THE WEEKLY CLARION.

VOLUME XXX — JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1866. — NUMBER 3

THE WEEKLY CLARION.

A bill has passed the Alabama Legislature providing that all penalties now in and by reason of any tax-payer having failed to render a list of his taxable property is remitted.

"The North Mississippian," is the style of a new paper to be published at an early day at Tupelo, the county seat of Lee—Messrs. Thos. B. & R. J. Smith, proprietors. The prospectus indicates that it will be a journal worthy the patronage of the public. We cheerfully place it on our daily exchange list.

We see it stated that the constituents of a Massachusetts Congressman have have had a committee at work to investigate and report whether their representative had indulged in a glass of grog, more or less, during a late stumping tour. Raymond thinks it would perhaps be as well for society if there were no grog drinking at all. But it cannot surely as yet have come to this that tee-totalism is to be made a politcal test.

To be Garrisoned.—We notice that a cavalry company has been added to the infantry force which has for some time been stationed at Grenada, and that the whole command are making arrangements to fit up winter quarters, lumber having been ordered to build barracks, etc.

A Washington telegram announces a meeting of the Southern Senators and Representatives last evening at Willard's Hotel, for the purpose of consultation. Among those present were ex-Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, ex-Governor Parsons and Mr. Foster, of Alabama, and Senators Burnet and Roberts and Representative Epperson of Texas. It was suggested that a call be made for all the Southern members to meet in the city on the 20th of January next, but considering the few members now there the call was considered inexpedient. It was determined, however, that if events should render such a meeting necessary, a call would be made through the press.

Oil is said to have been found in great abundance, at the depth of nine hundred feet, on Shoal creek, St. Clair county, Alabama.

VIRGINIA.

Gov. Pierpoint, in his message to the Legislature now in session, expresses himself decidedly opposed to the passage of any law looking to the repudiation of private debts. He, however, makes the following suggestions:

The law passed last winter to stay executions for debt, will expire on the first day of January, 1868. In my opinion, some action should be taken at your present session in regard to the collection of debts after the expiration of the term prescribed by the present law in order that those interested may make arrangements accordingly. A lage number of judgments have been rendered, and if executions shall be issued as soon as the law expires, great distress will be brought upon the numerous debtors in the State. If the terms of future payment shall be now prescribed it will give those debtors time to make arrangements to discharge their debts. I believe the Legislature has full power over the subject of priority of liens, and I think the great error in the law of last winter was, in failing to abolish the priority of judgment liens and placing all creditors upon an equal footing. The law, as it stands, has only provoked suits by the more importunate creditors. But we must now look to the future, and it strikes me that it would be wise and perhaps the courts and creditors would concur in the measure, to direct the further stay of executions upon the payment by the debtor of the interest and twenty-five per centum of the principal within ninety days from the first day of January, 1868, and a like sum with the interest each ensuing year.

The Governor recommends the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment. The treasurer's report shows a balance on hand, after estimating the expenses of the State up to October next, of $1,053,286,86

The Tennessee House of Representatives, on Monday last, by a vote of 23 to 25, decided to postpone indefinitely, a bill which passed the Senate at the last session providing for the introduction of the free school system into the State. In 1860, Tennessee had a total white population of 72,000 over the age of 20 years who were unable to read and write. The reason given for the course of the House on the free school question is, that the finances of the State are at a very low ebb.

Reports of the Secretaries.

The various Department reports which accompanied the President's message have reached us. They are entirely too voluminous for our columns, and we must therefore content ourselves with furnishing the reader the chief points of importance. The War Secretary's report shows that the entire number of volunteers to be mustered out, paid and transported. May 1, 1865, was 1,023,864. By November 1, 1865, 1,023,621 were mustered out, leaving in service 11,058, white and colored. The aggregate reduction of colored troops during the year has been 75,024, leaving about 10,000 officers and enlisted men. From May 1st, 1865, to August 2, 1866, over 267,000 horses and mules were sold for $15,269,065,54; barracks, hospitals and other buildings, sold brought $556,873; damaged clothing $602,779. The fleet of five hundred and ninety transports, maintained at a daily expense of $82,400, was reduced, before June 30th, 1866, to fifty-three vessels, costing $3000 per diem, and most of these have since been discharged. Of two hundred and sixty-two vessels employed inland, at an expense of $3,193, none were in service June 30th, 1866.

