THE WEEKLY CLARION.

The President has issued a pardon to Gen. Lafayette McLaws, of the late Confederate army. He is a graduate of West Point.

Col. Jno. A. Brown, late Chief of Ordinance on Maj. Gen. Maury's staff, has become associated in the ownership and editorial department of the Mobile Times.

Efforts are being made in Baltimore to indict Jno. W. Forney for his late attempt to incite a riot in that city, and to resist the enforcement of the laws.

Major General Tillson, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau of Georgia, in a letter in regard to an application for pardon, expressed the following patriotic and Christian sentiment:

"The war is over, and kindness to those who have shown themselves worthy of it will alone make us again, one people."

Corporations should be particular about issuing license to retail liquor. At Holly Springs the other day Judge Clayton decided that the license as granted by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of that place was invalid, because the law does not empower the city authorities to grant such license, unless upon petition of a majority of citizens.

We are assured from reliable sources, that the arrest of the citizen in Jackson by an armed guard, which we referred to yesterday, is unqualifiedly condemned by Gen. Wood.—Vicksburg Herald.

While we condemn the arrest of citizens by the military, still, in justice to Capt. Sanderson, we deem it proper to say that he had been grossly insulted, and not finding a civil official made the arrest with soldiers, and immediately turned the party over to Mayor Barrows.

THE COTTON QUESTION, BY DR. W. J. BARBEE, OF DESOTO COUNTY, MISS.—We are under obligations to the author, Dr. Barbee, for a copy of this valuable work. We have only had time to give it a hasty reading but we find that it is filled with a great deal of important, scientific and practical information that will make it useful to all who desire to extend their knowledge on this important question. We commend it to the public as a useful book to the general reader and especially to the cotton planter, and trust it may have a wide circulation.

Fiendish and brutal murders are of daily occurrence. Near Lebanon, Missouri, last week a man named Harper shot a Mr. Wilson and beat him over the head with a revolver until life was extinct. The head and features were woefully mutilated, and presented on the discovery of the body next morning, a most heart-rending spectacle of human barbarity. It appears both young men were candidates for the hand of a Miss Brown. Wilson was the victor, and married the young lady. Harper met him the next day when the above stated tragedy took place.

The Charter and By-Laws of the Southern Hospital Association for disabled soldiers shows that the Association was formed in New Orleans, and was incorporated according to the laws of the State of Louisiana, on July 10, 1866. Its officers are as follows: Gen. John B. Hood, President and director for the State of Texas; Gen. S. B. Buckner, Vice-President and director for the State of Kentucky; and Wm. C. C. Claiborne, Jr., Secretary and director for Louisiana. Among the list of directors we find the following: Generals Robert E. Lee and Joseph E. Johnston for Virginia; Gen. D. H. Hill for North Carolina; Wade Hampton for South Carolina; Gen. James Longstreet for Alabama; Gen. Benj. G. Humphreys for Mississippi; Gen. G. T. Beauregard for Louisiana; F. R. Lubbock, for Texas. Donations should be forwarded to M. J. Newman New Orleans.

SAD AND FEARFUL.—Ex-Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, in a recent address before the literary society of the North Carolina University, spoke as follows:

"No monuments of our victory are for us, no national jubilee can we celebrate, no songs of triumph can our maidens sing, or garlands of glory weave; there is no welcoming of returning conquerors, nor erecting of triumphal arches for us, to console us for our great defeat and that heavy sorrow which, never flitting, still is sitting in our household; and all that we have left for our comfort is the sad yet tender light which plays around the memory of those who died to make it otherwise.

Hoback's Blood Pills are undoubtedly the most valuable of all the Cathartic Pills offered to the public—operating by virtue of a special affinity for the mucous membrane of the bowels; being Sugar Coated, they are especially adapted for the use of children, and are unquestionably one of our most satisfactory cathartics, and should be in constant use in domestic practice.

The Relief Measures of the Legislature.

