

THE WEEKLY CLARION.

VOLUME XXX

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1866.

NUMBER 5

THE WEEKLY CLARION.

Our friend Mayers, of the Handsboro Democrat, is still calling for a "sober, industrious" printer. Can't some one be found eligible for the "sit."

His Excellency Gov. Humphreys, after a few weeks absence, returned yesterday from his plantation in Sunflower, considerably recruited in health.

Gen. Morgan L. Smith, late of the Federal army and now U. S. Consul to Honolulu, was married in Vicksburg, Tuesday evening, to Miss Louise Genella, daughter of Jos. Genella, Esq., of that city.

The North Carolina Legislature voted on the constitutional amendment the other day. In the Senate there were one vote in its favor, and forty-four against it. The House gave ten votes for the amendment and ninety-three on the other side.

A public meeting was to be held in New York on the 12th, with a view to an organized effort for sending speedy relief to considerable numbers of people in the Southern States who are reported to be now in a starving condition.

The New York Chamber of Commerce is much exercised about the tax on cotton, one party being in favor of its abolition and the other opposed to it. On Thursday of last week, a meeting was held and the memorial read which elicited quite a debate. Mr. Denning wanted the matter postponed until he could ascertain what action Congress was desirous to take upon it. Mr. Oplyke urged the immediate adoption of the memorial. Mr. Maury remarked that it had been proposed that the tax should be increased to five cents; but the proposition failed. He thought the memorial might have a good effect. It contained the information necessary for Congress to decide on the subject, and he wanted it presented at once. Col. Conkling and others followed, and finally it was resolved to have the memorial printed and the matter deferred for two weeks.

The Florida House of Representatives has adopted a report and resolutions upon the case of Colonel Geo. St. Leger Grenfell, who was arrested and tried by a military commission, for conspiring to release Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas, and to burn Chicago. He was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life at the Dry Tortugas in Florida, where he now is. The committee say that the charges are utterly groundless and the Colonel is a victim to perjury. Speaking of the resolutions the Cincinnati Enquirer says: The tribunal that tried Grenfell was a military commission—an illegal and mock court—and has been so declared by the Supreme Court of the United States. His incarceration is, therefore, a monstrous outrage, and steps ought to be taken to release him without delay.

Congress is trying to get up a New Orleans riot in North Carolina. A bill has been introduced providing for a State Government for the old North State, authorizing a State Convention to form a Constitution, and declaring "all male resident citizens of twenty-one years of age, without distinction of race or color, who can read and write, or who own \$100, shall be allowed to vote."

Among other "bills" recently sent out from this office was one to an esteemed subscriber at Raymond, who thus poetically responds: I send you, first received, and agreeable to order. The tangle I get the word from the dictionary fact of the possession of the thing aroused our dormant poetical genius, and we stylized—thus. It came! I saw! It went!

Man's insanity! A lunatic he, with a ten in hand, Came and paid as, without demand. His accountability. Five we sell spend for meat and corn, And see we'll send the Clarion-on, and leave us not one drotted dollar for John. But, said we, that will do. John must go dry. Skansen, nor Peter, nor Hamilton, nor Jones, must not, nor wot scratch a patron possessing such rising abilities in the poetical sublime, though in a decline. They'll want copy, and seeing whence to get it, then we'll have a chance for grub and mental recreation in the future. Very respectfully, G.

Governor Fletcher notifies the citizens of Lafayette and Jackson counties that they will have to pay the expense of maintaining the troops he has called out.

The Territorial Project.

Raymond of the New York Times, who crawled back to the Republican ranks at the Washington caucus a few weeks ago, threatens the South with a territorial existence unless she accepts the constitutional amendment. After narrating the measures proposed by Congress for the restoration of the States, he continues: "The persistent refusal of the Southern States to accept the terms offered may impose upon Congress the duty of reconsidering the whole subject, and of adapting legislation to the altered aspect of affairs. The interests of the Republic may justify the substitution of a policy of reconstruction for the proposed policy of restoration."