The sale of river transports, etc., during the year amounted to $1,152,890. Cash sales of railroad equipments amount to $3,466,739; credit sales $7,444,973, of which $1,200,085, principal and interest have been paid, leaving due June 30, 1863, principal and interest, $6,570,074. All military telegraphs and unnecessary stores and materials have been sold. There is now in the regular army 54,302 men. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, $10,431,1004 were distributed to the army and Military Academy, and $248,943,313 to volunteers. Directions have been given to the ordnance department for the speedy manufacture of breech-loading arms. The alteration of the Springfield musket to a breech loader has been adopted

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is mainly devoted to figures. He puts the debt of the country on the 31st of October last at $2,681,636,966 34, and estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will exceed the expenditures by the snug little sum of $85,752,358 63. He refers to the Evening Star disaster, and makes it the occasion for recommending some action on the part of Congress for the better regulation of our mercantile marines and the more complete protection of passengers.

The report of the Postmaster-General shows an excess of expenditures over the receipts, which, however, is nothing unusual. The revenues foot up $14,000,000, expenditures $15,000,000; decrease of revenue 1 1-5 per cent; increase of expenses 12 per cent. The overland mail to California, formerly by St. Louis, is now by Chicago and Omaha. Amount of postage with foreign countries $2,290,000, an increase of $400,000. In forty-six cities the free delivery system is in vogue. Number of dead letters for the year 4,500,000; 600,000 lacked stamps or address. They contain $244,590, of which $221,000 was delivered. Over 67,000 contained photographs, &c.—The Postmaster General recommends an increase of salaries in his department.

The Secretary of the Navy reports that during the year the department has been engaged in reducing the naval service at home, establishing squadrons abroad, repairing vessels and machinery, and placing the navy upon a substantial but economical peace establishment. The report shows a total force of 278 vessels, carrying 2,351 guns, of which 115 vessels, carrying 1,029 guns are in commission. The number of seamen in service is set down at 13,600 men. The secretary recommends the establishment of a navy yard in the Gulf of Mexico, and a depot for iron clads at League Island.

Mr. Browning, of the Interior, reports that during the last fiscal year 4,628,313 acres of public lands were sold for $824,645.

The entire amount of the public domain is 1,467,468,800 acres, of which 474,160,551 acres have been surveyed.

Land offices have been re opened in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisian and Arkansas, There are 200,000 square miles of coal lands in the United States. Over 43,000,000 acres of swamp lands have been patented to the several States.

During the year ending September 30th 1866, 8,716 patents were issued, and 55 extensions of patents granted.

Numerous statistics are given about the District of Columbia, of interest, however, only to the people of that District. To-morrow we will examine the military reports, and give our readers a resume of the statements of Gen. Grant and his subordinates.

The St. James Hotel, New Orleans. This magnificent establishment is in full-tide of progress. This being its second season, its reputation is known and its high merit fully established. It is always crowded, and is now the *fashionable* hotel of the 'Crescent City.' Its gay saloons are always filled with the beauty and grace of every section, and any one visiting the city who desires to see a collection of fair ones from every clime, should look into the brilliant parlors of the St. James. Elegance and comfort are combined in the sleeping apartments, and the tables groan under every conceivable "substantial" or luxury which the most fastidious palate could desire. Gen. Smedes, the manager, is too well-known in this section to need commendation, and he is ably seconded by a large corps of efficient assistants; among them is our old friend, R. T. Bradley, who can be found in the office, as polite a gentleman as ever folded a ledger or used a pen.—[Vicksburg Herald.

Emigration.—The London Times of a late date says:

Until within the last day or two such a thing as an emigrant ship going to Texas has rarely, if ever, been known in Liverpool; but such, however, is the fact, and in a few days there will sail from the Mersey for Galveston, a ship with 300 emigrants. About 250 of this number will be Scotch agricultural laborers, and the remainder will come from Devonshire. On the arrival of the vessel at Galveston, the emigrants, after a delay of a few days, will be forwarded into the interior of Texas, where they will be employed as agriculturists. The ship in which these emigrants sail is conveying a quantity of agricultural implements made purposely for the work they are intended for.

In a few weeks another batch of English and Scotch laborers will sail from the Mersey for the same destination.