Numerous propositions were made in the Legislature for the purpose of giving temporary relief to debtors and preventing the sacrifice of property under execution sales. All the bills and resolutions on this subject were referred to a select committee composed of the ablest awyers and best men of the Legislature, and after mature consideration a series of bills were reported that it was believed were constitutional, and would give the people the relief necessary in the present emergency. These measures may be briefly stated as follows: Appeals and writs of errors were allowed to the High Court and supersedeas granted on judgments already rendered, upon the defendant giving bond for costs only; injunctions were granted in chancery cases without requiring bond or affidavit; and on judgments hereafter to be rendered the plaintiff was allowed to collect by execution twenty five per cent. annually, of the amount of the judgment. None of these acts were to apply to any debt contracted since the first day of June, 1865. They were intended to embrace only contracts made before and during the war, leaving the obligations of the last eighteen months to be collected in the ordinary manner.

We are thus particular in stating what the Legislature did, as their action has been misconstrued, and occasioned several very unjust and disingenious criticisms from our co-temporaries of the Press. These bills passed both Houses by very decided majorities. The act allowing appeals and writs of error without bond, except for costs, has been approved and is now a law. The act allowing injunctions in certain cases without bond, was not considered by the Governor for want of time, and the act to regulate process allowing the plaintiff to collect annually twenty-five per cent. of his judgment, as our readers are aware, received the Executive veto. None of these laws propose to *interfere* with the creditor in *obtaining* his *judgment*, the *lien* on the property of the debtor is fully protected, while time is given the defendant, which would enable a large number of those who are embarrassed but not wholly insolvent, to pay their debts and at the same time save their property from sacrifice at execution sales.

Few except those who are interested in the collection of old debts either as plaintiff or attorneys but regard some such legislation as just, equitable, and really necessary in the present condition of the country.

The unexampled losses of the people during the war, the failure of the present crop, the scarcity of money, the absolute certainty that all kinds of property at Sheriff's sales will be sacrificed, appeal strongly to the Legislature for some interposition. Of the three bills proposed, there is but one, that in reference to executions, about which there is any doubt as to constitutionality. Many of the best lawyers in the State are satisfied on this question and believe that if passed, it will be sustained as a law by the High Court. We have seen nothing so convincing on this subject as the speech of Mr. Simrall of the House of Representatives.

When the Legislature meets in January one of the first questions for its consideration, will be whether the bill shall become a law, notwithstanding the Executive veto. If the people desire the bill passed, let them so instruct their members.

There is ample time for this to be done, and for Senators and Representatives to ascertain the wishes of their constituents.

SOUTHERN GENERALS.—We have been favored by Capt. P. M. Savercy, who is the General Agent for Mississippi, with a handsome volume, from the press of Charles B. Richardson, New York, containing complete and reliable biographies of all the most prominent Southern Generals, with full and graphic accounts of their various campaigns. The work contains eighteen portraits finely engraved on steel. In all its particulars it has evidently been prepared with great care and most diligent research, from official documents, personal statements, and the narration of friends, and presents a mass of interesting and hitherto inaccessible information in regard to our Southern Generals, which cannot fail to be of the highest interest and value.

In an affray at Pineville, Ala., a copy of the New Orleans Crescent saved a man's life, having turned aside a blow that was aimed at him with a knife. He purchased it but a few minutes before, and had folded it up and put it in his pocket. The physician said it was that that saved him. Except for the presence of the paper the knife would have reached a fatal part.

Letter from Cairo.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CAIRO, ILL., Oct. 28th, 1866.

