

THE DAILY CLARION

BY HAMILTON, POWER & CO.

J. S. HANNON, R. F. JONES, J. S. HAMILTON, J. L. POWER. EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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E. B. Washburne, an Illinois representative in Congress, continues to have "nigger on the brain." He reported an additional rule the other day that "there shall be appointed at the commencement of each Congress a standing committee on freedmen's affairs, whose duty it shall be to take charge of all matters concerning freedmen that shall be committed to them." Washburne is certainly drunk with fanaticism.

England offers one thousand pounds reward for the arrest of James Stephens, or such information to the proper authorities, as will lead to his apprehension. Stephens should abandon his efforts in behalf of down-trodden Ireland. He may have organized the mass of disaffection and hate of English rule, but the odds are far too great to hope for the accomplishment of the stupendous undertaking.

The bill of Ward of New York provides for the appointment of Provisional Governors in the Southern States by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, forever disfranchises and disqualifies from holding office those engaged in rebellion and previously sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, guerrillas and murderers, editors of newspapers in sympathy with the Southern movement, and other classes. There is little likelihood of its success, a telegram tells us. We are prepared, however, for the success of any measure presented by the radical majority of Congress.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, said in a debate the other day, on the proposition to repeal the thirteenth section of the act in relation to the confiscated property of "rebels," that the President had issued fewer pardons than his predecessor. Still the "coalited three" propose a perpetual Congress to check executive clemency towards the South.

The Board of Aldermen of Meridian authorized the Mayor, at the meeting on Saturday night, to correspond with the Boards of Mayor and Aldermen of Selma, Grenada, Mobile and Memphis, with regard to the proposed air line Railroad, connecting Memphis and Meridian, via Grenada, Miss. Keep the subject before the friend Horn, and urge working men to take hold of the Mississippi and Tennessee road favors the project, and wants efficient men to commence canvassing at once.

When the Grenada road is fairly under way, Meridian might see what could be done towards constructing the Meridian and Eufaula railroad, via Butler, Camden, Greenville and Troy—an enterprise that is already attracting considerable attention, and which, if built, will give direct communication with Savannah, and secure the cotton belt of Alabama a choice of markets.

Gen. Sheridan has released General Ortega and party from arrest, and we suppose the Mexican adventurer will soon try his fortunes against Juarez and the other factions seeking supremacy in that unhappy country. Somebody will probably be prosecuted for false imprisonment.

Thomas D. Eliot, of Massachusetts, Sam. Shallabarger, of Ohio, and Thomas, the illegal member from Tennessee, compose the House committee of Congress to investigate the circumstances connected with the New Orleans riot of July last. They are to start South sometime this week. We hope they will be facilitated in their mission by the civil authorities. Let the investigation be fair and impartial, and the responsibility of the unfortunate affair be saddled on the proper shoulders. Radical lies about the New Orleans riots have greatly incensed the Northern mind against us during the past six months. Let the investigation be judicial, and the action of the citizens will certainly be vindicated.

On the 7th inst., the House of Representatives of the Florida Legislature rejected the constitutional amendment by a unanimous vote.

The Military Reports.

Gen. Grant's report is quite short, and is chiefly devoted to Indian Affairs. He recommends the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, and limiting the agencies. Touching the condition of the country, arising from war, he says the "condition of the States that were in rebellion against the Government may be regarded as good enough to warrant the hope that but a short time will intervene before the bulk of the troops now occupying them can be sent to our growing Territories, where they are so much needed." The class of persons in the South that acknowledge no law but force is much smaller, he states, than could have been expected after such a conflict.

Gen. Sherman's report is an Indian paper entirely. His is anxious to put down the depredations of the Indians in the "far West." He proposes to restrict the Sioux north of the Platte, west of the Missouri river and east of the new road to Montana which starts from Laramie for Virginia City. All Sioux found outside of these limits without a written pass from some military commander, defining clearly their object he would deal with summarily. In like manner he would restrict the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Camanches, Kiowas, Apaches, and Navajos south of the Arkansas and east of Fort Union, and thus leave for the people exclusively the use of the wide belt, east and west, between the Platte and the Arkansas, in which lie the two great railroads, and over which passes the bulk of travel to the mountain territories.

Major General Meade reports the details of his seizure of Fenian arms and equipments at Eastport and elsewhere, and of his visit to points whence invasions of Canada were suspected, and how he defeated Ireland's defenders by hanging upon their lines of communication.

Phil. Sheridan, commanding Department of the Gulf, has several interesting points. He makes this curious statement:

"Previous to the surrender and in anticipation of the successful escape of Jefferson Davis, and his probable arrival in the Mississippi Department, it had been contemplated to organize a column of 15,000 Confederates at Marshall, Texas, for the invasion of Mexico. This scheme failed, perhaps from the capture of Mr. Davis. But while the main scheme of sending the 15,000 men to Mexico failed, numerous bands, squads and parties, numbering perhaps 3,000 or 4,000 men, crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico."

