

THE WEEKLY CLARION.

The Press Convention. The second meeting of the Press Association, at Vicksburg, was in every respect a splendid success.

The merchants of Vicksburg, with characteristic liberality and hospitality, gave the Press Association a Public Dinner at the Washington House, a minute account of which would fill many columns of our paper.

But we must avail ourselves of the graphic accounts of our Vicksburg contemporaries for a detailed statement of the many good things said and done.

From Washington.—At a Cabinet meeting held in Washington, on the 6th inst., it was decided to await the result of the New York elections, before proceeding to any decisive action in reference to the radical outrages in Baltimore.

If the elections in New York should prove as favorable to the conservative cause as it is expected they will, it is believed that the current of the popular feeling in favor of radicalism in the North will turn, and the country be restored to peace and prosperity.

The South is greatly in need of capital to re-establish its industry and develop its great resources. We want the capital to come, but we want the capitalists to come with it.

The London Times publishes a significant article on the probable destruction of the Imperial Empire in Mexico, the coming retirement of the French troops from Mexico and the firm assertion of the Monroe doctrine as a permanent feature of the foreign policy of the United States government.

The New York Herald says Congress cannot afford to waste its time in idle controversies with the President or in giving effect to the preposterous schemes of impeachment which Wendell Phillips, Ben Butler, Senator Wade, ex-Judge Advocate Bingham and other fiery Radicals have been propounding all over the country.

BEAUREGARD'S PROPERTY.—A Washington telegram advises us that Gen. Grant has attended personally to the question of the restoration to Gen. Beauregard of the effects belonging to him, but taken possession of by military authorities notwithstanding the terms of his parole, which it was claimed, secured them to him.

The Raleigh (N. C.) papers profess to have knowledge of a secret and well organized society in the South, composed of loyal Union men, and known as "Red Swines." There are said to be ten thousand of them in North Carolina.

Ex-Congressman (Judge) Oldham, of Texas, is in Cordova, Mexico, taking photographs for a living.

Radical Falsehoods.

Northern prints of the radical type are still prating about the insecurity of Northern men and capital at the South. They warn their citizens not to venture down this way, that they will be proscribed, insulted and even murdered if they attempt to settle in our rebellious section.

We have noticed many letters in our Northern papers, which, so far as our locality is concerned, we consider defamatory, exaggerated and uncalled for; and, should we remain silent to misrepresentations of our locality and its citizens, it would be unjust to those who have received us hospitably and treated us with civility.

In our neighborhoods are many who have suffered losses of mules and horses—among them some of the undersigned. But old residents have suffered from such losses more severely than new settlers: thus proving that mule-thieves will steal mules, no matter where found.

The freedmen work for whom they please to contract with, in the same manner as farm laborers at the North; in numerous instances are employed by Northern men, who are their old masters' nearest neighbors.

The truth is told in this extract. The energy and worth of a man is what the South is looking after now, and not political faith. We have dabbled in politics enough. We have been almost ruined by political agitation, and are now willing to turn our attention to manufactures, agriculture and commerce.

We want immigrants from all sections and all countries. We want a thrifty people for our waste lands, and all who come will find a welcome.

The South is greatly in need of capital to re-establish its industry and develop its great resources. We want the capital to come, but we want the capitalists to come with it. Of all the ills that can afflict a country, absenteeism is the worst.

A HEAVY FAILURE.—The Albany papers say that the failure of Alden, Frink & Weston, at Cohoes, N. Y., is a severe blow to the business prosperity of that thriving village.

THE CHURCHES OF THE SOUTH.—A correspondent of the Atlanta Era, commenting on Mr. Beecher's comparison of the churches and school-houses of that section to "light-houses, twinkling along the edge of a continent of darkness," says: "In 1850 there were 21,387 churches in the Northern States, and 16,638 in the Southern States."

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY OF THE UNITED STATES are invited by the Grand Lodge of Maryland to participate in the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple, now being constructed in Baltimore.

The Elections.

Our dispatches this morning give partial returns from a number of the States where elections were held on Tuesday. Massachusetts, as was expected, has gone seventy thousand for the Republicans, and, as if to prove that she is practicing what she has been preaching, elected two negroes to the Legislature.

In little Delaware, Gov. Saulsbury has defeated the present Republican incumbent, for Governor, and Jno. A. Nicholson is re-elected to Congress over McKim. This is a gain of a Governor by the Conservatives in Delaware.

In Wisconsin the Republicans claim a majority of 18,000, yet they could not overcome C. A. Eldridge in the 4th District. Two years ago his majority was 4,348—quite a falling off.

There has been a Democratic triumph in Maryland. Francis Thomas, however, is reported elected to Congress from the 4th District by 2000 majority. At the last election his majority was 4,348—quite a falling off.