Noble minds conceal their sorrow, for their magnanimity is too great to permit others to become the sharers of them.

Virginia State Finances.

The report of the Treasurer of Virginia for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1866, gives the following statements:

Balance in treasury, 1st Oct. 1865,	$98,883.73
Received from 1st Oct. 1865, to 30th September, 1866, inclusive.....	999,043.55
	1,097,128 27
Disbursed from 1st Oct. 1865 to 30th September, 1866, inclusive.....	761,968.67
Balance on hand to Oect. 1, '66	$335,159.58

To the credit of the Commonwealth, in the following banks:

Union Bank of Richmond.....	$91 711.20
Planters' Nat'l Bank of Richmond	76,245.82
First Nat'l Bank of Richmond....	84,796.60
Nat'l Exchange Bank of Richmond	82,405.95
	$335,159.57

Advice is like snow, the softer it falls the longer it dwells upon, and deeper it sinks into the mind.

The great difference between the young and the old is this—the young have the world before them, whilst the old are behind the world.

The Indian's regard for the graves of his dead is a virtue bright enough to belong to a Christian. He makes long journeys to visit them, and he never forgets. Stock and stone, every trace of his rude memorials may be swept away, and the waves of civilization have surged over them, but he can go to them by a straight and unerring trail.

Wit and Sentiment.

At a recent examination of girls in Cheshire, England, for the right of confirmation, in answer to the question, "What is the outward and visible sign and form in baptism?" the reply was, "The baby, sir."

Why is twice ten the same as twice eleven? Because twice ten is twenty and twiece eleven is twenty-two.

Why ought a greedy man to wear a plaid waistcoat? To keep a check upon his stomach.

Why are fowls the most economical stock for farmers? Because for every grain of corn they give a peck.

Some philosopher advises the girls not to marry blacksmiths, because they all have hardened vices.

What is better than presence of mind in a railroad accident? Absence of body.

When is literary work like smoke? When it comes in volumes.

Be not content with great resolves; rather be content with little doings.

For the Draining of Lands.—Drink whisky, and spend all your time at the saloons. This will drain you of all your lands in a short time.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CLARION.

Galveston, Dec. 4.—By the arrival of the steamers Black Bird and Elizabeth Reed, we have Mexican news to Saturday.

The steamers lef. Brazos at 5 and 6 P. M., on Saturday. At 11 o'clock on the 26th a pontoon bridge was thrown from Brownsville to Matamoras on which a detachment of United States forces, under Col. Perkins, crossed and took command of Matamoras. It was alledged that Canales' forces were to sack the city and Sedgewick sent his troops to protect the American citizens. Sedgewick then escorted Canales out for an interview with Escobeda. No terms were agreed upon. Sedgewick took Canales back to the city at half past 5 o'clock. Next morning Escobedo opened on the city—his forces then charged Fort Monterey and were repulsed and pursued by Canales. Escobedo lost four hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and three hundred prisoners. Canales lost twenty-five men killed. Late in the afternoon, the Americans withdrew outside the city. Modesto Canales, brother of the General, was killed. We are without information of operations on Thursday the 29th; but we have private information that a telegram was sent to Brazos on Saturday that at 3 P. M. Escobedo and Canales met as friends and that Escabedo is now in command of the city. The special bearer of despatches on the steamer Reed arrived onthe 30th ult., at Brazos, and it is rumored that the federa troops there subsequently withdrawn to the American side. On the morning after the battle Gen. Albino Espenosa, who was fighting with Escobedo died of wounds.

A Washington letter of La Vose, an American, of Matamoras, says I have seen the instructions of Minister Campbell. They contains the following points: First, that the United States does not recognize, neither will it recognize any other government. In Mexico other than that of the constitutional President of Juarez. Second—that they do not propose, neither do they wish to acquire any part of Mexican territory—that they do not recognize in any manner, the claims of France, and that they are willing to extend to Mexico any aid with an object to quell the local disorders whenever required by the constitutional government of Mexico or her authority without proposing to interfere in any manner with the domestic difference of the country.

Berlin, Dec 6.—It is positively declared that Austria will concentrate troops in Gal-

Sweetsburg, Can., Dec. 6.—True bills were found by the grand jury against fourteen of the Fenian prisoners. Seven of them are indicted as citizens of Canada and seven as citizens of the United States. Two others were discharged.