He believes that the French occupation of Mexico was part of the "rebellion," and is gratified that Maximilian's reign is drawing to a close. In less than a year, he adds, the hardy Mexicans, "without money, without arms and munitions of war, and without supplies, have recaptured Matamoros, Camargo, Presidio de Rio Grande, Lampissas, Monterey, Saltillo, Monclova, Durango, Chihuahua, and, in fact, hold nearly all the country, putting the invaders on the defensive and confining them to the Valley of Mexico, with a fair prospect of their speedy extermination." The condition of civil affairs in Texas he declares "anomalous, singular and unsatisfactory, and he goes on to say:

"I found the Provisional Government, backed by a small portion of the population, had for its standard of loyalty. Abhorrence for the rebellion and glory in its defeat; while his successor, as actual Governor, had for his standard of loyalty, 'Pride in rebellion—that it was a righteous but lost cause, being overpowered by the Federal forces.' 'My own opinion is that the trial of a white man for the murder of a freedman in Texas, would be a farce, and in making this statement I make it because truth compels me, and for no other reason. 'It is strange that over a white man killed by Indians on an extensive frontier the greatest excitement will take place, but over the killing of many freedmen in the settlements, nothing is done.'"

[Per contra, we have before us an account of an interesting case which was recently decided in the District Court at Lagrange, Texas, where Robert Jones, a young man of the county, was indicted for killing a negro. After an impartial trial he was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. In this case the negro testimony was received and in all respects was treated as though the witnesses were whites.]

General George H. Thomas, of Tennessee and Kentucky, gives the military history of his department, and dwells on the management of freedmen, their condition and improvement, and on the crops. He also refers to the proposed national cemeteries near Vicksburg and Natchez.

Gen. Sickles, of South Carolina, says that in North and South Carolina negroes are competent to testify in all cases, without disqualification on account of color, interest, or relation to the subject matter. Their dwellings, schools, churches and societies, are generally unmolested and secure. They are free to cultivate the soil for themselves, or to engage in any lawful calling, or to hire for wages, as they may choose.

Pope, who is in New Mexico, says all the powerful tribes of the North-

west have dwindled into a few hundred stragglers. He recommends the Indians be removed to some reservation where they can be humanely provided for, adding that such a process of extermination of both Indians and white men has never before been permitted to go on under the eyes of a christian people.

Halleck, who commands the Division of the Pacific, gives it as his opinion that Indian hostilities will not cease until these "red men" are all killed or captured.

The District of Southern California was discontinued last March. The post at San Diego has been broken up, and that at Drum Barracks and Wilmington Depot is to be reduced to a regimental quartermaster and a squad of fifteen men.

PROPOSED RADICAL SCHEME.—The La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat has New York and New England authority for the subjoined statement:

The rebellion has caused the existence of several hundred millions of so-called Confederate bonds. The rebellion was a failure. The South cannot regain admittance to the Union till she has repudiated her Confederate debt. This of course makes her bonds valueless. Soon as they become worthless, they are to be bought up by the speculators of the North for the merest trifle. When these bonds are in the hands of bondholders and speculators, their validity is to be tested, decided in the affirmative, the taxes to pay them, principal and interest, is to be levied on the States said to be out of the Union, and the money so collected is to go into the hands of the bond holders, stock jobbers and speculators of the North, who will, by this game, realize from one to five thousand per cent. on their investment.

They will be decided valid on the grounds:

"If the States were not out of the Union, they had a right to issue bonds.

"If they were out of the Union, the debts of a conquered country must always be paid, and the property of such country is always liable for all her indebtedness, either as a nation or from her efforts to become one."

And the public mind of the North is to be educated to think this will be the final penalty the South must pay the "loyal" people of the North for their rebellion.

Chase, Butler, Stevens and a few others have decided that the above scheme is now, or soon will be, constitutional, and already Southern bonds are being bought up for the great speculation.

A move is on foot in radical circles to demand these bonds from their holders in the South, and failing to get them, to take them by force of arms.

One of the editors of the Louisville Courier has recently returned from Brazil. He says, the "South, poor, ruined and desolate as she is, is worth a hundred Brazils yet."

Professor Raphael Semmes received the congratulations of his friends in Galveston on the 8th at the Island City Hotel. The Houston Telegraph in reporting the lecture delivered by Professor Semmes in that city on the 7th, says the audience was one of the largest ever assembled in Perkins' Theatre, and that the popular lecturer was greeted with enthusiastic cheering on being introduced to the assemblage.

A Washington dispatch, of the 7th, says that the Supreme Court omitted to administer the test oath to new members of the bar, and simply required an oath to support the constitution.