Dear Clarion:—Since leaving Jackson on the 18th inst., I have visited Carrollton, remaining there a few days in attendance on the Circuit Court. Several cases of importance were decided, and many others were yet to be tried. Mr. Heggie, who was tried for the killing of Col. Wm. A. Strong, in 1865, was not convicted. Mr. Heggie did not introduce any of his own witnesses, relying upon the evidence of the State. The arguments of counsel were lengthy, and said to be the most powerful efforts ever made in that county. Capt. Barksdale, the efficient District Attorney, made a speech of four hours, which did credit to him and to the people who so unanimously elected him to the place he fills. Hon. Walker Brooke, of Vicksburg, held the audience spell bound for an equal length of time. The people of this section have known Mr. B. for a quarter of a century, and none who heard this effort will deny it to be one of the most powerful and convincing speeches delivered during the court. Gen. Walthall and Col. George represented the defence, both of whom acquitted themselves with honor and credit. The speech of Col. George was delivered in a calm, dignified, argumentative style, without any show or effort on his part to prejudice the minds of the jury improperly in regard to the case. He explained the case in such a clear and unequivocal manner, that it would seem impossible for the jury, formed as it was, of the most intelligent farmers of the county, to find the prisoner "guilty of murder", as charged in the indictment.

From Carrollton I proceeded by private conveyance to Winona, arriving just *one minute* too late to take the morning train for Memphis. A delay of four hours, until the freight arrived, gave me a good opportunity to "bogue" about town, and "see the sights." This place is "a going to be a city." At least twenty new and substantial business houses have been erected here within a few months, and I am creditably informed that the trade of the place is five times greater than before the war. The merchants are content to sell goods *cheap for cash*. It is decidedly the most prosperous place on the Central Road.

The freight train landed me at Grenada, about 3 o'clock, P. M. I found Sam Lawrence and Dr. Gage proprietors of the Collins House, as lively as ever, and keeping a splendid hotel. The enterprise exhibited by the merchants and others, in rebuilding and otherwise improving their city, deserve the well wishes of every good citizen, and I hope the future of Grenada may never be so unfortunate as the past.

From here, Harry Childress, the polite and clever conductor of the Miss. and Tenn. R. R. took charge of me and my friend W. L. Oury of the Conservative, who happened to *fall in*. Also, Maj. Ward of the Star, who was returning from Oxford Court. Harry did the "clean thing" with all the *trio*, and I must confess when I saw (at Cold Water Depot,) him receive a large "cake," "boquet," and an elegantly executed "epistle," from "Miss Cora C." thanking him for "past favors," and hoping "*future prosperity*," I was sorry I was not a Railroad Conductor, even as highly as I prize my *present position*. I arrived at the Worsham, in Memphis about 4 o'clock, P. M., where I was carefully provided for by the proprietors of this excellent establishment, for two days, I received several advertisements for the Clarion. This people are great believers in printers ink—which is abundantly evhibited by a slight glance at the Bulletin, Avalanche, Clarion etc., etc.

Sam. B. Jones: the clever superintendent of the Memphis and Ohio road, knowing we were scarce of the article of which Roback says he is better, gave us a D. H. to Columbus. His was a good act on the part of Samuel and only proves to me what I have always said that the Jones family can't be beat for cleverness. We are now in C-a-i-r-o, at the St. Charles Hotel, and expect to leave for St. Louis in ten minutes. Therefore we must reserve our thoughts on this delightful place until to-morrow. Farewell.

J.

The New York Herald furnishes its readers with a sensational story about Santa Anna's project and prospects. It is said Gen. Santa Anna commands the exclusive use of about $3,500,000 in gold, and he has been assured that the ex-Fenians, ex-Federals and ex-Confederates, who have waited upon him, can muster about 7,100 men, most of whom can bring on arms for their own use. On Tuesday, the 23d of October, it is stated that a confidential agent, with plenty of power, was dispatched to New Orleans, to organize for the embarkation of a Southern contingent from that place. Agents are at work looking out for roomy, swift, double-enders, and it is contemplated to purchase four, if can be, and run them down to New Orleans. They are stated to be now under process of final finish, at a place not a hundred miles from New York—the same place where the Lew Wallace expedition was fitted out—and the men are to collect at New Orleans.—Among the officers named are, Gen. Sweeney, Gen. Hindman, Gen. Gilmor, and even Kirby Smith, are among the number. They report that Gen. Dick Taylor is mixed in with the venture. The point of debarkation on Mexican soil is at Tampico or at Panuco, as circumstances best advise. Gen. Santa Anna is so confident that at last he has fairly underway something tangible, and, as he believes, successful, and he intends to command the expedition himself in the event of its successful set off. Gen. Thomas W. Sweeny is reported to be his chief executive officer. This is the gist of the Herald's statement. We give it to our readers as one of Bennett's Munchausen stories.