And then he asks if the Southern people are prepared for this alternative—this territorial policy. Why certainly they are. The Southern people are prepared for any "irrepressible" despotism that the enemies of constitutional liberty may fasten upon the nation. There was a time when we were anxious to regain representation in Congress, but Northern duplicity has rendered us perfectly indifferent as to the kind of government we have. Provisional governments have no terror for our people. They can stand them if the North is able to hold out. To quote the language of the popinjay politician of the Times at the Philadelphia Convention "the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of a heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become the guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of the republic, if they could accept, with uncomplaining submission, the humiliations thus sought to be imposed upon them."

They have weighed the matter well, and are resigned. We are ready for any fate, but will not aid in our own degradation. We will wear the manacles of despotism with the best grace possible, but will never veer and whine and contribute, of our own accord, to the overthrow of the republican theory of government. We have seen enough of the valley of humiliation, and must stand aloof, no matter what the pains and penalties of Congress may be. What was denied "as a matter of principle," will not be "conceded as a matter of expediency," even if the "chance of repentance is lost." In the language of the Louisville Courier, the amendment makes the States the puppets of the central authority; deprives the Southern States of one-third of their representative power, or compels them to elevate their ignorant negroes to a position of political equality with themselves; disfranchises and degrades every man worthy of political preferment, and gives Congress unrestricted authority to legislate for the States. And for all these monstrous concessions, what equivalent is proffered? None, except a half-way promise that the States may possibly be represented in Congress by men who can swear that they were in sympathy with the enemies of the South during the entire war. Well, in how much worse condition would the South be under territorial governments than as States with the amendment of a part of the Constitution and the infamous test oath still standing upon the statute books? For ourselves, we can see no difference, and we do not think we would have any preference.

A Washington telegram announces that several Senators and members have considered the propriety of urging on the Joint Committee on Reconstruction the reporting of a joint resolution, declaring as the sense of Congress that the constitutional amendment is the finality of the basis of restoration, and that in the event of its ratification no other terms will be demanded by this Congress of the Southern States. It is urged that this is done to relieve the doubts in the premises set forth in Southern Legislatures where the ratification of the amendment has just been refused. This movement will hardly succeed. The most influential radicals declare the constitutional amendment is not a finality and will therefore defeat the contemplated joint resolution.

The population of Louisville is estimated at 155,000. This is double its population six years ago.

Territorial Obstacles.

The uprooting by Congress of all constitutional landmarks, and usurping and exercising the powers of coordinate departments of government, does not appear to progress as rapidly as Washington dispatches led us to believe a few days since. The job is the most stupendous ever undertaken by Congress, and as the details are examined the difficulties in the way of its accomplishment loom up before the overriders of the rights of the people. "Territorial existence for the States of the South" is all very fine to talk about and parade through the columns of abolition newspapers, but when the consequences of such legislation is carefully examined, we opine many of the moderate revolutionists will pause in their mad career. Congress of course must act upon the presumption that we are conquered provinces, and in consequence of rebelling against the Government, are deprived of all political rights. When it is remembered every message, proclamation and State paper, issued from the President's office since the date of secession, has declared the war to be an insurrection, a revolution against the laws of the United States, and when it is borne in mind that the acts of the very Congress now clamoring for territorial governments at the South, declared that we were never out of the Union—that all our laws were null, unconstitutional and void, the reader will discover why the territorial bill has not been rushed through. When Congress last spring passed an act to fix the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and to change certain judicial circuits, we were clearly recognized as States, for Congress cannot hold these courts in territories.

The second section of this act provides that the districts of Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina shall constitute the fourth circuit; that the districts of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas shall constitute the fifth circuit; that the districts of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee shall constitute the sixth circuit; and that the districts of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas shall constitute the eighth circuit.