New York is claimed by the Republicans, and 5000 said to be the majority—quite a falling off in the Radical vote. The returns are not sufficiently clear to show the Congressional complexion of the State.

Illinois goes Republican of course, and sends John A. Logan to Congress. Illinois will probably elect four Democrats of the fourteen Congressmen to be elected.

In New Jersey the Republicans having gained two Congressmen, leaving the Democracy only Chas. Sitarsky. Two years ago his majority was 4862—too great a majority for the Radicals to overcome now.

THE MEXICAN ANNEXTION AND PROTECTORATE PROJECT.—The New York Times of the 10th inst., in a double headed editorial says: "Our Washington correspondent informs us that Minister Campbell has received his instructions, and will forthwith proceed to his post as our representative in Mexico."

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Gen. Sherman and Minister Campbell will leave New York in a day or two on the frigate Susquehanna for Mexico. In the Gulf of Mexico she will be joined by a large squadron.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS. From North Falmouth, by Havelville and East Falmouth, to Waquoit.

MICHIGAN. From Cooperville to Squin's Ferry. From Cooperville, via Mansfield Mills, Ravenna, Slocum's Grove, Whitton's Mill, and Moreland, to Squin's Ferry.

MINNESOTA. From Paynesville, by Norway Lake, to Sibley, Minnesota, on Chippewa river. From Hastings, via Cannon Falls, to Kenyon.

NEBRASKA. From West Point, Cummaug county, to Rock Creek, in said county, ten miles. From Pawnee City, via Fries Mill, Nebraska, to Seneca, in Kansas.

NEVADA. From Carson, by way of Ophir, Washoe City, and Steamboat Springs, to Hubbards Ranch, all in Nevada.

NEW YORK. From Unadilla, in the county of Otsego, via Sidney, Tompkins, and Masonville, to Cannonville, in the county of Delaware.

OHIO. From New Carlisle, via Grant to Dayton. From Auburn to Chalkville.

OREGON. From Dallas City, on the Columbia river, to Umatilla, in Umatilla county.

PENNSYLVANIA. From Tylersport, in Montgomery county to Scher's Tavern in Bucks county.

VERMONT. From Rasmuspie, via South Danville, to Danville.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY. From Wallula, by Antonio Plants, Helena, D'Orville Lake, and Hell Gate, to Pella, Montana Territory.

WEST VIRGINIA. Change route numbered four thousand one hundred and twenty-five, (4,125) from Middleburg, in Tyler county, to Elkhorn, in Ritchie county; and route Stiversville, in Tyler county, to Twigg, in Pleasants county.

WISCONSIN. From Watome, Washara, county, to Grand Rapids, Wood county.

CHAP. XVII.—AN ACT to extend the Time for the Withdrawal of Goods for Consumption from public Store and bonded Warehouses, and for other Purposes.

CHAP. XVIII.—AN ACT to further secure American Citizens certain Privileges under the Treaty of Washington.

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Laws of the State of Mississippi.

Public Acts, Called Session, 1866. (BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT to amend the act entitled an act to establish County Courts, approved November 24th, 1848.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the County Courts established by the act to which this is an amendment, and by the supplement thereto, shall hereafter be presided over, and held by the person for the time being holding the office of Probate Judge of the respective counties, as sole Judge of said counties; and the terms of the said County Courts, instead of being once a month, as now provided, shall be once in every three months, except the following counties, viz: Adams, DeSoto, Holmes, Lafayette, Rankin and Tunica, shall be held once in every two months; and the counties of Attala, Harrison, Hancock, Jackson, Perry, Lawrence, Leake, Pike and Tippah shall be held once in every six months and the Judges of said courts, respectively, shall be appointed said terms of said Courts, by an order entered in the minutes of said Courts. And that no information shall be filed, or allowed in said County Courts against any person except upon affidavit made by a credible witness, charging the party with a criminal offense, unless the party accused and charged has been recognized to appear in said County Court by a Justice of the Peace, or other committing Magistrate, or is in custody of a Sheriff, from some Justice of the Peace, or committing Magistrate; and such information shall in all cases be filed under the supervision and direction of the courts in term time.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That the County Attorney, as contemplated, instead of being appointed by the County Courts, shall be elected by the Boards of Police of the respective counties, and shall hold their offices for two years, and said Boards of Police may fill vacancies caused by death, resignation or other cause, and said Attorney may, for good cause, be removed by the Boards of Police.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That the twelfth section of the original act to which this is an amendment, shall be amended, that all cases of larceny shall be deemed and held petit larceny, when the thing alleged to have been stolen, shall not exceed the value of twenty-five dollars; Provided, that the larceny of a horse, mare, gelding, mule, jack or jenny, or other thing over the value of twenty-five dollars, shall be deemed and held to be grand larceny and felony.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall not go into operation and take effect until the first day of January, A. D. 1867. At the term of the Court in January 1867, for so long as the same fails to be held, then at the next term held thereafter, the terms of the Court shall be fixed and appointed as provided for in this act: Provided, The Boards of Police may elect a County Attorney at any session for the term of January 1867.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That the Probate Judge of Hinds County shall be the sole presiding Judge of the County Court of Jackson; the Probate Judge of Yalobusha County shall be the sole presiding Judge of the County Court of Grenada; the Probate Judge of Tishomingo County shall be the sole presiding Judge of the County Court of Corinth; the Probate Judge of Chickasaw County shall be the sole presiding Judge of the County Court of Okolona; and the Probate Judge of Lauderdale County shall be the sole presiding Judge of the County Court of Meridian.