RANSOMED FROM INDIAN CAPTIVITY.—A Mrs. McDonald, who, with several small children, was captured over one year ago by the Camanche Indians, her husband having been killed by them, passed through Austin, Texas, last week on her return home. They were ransomed on the borders of Kansas, and brought to Texas by a citizen of that State. There were several others ransomed at the same time, in all eleven persons. Their hardships and privations are represented to have been very severe. The Indians are playing sad havoc with the frontier settlements.

DECISIONS OF THE HIGH COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS.

APRIL TERM, 1866.

Reported Expressly for the Clarion.

M. L. Perry Exx. }
10,115. vs. }
Admrs. of J. E. West. }

Error to the Circuit Court of Holmes County.

CHIEF JUSTICE ELLETT DELIVERED THE OPINION OF THE COURT.

The plaintiff in error declared on an open account. The defendants pleaded that the claims sued on was not registered within two years after publication of notice to creditors. The plaintiff replied that the defendants had notice of the existence of the said claim within two years after said publication. The defendants demurred to this replication, and the Court sustained the demurrer, and gave judgment for the defendants. The propriety of this decision is the question for our consideration.

The statute under which the question arises is as follows: "All claims against the estate of a deceased person, whether due or not, shall be registered in the Court in which the letters testamentory or of administration were granted, within two years after the first publication of notice to creditors to present their claims, as required by the 9th section of this act, or the claim shall be barred, and no suit or action shall be sustained thereon, either at law or in equity." Rev. Code 444, art. 83. And the question is whether actual notice to the administrator of an unregistered claim, will take the case out of the operation of the statute.

It seems clear that effect cannot be given to the article quoted according to the full and literal import of its terms, for if a suit should be brought before the expiration of the two years allowed for the registration of claims, it could not be pretended that such suit could afterwards be barred by reason of a failure to register the claim within the time limited, but the suit would proceed to trial and judgment as in other cases. So, if suit should be brought and judgment recovered against the administrator within the two years, the want of subsequent registration could hardly be interposed as an objection to the regularity of an execution if sued upon such judgment.

Again, the statute does not create a limitation operating in all cases in favor of estates of decedents, from a definite time fixed by the law, or ascertained by reference to the records of the Probate Court. On the contrary the limitation does not begin to run except on the previous performance of a duty enjoined upon the administrator, the discharge of which is a matter *in pais*, and of which the records of the Court do not necessarily furnish any information. It runs only from the first publication of a notice, which the administrator is required to publish in some newspaper, within two months after the grant of his letters. Rev. Code, 443, art. 81. The object of this latter requirement, as declared expressly on the face of the act, is, that the true condition of the estate may be speedily known, so that the Administrator may proceed to pay the debts as speedily as may be, out of the assets which may come to his hands, if the estate be solvent. The notice to be thus given, requires the creditors to have their claims registered within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. Article 11 of the same act provides for the keeping of the book, and directs the manner of registering claims, and Article 83 limits the time within which such claims must be registered. It is thus seen that the object of all these proceedings is to furnish the Administrator with early information of the true condition of the estate, and to enable him to proceed promptly and speedily in its settlement. The registration comes in place of the presentation to the Administrator required under former laws, and greatly simplifies and facilitates the proceedings. The office of the Clerk of the Court is now made the place, where, at the same time they probate their claims, the creditors present them to the Administrator, by causing them to be entered upon the register, and where the Administrator can at any moment ascertain the number, character and amount of the debts exhibited against the estate.