So here we have another impediment to the scheme of Stevens and Julian, and an equally formidable one will be found in the Civil Rights bill, to say nothing of the Supreme Court, which would be called upon to decide the constitutionality of the laws, and from whose decisions Congress has no appeal. Indeed, when Congress considers the results that must necessarily flow from recognizing the South as conquered provinces, and admitting that our little Confederacy was a de facto government, the radicals will very probably abandon the enterprise. Already we see that the Confederate bonds in Europe have advanced to 64d. in consequence of this measure.

Sensible men know that the North must pay our war debt if we do not belong to the sisterhood, and that when we are taken back the "conquering" power assumes our indebtedness, which in Virginia alone foots up nearly forty-four millions of dollars. These, and hundreds of other points, will undoubtedly force Congress to don its "thinking cap" and count the cost and consequences of the territorial experiment. If, however, that body is determined to override all law and precedent, we would be glad to have them expedite matters. If we are to be slaves, our States cyphers, and that instrument, which has always been regarded as a bulwark of safety, is to be entirely ignored, let us know it immediately. We are prepared for any fate—even an unfinishing application of territorial policy. Let us get to the end of our troubles at once. Our rejection of pending amendments was unanimous, and now we want the "pains and penalties" if come they must, of failing to obey a tyrannical mandate.

It has been a standing snore at the South in a certain quarter, that there was no ax-helve factory in all our country. Gainesville, Miss., claims the credit of having wiped out that reproach, a factory of that kind being in successful operation there.

When is a literary paper like smoke? When it comes in volumes.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

The frequent changes of schedules on our railroads, would not be so inconvenient to the public, if the officers of the roads would take the trouble to give notice through the press when a change takes place. Every day we hear people make inquiries about the arrival and departure of trains, and not unfrequently we are applied to for information. Of course, as editors, we are supposed to know everything; but we can't quite keep up with our railroads. If the superintendents of the different roads will be kind enough to notify us of changes in their time-tables, it will afford us pleasure to make the fact known, and without charge. After considerable inquiry, and some correspondence, we are enabled to give the following as the present schedules on the New Orleans, Southern and Mobile roads:

Southern Railroad.
The regular passenger train leaves Vicksburg every morning at 7 o'clock, reaching Jackson at 10:25, A. M., and arriving at Meridian at 4:55, P. M. Returning from Meridian, leave Jackson at 2:55, P. M., and arrive at Vicksburg at 6:10 P. M.
The accommodation train only runs, for the present, between Jackson and Vicksburg—leaving the former place at 7:10, A. M., and arriving at the latter, at 9:45, A. M. Returning from Vicksburg at 2:15, P. M., arrives in Jackson at 6:55, P. M.
The freight train arrives from Meridian daily at 12:15, P. M., and leaves for Vicksburg immediately after discharging freight. The train from Vicksburg arrives at 4:55, P. M. going to Meridian.

New Orleans Railroad.
The regular daily passenger train leaves New Orleans at 5:30, P. M., arriving at Jackson at 6:50, A. M., and at Canton at 8:45, A. M., where it connects with Mississippi Central train. Returning from Canton, arrives at Jackson at 8:25, A. M., and reaches New Orleans at 6:30, P. M.
The 15-weekly accommodation train leaves New Orleans at 5:30, A. M., on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays; reaching Jackson at 6:50, P. M., and Canton at 8:30, P. M. Returning from Canton, arrives at Jackson at 9:15, P. M., reaching New Orleans at 6:40, A. M.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
The accommodation train from Mobile arrives at Meridian daily at 5:10, A. M., and leaves at 6:05, P. M.; the up Mail arrives at 2:15, A. M., and leaves at 2:25, A. M. The down Mail arrives at 2:45, A. M., and leaves at 5:55, A. M.
Distances.—The distance from New Orleans to Jackson is 182 1/2 miles; to Canton 200 miles. From Vicksburg to Jackson 45 miles; to Meridian 140 miles. From Mobile to Meridian 135 1/2 miles; to Columbus, Ky., the terminus of the road, 472 miles.