A negro named Henry was accidentally killed at Columbus, last Tuesday night, by his employer, Mr. Henry Dillon, an aged citizen of that town. Henry was living on Mr. Dillon's premises and hearing a noise made at the wood-pile by some nocturnal animal in search of the poultry, he roused Mr. Dillon, telling him to get his gun. The latter with his fowling-piece, and Henry with a torch, inspected the wood-pile, but failed to discover the intruder. Mr. Dillon then fired one barrel into the wood, and throwing the gun over his shoulder, started to return into the house, with Henry following to light his way. From some cause unknown the remaining barrel was discharged, the whole load entering the neck of Henry, and killing him instantly. The occurrence was purely accidental, and Mr. Dillon is bowed down with sorrow.

STORY ON THE CONSTITUTION.—At the close of Judge Story's commentary on the Constitution, the following occurs:

Republics are created by the virtue, public spirit, and intelligence of the citizens. They fall when the wise are banished from the public councils, because they dare to be honest; and the profligate are rewarded because they flatter the people in order to betray them.

According to Flake's Bulletin, the lecture committee of the Galveston Literary Society have forwarded an invitation to Horace Greeley to come out and lecture before them. We can assure Greeley that he would be well treated, and that he would find the Texas people more mild mannered than he now thinks they are.

Miss Anna Dickenson is now lecturing on "Something to Do" having disposed of the "Flood Tides," and harbored for a long time "The Rejected Stone." We think the last subject of contemplation a very natural one. It may be more natural, however, than legitimate.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CLARION.

NOON REPORTS.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Domestic and European Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—EVENING.—A quantity of arms intended for the use of the Fenians were seized to-day at Cardiff while on their way to Ireland. The steamer Bolivar has been seized in Midway on suspicion of being a Fenian cruiser. A large quantity of arms and ammunition, and thirty tons of gun powder were found on board.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—EVENING.—The cotton market to-day has been quite active; middling uplands are quoted at 14d. The sales reached 10,000 bales.

FLORENCE, ITALY, Dec. 11.—The Government has determined upon founding large navy yards in Venetia. The work will be commenced immediately.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Darling's special committee to investigate the revenue frauds will go at once to New York and proceed to examine the heavy frauds there.

The committee to investigate the New Orleans riot will leave at once for New Orleans, accompanied by the Sergeant-at-arms of the House.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Cotton firm at 33@34 for middling uplands; middling Orleans 35c.

The Scotia sailed to-day with \$210,000 in specie.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—In the Senate Mr. Wilson gave notice that to-morrow he would introduce a bill to continue in force the Freedmen's Bureau, and to amend the act establishing the same.

Mr. Morgan introduced a joint resolution of thanks to Mr. Cyrus W. Field for service in laying the Atlantic cable. Referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a resolution calling on the President to inform the Senate whether any person appointed to any office required by law to be filled by the consent of the Senate, has been commissioned during the recess of the Senate and previous to the assembling of the present Congress, or has been continued in such office since the end of the session without the submission of the name to the Senate for confirmation; and particularly whether a surveyor or naval officer of the port of Philadelphia has been so continued in office without the consent of the Senate. Adopted.

The bill for suffrage in the District of Columbia was then taken up. Mr. Brown took the floor in advocacy of male suffrage. The House with unanimous consent asked for the introduction of a resolution assigning to the loyal States the right to tax national banks for war expenses, and calling for information as to the withdrawal of the national currency, and declaring that the withdrawal of more than four millions would not add to the general welfare; that the constitutional amendment is the most conciliatory that the rebel States could expect, and that the theory of universal amnesty ought to be discarded by every loyal patriot. Objection being made, none of the resolutions were introduced.

The bill to repeal the statute of limitation so far as it applies to treason and capital offences, which was reported yesterday from the Judiciary committee, by Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, came up in regular order in the morning.

Mr. Jenks made a speech against it, arguing that the statute of 1790 should be regarded as a statute of peace and repose.

Mr. Rodgers followed on the same side of the question.

The thirty-nine Southern cases pending in the Supreme Court of the United States during the late war, have all been removed from the docket, some having been argued and others submitted or continued.

The London Globe has received information of an important nature, from a reliable source, relative to the collapse of the Mexican Empire. It is informed that there is not only a perfect understanding between the Cabinets of Paris and the United States, but that formal communications between the two Governments has taken place, the basis of the arrangement being that the United States do what they like with Mexico, subject to these conditions: 1st. That certain tracts of land in the healthy part of Mexico shall be left to French occupation. 2d. That arrangements which France made for the payment of the Mexican bond holders shall not be disturbed. It is also stated that this arrangement was adopted without the knowledge of Maximilian; that when apprised of it he manifested great indignation, and resolved at once to abdicate and quit the country, leaving the French to treat for the withdrawal of the troops, either with Juarez, or the protection of the United States. On arriving at Vera Cruz Maximilian wrote a letter to Bazaine, insulting to him personally, and the reverse of complimentary to Napoleon.