These provisions are the result of a revision of the former laws on the same subject, and a reference to the old statutes, in contrast with the new, will not only show the wisdom of the latter, but in connection with the judicial interpretation put upon the former, will greatly aid in conducting us to a proper conclusion in relation to the matter under consideration.

The act of 1821, Hutch. Code, 671, Sec. 115, contained the following provision. "All claims against the estate of deceased persons shall be presented to the Executor, Administrator, or Collector, within eighteen months after the publication of notice for that purpose by such Executor, Administrator, or Collector, and not after; and all claims not presented within the time aforesaid, shall be forever barred, and the estate of the testator or intestate, shall be thereafter discharged from the payment of such claim or claims and the Executor, Administrator, or Collector may give this act in evidence, without pleading this same specially, in bar of any suit of action, either in law or equity brought to recover the amount of any claim or claims of which notice had not been given by the creditor or creditors, according to the foregoing provisions." Three years were allowed to non-resident creditors to present their claims; and by an act passed in 1846, (Hutch. Code, 681) both these periods of limitation were repealed, and two years adopted in both cases. The latter act also contained the provision that "to authorize collection of any claim, and the payment thereof by the Executor or Administrator, the same shall first be probated by the court in which the estate is administered shall be recorded therein, and shall be certified by the Judge thereof under his hand as examined and allowed."

It appears that with the exception of the substitution of registration for presentation, the present law contains in substance the same provisions that were in force before the Revised Code was adopted. Presentation was then required for the same reason that registration is now made necessary, and the same consequences resulted from a failure to make presentation in the proper time and manner, that now follow an omission to register the claim in the mode provided.

The question of the sufficiency of the presentment of claims under the old law, was to avoid the limitation, has been frequently considered by this court, and it has been uniformly held that it was only necessary to show by legal evidence that the administrator had knowledge of the existence of the claim, no matter from what source that knowledge was derived. In the case of Helm vs. Smith, 2, S. & M. 663, the court held that the object of the presentation was nothing more than to inform the administrator of the claims against the estate, and that it was therefore legitimate to show a notice of such claims to the administrator by any legal evidence that would establish the fact of his knowledge of its existence, to the satisfaction of a jury, because the design of the statute would be thereby accomplished; and that a notice of the protest of a promissory note made out by a notary public in the usual form, and deposited by him in the postoffice, addressed to the endorser at his usual place of residence, the endorser having died before the maturity of the note, was a good presentment of the note to the executor of the endorser, the executor being in the habit of receiving his own letters at the same postoffice. Proceeding expressly upon the same ground that the object of presentation was to let the administrator know the condition of the estate. It was held in the case of Miller vs. Helm, in the same volume, page 667, that no presentation was necessary in cases where the debt had existed, given by statute to secure the purchase money of property sold by executors and administrators, such liens being considered of record, and therefore always in a state of presentation. In Gordon vs. Gibbs, 3, S. & M. 473, it was decided that an administration bond on which the deceased was a surety, was always in a state of presentation, being matter of record and notice to every one, and that no presentation to the administrator of such surety, was necessary to be made of a claim arising upon the said bond in consequence of a breach of the condition by the principal. In Miller vs. Trustees of Jefferson College, 5, S. & M. 651, it was ruled that a debt secured by mortgage need not be presented, the mortgage being of record and therefore constructive notice to the administrator. In this case it was also also said that the statute was to be regarded only as a statute of limitations; and as a subsequent promise will take a case out of the statute of limitations, so will a knowledge of the existence of the debt by an executor or administrator, take it out of this statute without a presentation. In Ellis vs. Carlisle, 8 S. & M., 592, it was again repeated that knowledge or notice of the claim is equivalent to presentation, and that any evidence tending to show such knowledge was admissible, although there was no actual presentation. And this rule is recognized as the settled doctrine of this Court in Brown vs. Hill, 37, Miss. 44, and in Branch Bank of Ala. vs. Rhew, 37, Miss., 110.