A Note of Inquiry.

CANTON, Dec. 18, 1867.
ENTORS CLARION: I have received from Auburn, New York, a note of which the following is a copy:

"After the battle of Weldon, August 18, 1864, a Bible was found near the body of a Confederate soldier, on the fly-leaf of which was written as follows: 'From Mrs. Miller, to my sister, Mrs. Miller. May God bless the one that will do so, is my prayer for Christ's sake.' B. F. PORTER, Co. B., 11th Miss."

This book is now in possession of Henry Loomis, Auburn, New York, and will be gladly forwarded to Mrs. Miller upon receipt of address.

As I do not know the "local" of the 11th Miss., I have taken the liberty to send the above to you, thinking that the lady would be glad to receive the bible referred to. If Mrs. Miller's address can be obtained, by sending to the address above, or to me, the bible will be sent to her at once.

Yours very truly,
H. HALL.

The Richmond Enquirer protests against the declaration made by H. Rives Pollard in the prospectus for his new paper, that he will "accept the Yankee as a fact, and logically and forever as a foe, whether in war or in peace, or in the field or the forum, or the Legislature—always an enemy," and adds:

"It is not merely reproducing the idea of an 'irresponsible conflict,' but going far beyond it. Assuming the proposition to be true, what possible hope or future is there for the South? We were overwhelmed in the late contest. What are we to try another? If all we can look forward to is ceaseless hate, then, of course, war at some not distant day is inevitable. Thus there would be little use for any of us to plow, or sow, or build save to make ready for another fight and still another. The South, abandoning her present hope of order, restoration, liberty, education, advancement in the arts and material progress, is to surrender herself to gloomy passions, unextinguishable hate and the counsels of despair."

The following telegram was recently published at the North:
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—It has been reported in some Northern papers that the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, at Baton Rouge, La., was murdered by rebels. An inquiry develops the fact that the murderer was a Union man throughout. The deceased was highly esteemed by the people.
In Forney's Press, however, the part italicized above was omitted.
The man who gave the information about Surratt, is a French Canadian named St. Maire. He betrayed Surratt through jealousy, and says Surratt told him Lincoln's assassination was preconcerted.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CLARION.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 19.—St. Louis Flour is unchanged. Wheat is dull and quiet. Corn 30 1/2. Oats, 74. Hay dull at \$18. Whiskey not firm. Provisions dull and heavy.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—It is said that Moister has resigned his position in the Imperial cabinet, and that Lavellette will be his successor.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—It is reported from Vienna, that the Austrian cabinet, in despair of satisfying the demands of Hungary, hopes to give all the various nationalities composing the empire the liberty to agree upon a general scheme of reconstruction.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—It is reported that the fortifications on all the frontiers of France are being strengthened, and new ones are projected.

LA VALLETTA, MALTA, Dec. 18.—A United States man-of-war has left here for Alexandria, Egypt, where she will take on board the assassin Surratt, and immediately sail for the United States.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18.—The cotton market has been very active all day, and prices tend upward. Middling Upland closed at a further advance of 1/4 over the noon rates, having improved fully 1/2 on the closing price of yesterday, and was last quoted this evening at 14 1/4. Transactions were larger than was expected.

MONTREAL, Dec. 19.—Gold is reported to have been found on the banks of the Windor river five miles from the village of St. Francis.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A ship, name unknown, is ashore opposite Patchogue, Long Island, fifteen miles east of Five Islands. No particulars.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—In the Senate a resolution to print the reports of the Commissioners of Public Lands in foreign languages for distribution at the Paris Exhibition was introduced.