Section 6. Be it further enacted, That the twelfth section of the original act to which this is an amendment, shall be amended, that the portion of Lauderdale County contained in the magisterial or Justice's beat in which the County of Meridian is located, and all persons required for said Court as jurors shall be summoned from that beat; and the territorial jurisdiction of the County Court of Lauderdale shall extend to, and embrace the remainder of the County of Lauderdale. The County Court of Meridian and the County Court of Lauderdale shall each be held once every two months alternately.

Section 7. Be it further enacted, That the Justice of the Peace of any County in this State shall have jurisdiction concurrent with the County Courts of their respective Counties, of all cases of assault, assault and battery, in which no deadly weapon is alleged to have been used—all cases of petit larceny, in which the amount alleged to have been stolen does not exceed the value of ten dollars, all cases of the unlawful carrying of fire-arms, insulting acts, words or gestures, and trespasses on property real or personal, committed in any district, law, committed in their respective districts.

Section 8. Be it further enacted, That on complaint to any Justice of the Peace by affidavit of any credible person, alleging the commission of any offense within his district and jurisdiction, said Justice shall issue his warrant for the arrest and trial of the accused, and on conviction, said Justice shall order such punishment to be inflicted, and enforce the same, as now provided by law in similar cases: Provided, such defendant shall have the right of appeal to the next term of the County Court of his County, upon entering into bond or recognizance to appear at the next term of said Justice with good and approved security, conditioned for the payment of all costs, and for the appearance of the defendant at the next term of said County Court; and on his appearance, said County Court shall be tried de novo on its merits, and disposed of as other cases pending in said Court, and on default in such defendant a forfeiture shall be entered against said defendant and his securities.

Section 9. Be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved Oct. 30, 1866. BESSIE G. HUMPHREYS, Governor of Mississippi.

Joint Resolution. To accept the donation of Public Lands granted by Congress to the several States and Territories, which may provide, Col. Legros for the benefit of Agriculture, and the Mechanic arts, approved July 2, 1862, and extended by subsequent acts of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi: That the donation of Public Lands, equal to thirty thousand acres, for each Senator and Representative in Congress, made to the several States and Territories, by act of Congress, approved July 2, A. D. 1862, and subsequently extended, by an act of Congress, approved July 2, 1863, be, and the same shall be, accepted by the State of Mississippi, upon the terms and conditions, and for the uses and purposes mentioned in said acts of Congress or either of them.

Be it further enacted, That His Excellency the Governor, be and he is hereby authorized and requested to take the proper and necessary steps to secure and receive the said donation as provided for in said acts of Congress or either of them.

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AN ACT to authorize the Governor of the State to appoint an agent to secure a re-regulation of Lands from the Congress of the United States to the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad.

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Section 2. Be it further enacted, That the County Attorney, as contemplated, instead of being appointed by the County Courts, shall be elected by the Boards of Police of the respective counties, and shall hold their offices for two years, and said Boards of Police may fill vacancies caused by death, resignation or other cause, and said Attorney may, for good cause, be removed by the Boards of Police.

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Section 8. Be it further enacted, That on complaint to any Justice of the Peace by affidavit of any credible person, alleging the commission of any offense within his district and jurisdiction, said Justice shall issue his warrant for the arrest and trial of the accused, and on conviction, said Justice shall order such punishment to be inflicted, and enforce the same, as now provided by law in similar cases: Provided, such defendant shall have the right of appeal to the next term of the County Court of his County, upon entering into bond or recognizance to appear at the next term of said Justice with good and approved security, conditioned for the payment of all costs, and for the appearance of the defendant at the next term of said County Court; and on his appearance, said County Court shall be tried de novo on its merits, and disposed of as other cases pending in said Court, and on default in such defendant a forfeiture shall be entered against said defendant and his securities.

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