It thus appears that the construction of the act of 1821 and 1846, so far as they relate to the subject in hand, has been settled by a long train of well considered decisions, unusual in their number, the variety of their facts, and their consistency with each other. Ascertaining first the object which the Legislature had in view, these adjudications give effect to the law, not perhaps according to its literal import, but according to its obvious spirit and intent. They establish rules for the interpretation of similar statutes, which ought to be constantly resorted to whenever the circumstances make them applicable.

The substitute for these provisions, contained in the Revised Code, furnishes a far better mode of attaining the end proposed by the Legislature. Securing, as it does, the record evidence of the presentment of all claims against estates, and thereby avoiding all the difficulty and expense involved in establishing the facts by parole evidence, and every consideration of convenience and policy prompts to a strict observance of its conditions. But we do not think the Code has made such a change in the law in this respect as would justify us in departing from the settled construction of the former law. The principal alteration consists in the substitution of the registration, with its forms and solemnities, in lieu of the presentation previously required. In other respects the law remains substantially the same. Indeed the act of 1821 was the stronger and more peremptory of the two, for, in addition to the provision that on a failure to present the claim within the prescribed time it should be forever barred, and that the act might be given in evidence in bar of any suit or action in law or equity, which is in substance the penalty demanded by the present law for a failure to register, that act contained the further and emphatic declaration, not to be found in the new act, that the estate should be thereafter discharged from the payment of such claims. As the present enactment is therefore hardly so full and positive as the act of 1821, we feel bound to apply to it the same principles of construction which the Court has so often sanctioned, and to hold that notice, or knowledge of the claim by the administrator is equivalent to registration, so far as respects the right of the creditor to maintain an action upon it.

It follows that the judgment on the demurrer to the plaintiff's replication was erroneous, and must be reversed and judgment entered here overruling the demurrer, and giving the defendant leave to rejoin. The cause will be remanded for further proceedings.

TO MAKE ALL PAPER FIREPROOF.—This astounding effect is produced by the most simple process. It is only necessary, whether the paper be plain, written or printed on, or painted for hangings, to be immersed in a strong solution of alum water and then dry it, when it will immediately become fireproof. This experiment is readily ascertained, by holding a slip of paper over a candle. Some paper, however, will require to imbibe more of the solution than it may receive by a single immersion, in which case, the operation of dripping and drying must be repeated till such paper becomes fully saturated, when, it is positively asserted, neither the color the quality of the paper will be in the least degree affected; but on the contrary, both will be even improved.—Exchange.

At the last session of the Legislature of Alabama, a charter was granted to the "Mobile and Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad Company." The main line is to be 194 miles long, terminating in the valley of the Cahawba River. The branches will make fifty-eight miles more. The road will pursue a northwardly course up the valley of the Mobile, Alabama, and Tombigbee Rivers for sixty miles, thence northeasterly between the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers, connecting with the Selma and Meridian road, with the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers, and the northeast and southwest Alabama Railroads. It is estimated that coal from the Alabama coal fields can be delivered at Mobile at $6 88 per ton if this road is built.

"There is one thing sure," said Mrs. Partington, "the females of the present regeneration are a heap more independiter than they used to be. Why, I saw a gal go by to-day that I know belonged to the historical class of society, with her dress all tucked up to her knee, her hair all buzzled up like as if she hadn't had time to comb it for a week, and one of her grandmother's old caps, in an awful crumpled condition, on her head. Why, laws, honey, when I was a gal, if any of the fellows come along when I had my clothes tucked up that way and my head kivered with an old white rag, why I would run for dear life, and hide out of sight. Well, well, the gals then, were fifty cent unconfiscated critters; now they are what the French call 'blazes.'"

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING THE STAMP TAX.—A letter of instructions just received from Washington by J. E. Spencer, Esq., U. S. Inspector at New Orleans, declares that stamps must be placed on all articles *when they are exposed for sale*, and that it will not do to postpone the putting on of the stamps until the sales are actually made. Previously there has been some misunderstanding among dealers on this point.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress.