The London Times complains that the loyal people in Ireland do not show any interest in the arrest of Fenians, but leave everything to the government and the army and navy. The Times announces that peace is shortly to be concluded between Spain, Chili and Peru—the 4th and 7th articles of May constituting the basis of the shadow of a causal belli.

RICHMOND, Dec. 11.—A careful count has been made of those known to favor, and those known to oppose the constitutional amendment, and results that only four can be relied on to give it their sanction.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat slow, but choice firm at \$2.00@2.12 for spring, and \$2.50@2.60 for fall. Corn dull at 92@98 heavy. Oats 70@72. Rye dull at 90. Barley steady and firm at \$1.00@1.10 for choice spring. Whiskey dull. Hay dull, at \$18 per ton. Mess Pork and Lard better, with some speculative demand. Hogs buoyant at \$6@6.60.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 12.—Cotton quotations are Ordinary 26. Good Ordinary 28. Low Middling 30. Middling 31. Strict Middling 33. Good Middling nominal. Market dull.

MIDNIGHT REPORTS.

MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Maximilian not to Abdicate.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—NOON.—Strict watch has been placed over the Bolivar which was seized on suspicion of being a Fenian cruiser. No access to her is allowed. Those on board, the Captain and mate of the vessel, who do not join the crew, say the vessel was for the Government of Columbia.

In the Rappahannock case the claimant against the United States has been ordered to file an amended answer.

Fenian troubles in Canada are increasing. Another regiment of artillery has been ordered and will soon proceed to Canada.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12.—NOON.—The cotton market opens active with a prospect of the day's sale amounting to 16,000 bales. Middling uplands advanced 1/4d. per pound with closing quotations at fully 14d.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Further details of the battle at Matamoros are at hand. The commander of the assaulting forces reports a loss of half his men in the assault of Fort Moultrie. He says their failure was owing to a want of scaling ladders. Escobedo's loss was two hundred killed and four hundred wounded, and between three hundred and four hundred prisoners. Canales losses all told, are about one hundred. His said Escobedo boasted that if he had succeeded he would have crossed the river to Texas and whipped out the Yankees.

Large numbers of wounded officers of Escobedo's army have arrived at Brownsville. Canales and Escobedo had met and embraced each other in the presence of General Sedgwick. Fears of an attack upon the United States forces while in occupation of Matamoros, had led to extensive preparations for their defense on the Brownsville side of the river, from whence the entire United States military force would have crossed had it been necessary. The better class of Mexicans did not regard the American occupation of Matamoros in a friendly light.

The evacuation of Durango by the Imperialists and its occupation by the Liberalists, is confirmed.

The army destroyed by the Imperial forces near San Luis is represented to have been the last in the Liberal ranks.

ROME, Dec. 12.—The French Minister, Count Montebello, has informed the Pope that if he withdraws from Rome, the French troops will hereafter give no support.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The steamer Eider from Vera Cruz, on the sixth, had arrived.—Maximilian has decided not to abandon the Empire. A proclamation, communicating the fact, had appeared. The Vera Cruz journals attribute to Sherman's and Campbell's arrival the determination of Maximilian to remain, and they call upon upon Mexicans to prevent the absorption of the country by the United States. Pinson and Valdez attacked Secumbro, but was repulsed by the garrison. Four hundred Liberals retreated to the hills.

The Liberals made three distinct attacks on Telanergo, demanding its surrender. The garrison which consisted of 800 soldiers and 400 musicians repulsed every attack.

A letter from the city of Mexico, of the 26th, says the French citizens who escaped the massacre of Sonora are beginning to arrive at that city. Others escaped to Lower California. Gen. Castigny reached Guadalupe on the 5th with 14,000 men. It is reported he went there to cover the retreat of Garrosero of Mazatlan. There were at Mazatlan six men of war, six of which were overcome.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—Among the passengers of the Eider was the private secretary of Maximilian. He leaves for New York in the Eagle and will then proceed to Paris, via Southampton. He has been very private and reserved since his arrival, and it may be possible he carries dispatches or has particular business for leaving Mexico.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOLEN!

AN Iron Grey Mare, fifteen and a half hands high, six years old, and in foal, was stolen from me on the night of the 10th inst., by a man calling himself Pines. Said man weighing one hundred and eighty pounds, and is aged twenty-one years. I offer one hundred dollars for arresting the man and mare, or fifty for the mare alone. Lake Station Dec 13th B. F. McGOWAN.

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AGENCY: No. 22 South College Street, JOHN BAUER.

N. B. One-half interest in the two patent rights of this valuable invention for sale. Our patent has received the universal approval of the Medical Profession, with all who have examined it. Dec 11-12m

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