Ottawa, Canada, Dec. 7.—The Hon. Campbell Cockburn left for Montreal last evening. The Executive council meet in that city. It is understood the Governor General will be present at the meeting.

The bank of Montreal upon closing its Chicago agency is to make arrangements to afford the necessary facilities for the transaction of Canadian business there.

The Herald publishes an extra from letters written by a citizen of Montreal who served in the Austrian army, and was afterwardes in the Papal service. When in the South he became acquainted with John H. H. Surratt, whom he identified in Italy serving in the Zouaves. This person informed the American ambassador at Rome, who sent for instructions to Mr. Seward, that in conversation Serratt is reported to have said that the assassination of President Lincoln was planned in Richmond, and with the assent of Jefferson Davis. This information against Surratt is now on the way to Washington. [Don't believe it.]—Ed.

New York, Dec. 7.—Cotton dull at 30@33¼ for middling; uplands sold at 38¾.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Sir Fred Bruce has officially informed the Secretary of State that the prosecution of the Fenians in Canada are not conducted in any vindictive or harsh spirit. He is authorized to state that the whole question of the disposal of such prisoners as may be convicted has been referred to her Majesty's government, who will certainly be animated by the desire to deal with it to secure peace and harmony between the population living in such immediate proximity to and separated by a long frontier so easily traversed.

New Orleans, Dec. 7.—The Orleans Theatre was totally destroyed by fire this morning at 5 o'clock

The cotton demand is good. Prices are firm. Low middling 28@29; middling 30@31. Sugar has advanced ¼c.—fair 10c. Molasses dull and declined. Good XXX flour is quiet—superfine $10 75. Corn $1 20@$1 25. Ohio hay $25; St. Louis $27 50. Pork dull and unchanged. Shoulerrs and ribbed sides 13c.; Clear 15c.; Lard dull and prices easier at 13@13¼c: Sterling 50¼@51. New York sight exchange ¼ discount. Gold 39.

Charleston, Dec. 7.—The steamship Sewanee which cleared from New York to Brazos Santiago, was lost off Cape Roncvine on the 4th. A small boat with the Captain and 15 persons has not been heard from.—Two other boats in charge of the first mate and chief engineer were picked up by the brig Potomac and carried into Georgetown, N. C. Fifteen persons in all, so far as heard from, have been saved and were brought here to-day and leave for New York to-morrow.

Liverpool, Dec. 5—Evening.—The cotton market steady. Sales to-day 10,000 bales. Middling uplands 14d.

London, Dec 7.—The Post demands of the Government a rigid investigation into the Fenian organizations in England.

Paris, Dec. 7.—The French officers held their farewell interview with the Pope yesterday.

The official statement of the public debt on December 1, shows the debt bearing coin interest to be $137,068,701,89; debt bearing currency interest $857,029,800,00; debt bearing no interest $433,098,509,93. The national debt not presented for payment amounts to $22,605,794,71. Total debt $2,068,4995,875,44; amount of coin in Treasury $95,168,811,15; currency $40,195,921,07.

New York, Dec. 7.—Closing quotations of the gold market are strong and active. Gold is quoted at 38¾. Cotton heavy—sales 1200 bales; uplands 33c.; Orleans 35c.

Liverpool, Dec. 7.—All the depots of arms in this city have been placed under armed guards.

The people are excited and a great deal of feeling exists. The Irish population render these precautions necessary.

London, Dec. 7.—A rumor is in circulation here and on the continent that the Czar of Russia invited France and England to take some measures by which these governments may arrive at a mutual understanding in regard to affairs in the Island of Candia.

Rome, Dec 7.—The officers of the French Regiments which have not left this city took a formal leave of the Pope at Vatican yesterday.

Dublin, Dec. 7.—The purposes and proceedings of the Fenians in this island monopolize the attention of the Irish government. A Grand Lodge of Orangemen held a meeting and issued an earnest call for all the members of their order to support the government in its endeavors to keep peace.

Washington, Dec. 7.—It has been decided that a large delegation from the Northwestern Indian tribes are to be sent from the United States as a contribution to the Paris Exhibition. They will carry with them their various costumes, wigwams and agricultural implements in response to a request from the Imperial Commission that such a representation of our aborigines should be made.