CHAP. I.—AN ACT to amend an Act intitled "An Act providing for the Selection of Jurors to serve in the several Courts of the District of Columbia."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if at any time it shall occur that all of the names in the box provided for in the fourth section of the act to which this is an amendment shall have been drawn out of the same at any term of the court before the first day of February next ensuing, the court, or any judge thereof, may order the marshal to summon from the body at Washington County twenty-three citizens, having the qualification of jurors, as provided in said act, to serve as grand jurors, and twenty-six citizens, having such qualifications, to act as petit jurors, or either, as may be needed at any subsequent term of the court to be held between the time of the happening of the contingency aforesaid and the first day of Febrarary then next ensuing; and vacancies in either grand or petit jurors so ordered to be summoned as aforesaid may be filled by other persons summoned by the marshal upon the order of the court.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whereas all the names in the jury-box provided for by the fourth section of the act to which this is an amendment were, at the late term of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting for the trial of crimes and misdemeanors, drawn from said box, the judge assigned to hold the December term of said court for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to order the marshal to summon from the body of Washington County twenty-three citizens, having the qualifications of jurors, as provided in the act to which this is an amendment, to act as grand jurors for said term of said court, and twenty-six citizens, having such qualifications, to act as petit jurors for said term, and that vacancies in said grand and petit jurors may be filled as provided for in the first section of this act.

APPROVED, December 18, 1865.

CHAP. II.—AN ACT to prevent the Spread of foreign Diseases among the Cattle of the United States

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, the importation of cattle be, and is, prohibited. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to make such regulations as will give this law full and immediate effect, and to send copies of them to the proper officers in this country, and to all officers or agents of the United States in foreign countries.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when the President shall give thirty days' notice, by proclamation, that no further danger is to be apprehended from the spread of foreign infectious or contagious diseases among cattle, this law shall be of no force, and cattle may be imported in the same way as before its passage.

APPROVED December 18, 1865.

CHAP. II—AN ACT making Appropriation for refurnishing and repairing the Presidents House.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for refurnishing the President's house and repairing the same.

APPROVED December 19, 1865.

CHAP. V.—AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint assistant assesors of internal revenue now provided by law.

APPROVED January 15, 1866.

CHAP. VI.—AN ACT making Appropriations for the Payment of invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and additional Appropriations for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven:

For invalid pensions under various acts, five millions five hundred thousand dollars.

For revolutionary pensions, and pensions of widows, children mothers, and sisters of soldiers, as provided for by acts of March eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen: May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; June seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; March third, eighteen and forty-three; June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-four; February second, July twenty-first, and July twenty-ninth; eighteen hundred and forty-eight; February third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; and July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for compensation to pension agents and expenses of agencies, nine millions eight hundred thousand dollars.

For navy pensions to widows, children, and sisters, as provided for by acts of August eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and July fourteenth, eighteen eundred and sixty-two, one hundred and forty thousand dollars, to be paid out of the navy pension fund.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following [sum] be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated:

For revolutionary pensions and pensions of widows, children, mothers, and sisters of soldiers as provided for by acts of March eighteen, eighteen hundred and eighteen, May fifteen, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; June seven, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, July four, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, July seven, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, March three, eighteen hundred and forty-three, June seven, eighteen hundred and forty-four, February two, July twenty-one, and July twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, February three, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, June three eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, two millions five hundred thousand dollars

APPROVED, February 7, 1866.

A DOG HOSPITAL.—Paris boasts a canine hospital, where sick dogs are boarded and nursed with the most affectionate care. Large airy kennels are constructed for the big dogs, whilst the "little dog department" is said to be a perfect marvel of cleanli[illegible] and ventilation, with a pavement of [illegible] gated marble, painted walls and c[illegible] uals, known by the number, with [illegible] per fastenings.