Mr. Harris from the Judiciary Committee reported the House bill, providing for an additional session of the 40th and succeeding Congresses, on the 4th of March, with an amendment striking out the second section and inserting that no person who was a member of the previous Congress shall receive any compensation as mileage for going to or returning from the additional session provided for in the bill.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information as to supplies purchased for Indians during the past year, and whether they were purchased in open market, &c.

Mr. Hays on leave introduced a bill supplementary to an act of April 1864, to increase pensions of revolutionary pensioners. Referred. The bill makes the act apply to all the surviving widows of soldiers of the revolution at \$100 per head.

Maynard corrected a statement made by him in debate on Monday relative to a demand made by the Governor of North Carolina on the Governor of Tennessee for the person of Capt. Nelson, indicted in the former State for murders arising out of the performance of military duties under Gen. Stoneham. The present acting Governor of North Carolina (Worth) has since assured him that he has made no such demand on the Governor of Tennessee.

Hubbard of West Virginia introduced a joint resolution authorizing medals to be distributed to honorably discharged soldiers from the State of West Virginia, through the mails free of postage.—passed.

On motion of Phillips the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into expediency of modifying Internal Revenue law. To be disposed with the tax of gross receipts.

On motion of Wentworth the President was requested to furnish copies of all papers in his possession touching the case of Geo. St. Leger Grenfell, convicted by military commission as one of the leaders in conspiracy to release rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and to burn the city, and sentenced to death therefor, which sentence was commuted into imprisonment for life, and whose full pardon is now recommended by the Florida Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—The baggage car of the Chicago express, leaving here last evening via Indianapolis, was thrown from the track when a few miles this side of Lafayette, Indiana, killing Jas. Thomas, the American Express messenger, and slightly injuring his baggage master.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—Cotton active; sales to-day 3400 bales; low middling 31 3/4; middling 32; receipts 8,082. Sugar dull and drooping; fair 9 1/4; prime to choice 10 1/4 @ 11. Molasses in good demand; fair 60; prime to choice 62 1/2 @ 64. Flour active; superfine \$11 7/8; single extra \$12; double extra \$13; choice \$15. Corn, mixed and yellow, \$1.00 @ \$1.05; white \$1.25. Hay dull and unchanged. Pork is in firm demand; mess \$23.00 @ \$23.50; bacon shoulders 12 1/2; rib 12 1/2; clear scarce and advanced to 16. Lard is in firm demand.

Sterling 49. New York sight 104 1/2 discount. Gold 364 3/4.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.—The stock of cotton on hand in the manufacturing districts is estimated as being rapidly reduced, and cotton goods have an upward tendency.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The German Parliament will be chosen by universal suffrage. The federal army is to be under the command of Prussia.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—There is to be given a grand farewell dinner to Mr. Bismarck, the American Minister. The Emperor Napoleon is expected to be present.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.—Cotton against buoyant, and sales promise to reach 35,000 bales. Middling Upland advanced to 14 1/4.

BRISBANE, Dec. 19.—The new steam line between New York and this city, or Melbourne, is now forming under most favorable auspices.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The government of Prussia has resolved to send a number of naval officers to the United States to inquire into affairs connected with that service. The Commissioners will take their departure at an early day.

HAMBURG, Dec. 19.—Thirty or forty Hanoverians were arrested in this city this morning, while about to embark on an American steamer to avoid serving in the Prussian army.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The French army scheme is odious among all classes of people.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Cotton is one-half cent better; sales 1900 bales; uplands 35. Gold 364.

The shipshore at Patchogue is ascertained to be the Gen. McClellan from Antwerp and flushing. Assistance has been sent her.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Cotton is firm at 35 for Middling Upland. Gold, 364.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The Monitor, an editorial this morning, thinks there is no doubt that the relations between Italy and the Pope will be placed on a sound basis.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The United States iron clad Miantonah, accompanied by other vessels of the American fleet, arrived at the Straits of Gibraltar on the 14th.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—La Temps of this morning announces the unqualified belief that Napoleon has received official intelligence of the abdication of Maximilian.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20.—Cotton opened active at yesterday's closing rates—14 1/4 for Middling Upland. Sales promise to reach 13,000 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 20.—A terrible calamity occurred here this morning by the burning of a confectionary establishment on Madison street. Fourteen persons were suffocated in their rooms, or lost their lives in attempting to escape by leaping from windows.