In the case of the Fenian convicts in Canada, who are sentenced to be executed on the 13th inst., and whose applications for new trials have been refused, the Secretary of State thought proper to ask an explanation of the present purposes of the Canadian authorities. In reply Sir Frederick Bruce writes that the sentences will not be carried into effect on that day, but still be reserved for further consideration.

The Republican Senators held a caucus today at which they agreed to urge the passage of bills for the admission of Nebraska and Colorado into the Union. The radical delegations of both Territories are now here. Denmark visits the King of Prussia to-day.

Paris, Dec. 7.—The French vessels of war have blockaded Corea.

Baltimore, Dec. 8.—Wheat firm; market poorly supplied, red 3@5; white 5@10 higher. Heavy demand for corn, flow 90@94; white 96. Oats steady. Flour very dull. Low grades drooping. Provisions heavy. Mess Pork $21 75@$22. Cut meat nominal. Lard 13c. Sugar inactive. Coffee dull; Rio 16¼@18¾. Whiskey dull.

New York, Dec. 8.—Cotton dull and lower at 33@35. Flour and wheat dull. Corn active at 3@4c. higher. Provisions quiet. Whiskey dull.

New Orleans, Dec 8.—We have dates from the Rio Grande to 2d inst.

Gen. Sedgwick had commissioned a citizen, named J. S. Sheridan, to demand the surrender of Canales' forces as prisoners of war to the United States. Canales preferred to surrender to Escobedo, and did so, Sedgwick approving.

New York, Dec. 8.—Cotton heavy and lower, Uplands 33; Orleans 35; Gold weak, 37¾; Exchange, 8¾; Sight, 10¼; Coupons of 1852, fives 8½; of 1864, 6½@7; of 1865, 7¼; new, 9¼; tens 100@100¼; Sevens 5¼; Missouri sixes 92; stocks heavy, money 6@7.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—The defenders of a Mexican organization in the Juarez interest, held a meeting here yesterday and organized a battalion. They propose sailing for Mexico on the 11th inst., fully armed and equipped, and will offer their services to the Liberal Government.

Arrived, the Gen. Sherman, from New Orleans; the Ni , Richmond.

The Germania takes out $586,000, and the City of Baltimore, $130,000.

New Orleans, Dec. 8.—The Radicals of this city are forming Ben. Butler clubs. One has been organized in the fourth city district and as such reports to the Republican Central committee. They declare Butler is the only commander of this city in whom union men had a friend upon whom they could rely.

Cotton active and firm Low Middling 29. Middling 31. Receipts 5645 bales. Sugar firm. Fair 10c. Prime to choice 11¼@12¼. Molasses dull and 5 cents lower. Fair 55c. Prime to choice 60@65. Flour firm. Superfine $10 75. Corn lower at $1 15@$1 17.—Oats 45c. Hay better at $27 50 per ton. Pork dull and unchanged. Bacon unchanged, Lard dull at 13@13¾. Sterling 50.—New York sight one quarter discount. Gold 36¾

New York, Dec. 8.—The Post's money article has the following: A settled dullness prevails in all departments of business in Wall street. This is ascribed in part to the approach of New Year, and to the uncertainty as to what Congress will do relative to National Banks. Money market easy, at 6 on call; 7 for sight for discount. Stock market drooping and unsettled. Government's steady; Railroads quiet; Gold 37¼@37¾. Flour quiet and without decided change; receipts 8659 bbls, Wheat dull; receipts 1110 bush's; Corn 3@4 better; receipts 106,363 bushels. Rye quiet. Oats more steady. Pork dull; New Mess $20 25@$20 75; Old Mess $20 25. Whiskey market quiet. Barley more steady. Peas quiet. Freights dull.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The House resolutions looking to abridgement of the Executive pardoning power promises to give the whole subject of pardon granting a thorough ventilation. Several Senators will defend the President in reference to pardons already granted, showing among other things that all political pardons granted to persons applying under any other than 1st and 13th exceptions of proclamation of amnesty were approved at the urgent solicitation of prominent Radicals.

Gen. Eastman has been appointed Governor of the Western Military Asylum at Harodsburg, Kentucky.