A well known Easter[illegible] to Washington that [illegible] troduced in the H[illegible] session, calling [illegible] it will be to [illegible] grounds [illegible] ident J[illegible]

HOW THE RADICALS ELECTIONEER.—John Hickman, a blatant radical politician of Pennsylvania, recently gave utterance to the following slander in a public hall filled to its utmost capacity with ladies and gentlemen:

"This nation is ruled by two drunkards and a lewd woman. Andy Johnson and William H. Seward are both drunkards, and they are completely under the control of a vile and vicious female, who has access to the White House by night and by day, when good Union men are denied admittance. She wields the appointing and pardoning power as she pleases. Johnson and Seward are always drunk, and she is always bawd. The White House is a den of vice."

Near the conclusion of his speech he used the following language:

"Who originated the plot to assassinate Lincoln may never be known to a certainty. Men and woman have been hung for it; but I tell you Andy Johnson is base enough for anything. Yes, I repeat it—Andy Johnson is base enough for anything."

A Cincinnati dispatch of the 29th to the Louisville Courier, says: One of the most terrible affairs known in the annals of Cincinnati crime took place yesterday, on east Third street, between Ludlow and Lawrence, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon. The particulars are as follows: Two boys named Edward Morris, aged fourteen years, and Pat Gallagher, aged fourteen and a half years, in company with several others were engaged in playing some game in a coal yard, situated, as we have already stated, on Third street. Gallagher, whether accidentally or purposely, it is not known, knocked Morris' hat off his head. The latter, without scarcely saying a word, deliberately pulled a pistol from his pocket and fired, the ball taking effect in the back of the head, just below the base of the brain, and causing death in fifteen minutes afterwards.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH.—Bishops Elliott, of Georgia, Green, of Mississippi, Lay, of Arkansas, and Quintard, of Tennessee, and several Lay Trustees, met at Sewanee last week, to adopt measures toward proceeding immediately to the work of erecting the buildings begun for the University of the South before the war. Bishop Quintard was appointed to open subscriptions in the dioceses of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Several hundred thousand dollars were subscribed before the war, and the buildings were in progress of erection, but the Federal army destroyed them.

NEWSPAPERS.—De Tocqueville, in his work on America, gives this forcible sketch: "A newspaper can drop the same thought into a thousand minds at the same moment. A newspaper is an adviser who does not require to be sought, but who come to you briefly every day of common weal, without distracting your private affairs. Newspapers, therefore, become more necessary in proportion as men become more equal and individuals more to be feared. To suppose that they only serve to protect freedmen would be to diminish their importance; they maintain civilization."

DEPRAVITY UNPRECEDENTED.—A case of depravity has been revealed at Buffalo which is scarcely paralleled in infamy. It is that of a father who took his own daughter to a house of prostitution, on the ground that as she liked to be gay she might as well live in such a place as not. The details are too disgusting to be published. We allude to the matter as one of the current events of the day, and as an evidence only too strong of the depravity of the age, for although the case in point is peculiar, it is but one of a class of instances which are of daily occurrence.

The Eastern Star says several planters of Winston county are concerned in the Company which is taking steps to rebuild the Bankston Factory, burnt during the war. Col. John W. Perkins, of that county, is now actively engaged in building the "Perkinsville Cotton Factory," which will be a mill of 750 spindles—working some fifty bands. The buildings are all up and amply sufficient for three times the amount of machinery already procured and three times the present number of hands.

CONFEDERATE STEAMERS.—The U. S. Government is suing in the English Courts for the recovery of the Penguin, Owl, Lark, Wasp, Badger, Fox and Ariel, supposed to be Confederate steamers. Mr. Benjamin appears as one of the counsels for the reputed owners, and the United States is to give bail for costs and damages before its cause can be heard further. Many seem to think that Uncle Sam, in engaging in an English law suit, where the processes are usually interminable and the costs enormous, is not acting with his usual shrewdness.

Notwithstanding the [illegible] abuse and coarse [illegible] dulged in by th[illegible] ty tow[illegible] h[illegible]