The Halifax from Liverpool Dec. 8th, has the following authorized quotations: Orleans Fair, 16d; Middling, 14d; Mobile Fair, 15d; Middling, 13d. The entire stock of cotton in port is estimated at 53,900 bales, of which 37,000 are American.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market there for goods being very dull.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—It is said the scheme now being concerted between the Catholic powers, has no political meaning. It is simply an arrangement by which Catholic governments would contribute to the Pope's civil war; the matter will receive attention when Parliament meets, and the government will be called to account.

The French Admiral in China has issued a notification declaring the river Beare, in Corea, in a state of blockade from Oct. 15, on account of the recent murder of French missionaries.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—In the Senate, Mr. Wilson offered a joint resolution, directing the President to instruct officers of the army and navy and of the freedmen's bureau to prevent and prohibit the execution of any punishment for crimes committed by rebels, in lately rebellious States, until their governments shall have been recognized and ratified by Congress. Ordered printed.

Mr. Cattel presented a petition of Carpet manufacturers for relief from the five per cent internal revenue taxation. Referred.

Mr. Ross called up the resolution on reconstruction offered by him yesterday and printed in yesterday's report, and delivered a speech in advocacy of the right of Congress to establish Governments over rebellious States.

Mr. Henderson offered a resolution based on the dispatch from Gov. Fletcher of Missouri, calling upon the President for information as to whether he had, since the first of December, sent troops into the interior of Missouri, for any purpose; if so to indicate his reason, etc. Adopted.

The bill to admit Nebraska into the Union was taken up.

House.—Mr. Spalding rose to a question of privilege in connection with an editorial in the Washington Chronicle upon a resolution offered by him and referred. The resolution simply directed inquiry into the propriety of proposing a joint resolution declaratory of the purpose of Congress as to the reception of the rebellious States, respectively, on the ratification by them of the constitutional amendment. He believed in the constitutional amendment in all its points, and advised its adoption as a measure of conciliation. It might become necessary to place the revolted States in the condition of territories—if the necessity occurred he would not flinch from the work.

Mr. Stevens said the resolution referred to was pernicious, and such as would obstruct the final and free reconstruction of the Government.

The colored citizens of this District are holding private meetings to arrange for voting at the next municipal election and consider other matters in that connection. The Republican Association, at their regular meeting last night, passed a resolution declaring that, in its judgment, the organization of auxiliaries to this society, composed exclusively of colored persons, is neither expedient as a matter of policy or consistent with the representation principles which make no distinction on account of race or color.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 20.—St. Louis Flour firmer but inactive; wheat quiet at 30 1/2 @ 32; Spring wheat 32; oats quiet at 7 1/4; rye unchanged; good fall hay steady; mess pork fat at 30; lard dull at 11; whiskey \$2.20; eggs 30.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—Cotton steady. Sales 4500 bales. Low Middling 31 3/4; middling 32; receipts 4116 bales. Sugar in fair demand, fair 9 1/4; prime to choice 10 1/4 @ 11 1/4; molasses in good demand, fair 60; prime to choice 64 @ 67; flour firm, superfine \$11 1/8; single extra \$11 7/8 @ 12; double extra \$12 1/8 @ 13; triple \$13 1/8 @ 14; corn in good demand but easier, \$1 @ 1 05; oats firm 23 to 25; hay dull at \$26 to \$27; pork small sales, mess \$23 to \$23 50; bacon only a retail trade; shoulders 12 1/2; ribbed 12 1/2; clear sides 15 1/2 to 16; lard 19 1/2 to 20; Stealing 47; New York sight 1 1/2 discount; gold 34 1/2 to 35.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The President sent a message to the House to-day, enclosing letters from Gen. Santa Anna to him dated Dec. 1865 asking the government to help him to re-establish order in Mexico; he asked for a personal interview, but Secretary Seward in August denied it on the ground that such a reception would be incompatible with the settled practice and habits of the executive department of the government, as we hold correspondence only with the representative of the Republic which we have recognized, and not with men who pronounce themselves to be hostile.