St. Louis, Dec. 8.—Flour inactive—superfine $9 95; choice $10 25; double extra $14 40. Wheat—No. 1 Spring, $2 65; No. 2 Fall, $2 50@$2 60. Corn firm—Old Mixed, 80c.; Choice Old White 93c.; Old White 83c. Oats firm—67c. Barley advanced 5c. in better grade. Rye unchanged. Pork active—$20@$20 50. Lard 12@13¼.

Baltimore reports have reached this city of a disaster to the steamer Thomas Kelso, from this city for Norfolk. The reports are that one of her boilers exploded when near the Rip Raps this morning, killing three persons.

London, Dec. 10.—Noon.—The Times in an editorial this morning says the Fenians have been fairly checkmated, and that it would be madness on their part to attempt rebellion. Cardinal Cullen has issued a pastoral letter urging the Irish people to obedience to law and the avoidance of all secret societies. Arrests still continue to be made, and more artillery will leave for Ireland soon

Paris, Dec 10.—The new minister to the United States, sailed for New York on Saturday.

Rome, Dec. 10.—Some of the French troops are still here, and will remain until the end of December.

Liverpool, Dec. 10.—Noon.—The cotton market opened at active prices on Saturday. Sales to-day promise to reach sixteen thousand bales; middling uplands 14 pence.

New York, Dec. 10.—Cotton quiet at 33@33¼c. for middling uplands.

The gold market is depressed.

The Rising Star from Aspinwall has arrived, bringing one million two hundred and sixty-three thousand and thirteen dollars in treasure.

Several nobilities attached to Maximilian's Government arrived yesterday by the Manhattan from Vera Cruz. Among them is the British minister and staff on their way back to England.

Boston, Dec. 10.—Eight hundred burning of the woolen company's Dye house last night.

New York, Dec. 10.—The steamship Glasgow is now coming up having in tow the steamship Brittania from Glasgow, which, on the 3rd inst., had been given up as lost.

Panama dates to the 2d inst. have been received per Rising Star. There was much talk in Chili of making war on Spain. The allied squadron was still at Valparaiso, preparing to go to sea. It was believed that the destination of the fleet is Manilla, and there, if possible, to intercept some of the Spanish vessels that put in for repairs after the defeat at Callao.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Valparaiso on the 9th of November. No damage done.

From Peru we hear of no battle of interest. The dictator seems to be conducting affairs in that Republic with great ability. Col. Bolton and other expatriated Peruvians have taken up their residence in Santiago.

The Cyctone which was reported to have been captured by the Spaniards has arrived at Valparaiso.

New Orleans, Dec. 10.—Brownsville papers defend the action of Gen. Sedgwick's occupancy of Matamoras. They say it was best for all concerned—if he had not done so Canales and his troops would have sacked the foreign stores. Canales is not under arrest as reported, nor is he likely to be sent to Chihuahua to answer his course before Juarez. On the contrary it is reported he will soon start towards San Louis Potosi at the head of an important command. There has been no important change in the situation since our last advices. Gen. Sheridan arrived from the Rio Grande to-day. A letter from El Pueblo to Matamoras states the French evacuated San Louis Potosi leaving Mejia less one thousand men. The Liberals encamped eight to ten miles around the city. The money train is expected out from that city soon.

New Orleans, Dec. 10.—Cotton firm—sales 5600 bales. Low middling 29@30; middling 31c Receipts seven thousand and fifty-nine bales. Flour—superfine 11c. Corn $1 10@$1 15. Pork dull and unchanged. Bacon unchanged. Lard 13¾c Sterling 45c. New York sight ¼ discount. Gold 37¼@37¾.

A fire is now burning the large trunk store of F. Bower on Camp street. It will probably be checked soon.

Washington, Dec. 10.—In the House proceedings a resolution was introduced by Mr. Rallens instructing the committee on naval officers to report a bill making the appointments of the heads of mechanical departments at the various navy yards subject to the approval of the Senate.

By Elliott—A resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate information in reference to the Norfolk riot, April 16th, 1866, and to the Government in Georgia of Rev. Wm. Fowler, a missionary to the freedmen.

By Barbour—Calling for information as to pensioners in the rebel States.

By Kelley—A resolution declaring that the proposition that the war debt of the country should not be extinguished by the generation that contracted it is not sanctioned by sound principles of national economy and does not meet the approval of this house. Referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

By Spalding—A resolution directing reconstruction of a committee to enquire into the expediency of proposing a joint resolution declaring the purpose of Congress to admit the rebellious States on the ratification by them of the constitutional amendment and the establishment of a republican form of government.

