as it may be specially required by one party or the other and paid for by the party or parties requiring it.

In addition to the above it has been suggested that the fees of the officers of the Court should be reduced. I will not advocate this feature; having been taught by long observation and experience that good pay has a tendency to make good officers, and poor pay poor officers.

And I will frankly admit that there may be, though I am not certain of it, some valid objection to a jury of six instead of twelve. The Constitution guarantees a "trial by a jury," and some Courts have held that "a jury" means a common law jury of twelve free holders. Others have held to the contrary.

Port Gibson, Oct. 9, 1866.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION.—The Greek insurrection in Candia is growing in interest and importance, and threatens to disturb that equilibrium in Europe which was voted settled after the war between Prussia and Austria. We hear shocking atrocities committed by the Turkish troops upon the captured insurgents. If these atrocities shall be continued, the Western powers will be compelled, whether they desire to, or not, to remember that the authors of these cruelties are barbarian interlopers from Asia, and the victims of them Christians.

A bad breath mostly arises from an unhealthy condition of the digestive organs, for which take the BEE JACOB STOMACH BITTNESS as per directions on each bottle. Indigestion will be removed, a healthy appetite will be produced, and consequently a sweet breath.

SHERRILL'S PATENT COTTON GINS AND CONDENSERS. THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED, CONSTRUCTION, VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS, NOT HITHERTO USED IN THE SOUTH. They are portable, and can be used either with or without any building.

A PORTABLE PRESS. Is also connected with the Gin, on the Lever principle; offering entirely from the old plan, so that a bale of 500 lbs. can be compressed by hand.

DR. NASH AND HIS INFIRMARY. WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, CITIZENS of Magnolia, Pike county, Miss., take great pleasure in informing all persons afflicted with Cancer, Scrophulous Glands, Wens, Sore Legs, Pityriasis, 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, Scrophulous Glands, 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.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI. HINDS COUNTY. First District, October 1st, 1866. Edward T. Evans, At rules in Chancery.

ON opening the papers in this case and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Julia A. C. Evans does not reside in the State of Mississippi, but is a non-resident of the State, It is, therefore, ordered that she shall enter her appearance in this case, and answer or demur, on the first MONDAY, to-wit: the 11th day of November, 1866, that being the first day of the next ensuing regular term of this Court, or the said answer or demurrer will be taken as confessed and admitted.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Weekly Clarion, a newspaper published in the city of Jackson, Mississippi, for four successive weeks, at least once in each week.

W. O. CHAPMAN, Clerk. J. A. LINDSEY, D. C.

Errors of Youth. A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the troubles of youth, and who had been for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured; sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing him, in perfect confidence.

Notice. I hereby given that Clinton Bolton and Edward J. Deget have been dispensed with as points for weighing and marking Cotton, and will further notice, Cotton may be shipped direct from said points to New Orleans, where it will be weighed, marked and the receipts collected.

C. P. NELSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. WILL practice in the Circuit and Probate courts of the State of Mississippi, and in the County Court of the State of Georgia.

DAVIES & CO., WASHINGTON FOUNDRY, LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. S. ALEXANDER, OF CLINTON, MISS. Has just received a fresh supply of Tootsian's Medicines for sale. Having developed much time and attention, for many years, to Chronic Diseases, he is prepared to cure Dyspepsia and Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Disease of the Lungs, Liver, Spleen and Bladder, Gonorrhoea, Scrophulous and Tubercular Diseases, &c. Persons residing at too great a distance to consult him in person, can do so by letter successfully. Price moderate and respectfully solicited.

Brown is at his Post! AND though he has many foolish ways, he will stand in good things occasionally. For instance he has every thing that is good and healthy to eat, and LINDSEY'S every week.

W. O. CHAPMAN, Clerk. J. A. LINDSEY, D. C.