A mass of correspondence accompanies the correspondence relative to the arrest of Gen. Ortega which Gen. Sheridan says was made on the same principle that the Fenians were arrested in attempting to violate our laws by invasion of Canada, viz: to prevent a breach of the neutrality laws. Gen. Grant concurs in this view of the case.

Senate debate continued on the Nebraska bill until 4 o'clock without a vote, and after excellent session adjourned.

In the House several speeches were made while in committee of the whole on the President's message, after which the committee rose and the house adjourned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Cotton opened strong; closed heavy under the decline in gold; sales to-day 30,000 bales uplands 35; Orleans 26 1/2.

BUFFALO, Dec. 20.—The merchants of Erie, Pa., are making efforts to establish a direct line of vessels to carry petroleum from Erie to Liverpool—vessels to have capacity to carry twenty-five hundred barrels each, and to make three trips per season.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The statement that the New York Associated Press has been defeated in some attempt to negotiate for European news is baseless. Our European facilities for news adapted to the wants of American journals are being extended so that they will be beyond competition.

RALEIGH, Dec. 20.—Col. Bomford, commanding United States military forces of this State, interfered and prevented the Sheriff from inflicting corporal punishment on the person of a negro this morning. Judge Daniel D. Fowle ordered the indictment of all military officers concerned with the transaction. The negro was returned after receiving eight licks. Indictments will be issued against the officers and the negro whipped to-morrow. Judge Fowle has called on the Governor to carry out the laws of this State.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Evening.—The message of President Johnson to Congress was received here to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—Lieut. General Sherman arrived here to-day and will probably proceed to St. Louis without any great delay. The Sasquehanna will await orders from the Navy Department. Mr. Campbell landed at Brazos whence he will seek the authorities of the Jarez Government.

Wendell Phillips is out in favor of Nrad. Douglass as United States Senator in opposition to Horace Greeley. In the last Anti-Slavery Standard Phillips says:

"As an eligible candidate available from locality and eminent personal fitness, we commend Mr. Douglass to the favorable consideration of the honorable gentlemen of the Legislature."

Douglass will undoubtedly make a good run and but for having "white blood in his body" might be elected. He is certainly worthy of a seat alongside of Sumner, Wade and Butler.

The Metropolitan Transit Company of New York proposes to submit to the Legislature a plan for a railroad which shall relieve Broadway with the least disturbance of public or private rights. The plan is to purchase the right of way through the blocks on that thoroughfare, paying by appraisal for the property taken; then to demolish the buildings, excavate a tunnel and lay in it a double track for steam railway cars, to convey through passengers; build another railroad on the surface, for passengers desirous of going short distances; and construct another, elevated on pillars, fifteen feet or more above the ground, for freight.

The banditti who, on the 14th of November, threw a train off the track of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, for the purpose of robbing the passengers, and who were turned over to the civil authorities after their arrest by Gen. Thomas' cavalry, have been indicted by the Grand Jury of Simpson county, Kentucky, for robbery and murder. The names of the indicted parties are: W. F. King, Chas. Smith, Abner and the Owens, Wesley Finn, William Egan, R. W. Wincock, Joseph Payne, John Gilbert, and Robert Hoy, a negro. Their trial is now going on. Able counsel are engaged both upon the side of the prosecution and that of the defense, and the trial promises to be more than usually interesting.