By Ally—Calling for information as to the mismanagement of the Brazilian steamship line.

By Riomoine—Directing the committee on commerce to report additional legislation for the better security of persons in United States vessels

By Cromall, a resolution calling on the committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of abolishing five per cent. internal revenue tax on manufacturing and the products of mechanical skill.

Mr. Ross offered a resolution instructing the same committee to report a bill prohibiting dimunition of national legal tender currency and discourage the issue of bank bills under national and State laws, which was laid on the table by a vote of 94 to 60.

The select committee were announced as follows: On the New Orleans rents—Elliott, Shellabonger and Campbell. On the murder of U. S soldiers in South Carolina—Pike, Woods, Worth and Cooper. On Southern Railroads—Maynard, McClung, Mercer, Washburne of Indiana, and Chandler. On Internal Revenue funds—Darling, Beamen, Eggleston, Myers and Trumbull. The House bill fixing a regular term for the meeting of Congress passed by a vote of 194 to 29.

Montreal, Dec 10.—The Cabinet held a protracted sitting on Saturday, but nothing definite transpired in regard to proceedings. There is no doubt that John H. Suratt is implicated in the Lincoln assassination affair. He was concealed in this city for months. No amount of money would induce his protectors to give information regarding him.

New York, Dec. 10.—The Bank statement announces decrease in loans of two million, three hundred and ninety one thousand, six hundred and forty-one dollars. Decrease in specie three hundred and seventy-four thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven dollars. Decrease in circulation four hundred thousand eight hundred [illegible] dollars. Decrease in deposits five million two hundred and twelve thousand three hundred and [illegible] in legal tenders five hundred and thirty eight thousand six hundred and one dollars.

Liverpool, Dec 10.—The cotton brokers' circular reports an active market to-day at full prices, though not quotably higher. Sales thus far will reach fifteen thousand bales. The stock on hand of American cotton is very light.

New York, Dec. 10.—Cotton unchanged. Sales to-day twenty-eight thousand bales. Uplands 33c.; Orleans 4¼@5c.

Washington, Dec. 10.—It appears from official documents communicated to the House today that the Government had information as long ago as Sept 1865, that John H. Suratt was implicated in the Lincoln assassination, and that he had escaped from Canada to Europe. Months elapsed before he could be properly identified for arrest, which was accomplished early this month at Alexandria, Egypt. A person who crossed the Atlantic with Surratt makes affidavit that Suratt acknowledged his own as well as his mother's complicity in the assassination.

The President has replied to a resolution of the House, asking whether any portion of Mexican territory has been occupied by United States troops; if so, by what authority, and for what purpose. A letter is enclosed from Gen. Grant, who says no official information has been received at his headquarters and that no authority given either by the Major General commanding the department of the Gulf or himself for any movement of troops into Mexican territory.

Mr. Perhone reported a bill relating to pensions—adopted.

The House then went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and at 3 P. M. adjourned.

The time specified for the meeting of Congress is the 4th of March.

In the Senate quite a lengthy discussion ensued on the suffrage bill, particularly on the clause disfranchising those citizens who left here to join the Confederate cause. This proposition was strenously opposed by Wilson, of Massachusetts, who said it was too small a matter to make a difficulty about.

Cowan said that every citizen of the District who joined the Confederate army was guilty of treason. He did not apply this to the people of the southern States, but there was no doubt of the form of Government, and no one could doubt where his allegiance was due. He moved to extend the privilege of the bill to females, and contended if negroes had a right to vote, women had also. The Senate adjourned without a vote on the amendment.

New York, Dec. 10.—The Royal Insurance Company of this city was robbed this morning of Government bonds. Gold 37¼.

Judge Nelson, at the United States Circuit Court, delivered an opinion recently in the libel case of Isaac Cook vs. the Tribune Association. The alleged libel charged the plaintiff with being a defaulting paymaster, having lost $500,000 by gambling, and that he was a full-blown knave and scoundrel. The plaintiff was a postmaster in Chicago, and proprietor of a newspaper there. The alleged libel charged him with being a party to various speculations in the office. Judge Nelson declared judgment for the plaintiff in all demurrers to the pleas, with leave to amend on the usual terms.