

THE DAILY CLARION

BY HAMILTON, POWER & CO.

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JACKSON, MISS.

Friday, December 14, 1866

Death of W. W. Hardy.

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of this useful and highly esteemed citizen, which occurred at nine o'clock last night. Until yesterday morning, Mr. Hardy's condition seemed quite hopeful, but he suddenly became worse, and passed rapidly away. We are authorized to say that his funeral will take place at 3 o'clock, this evening, and will be attended by the Fire Company, and the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Associations.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Mr. Chas. Wangelin, of the firm of J. Meyberg & Co., St. Louis, whose business card will be found on our 7th page. Messrs. Meyberg & Co. are very extensive manufacturers and wholesale dealers in hats, caps, straw goods, cloths, etc., and Mr. Wangelin would be pleased to receive orders. We commend Mr. W. to our merchants as entirely "sound upon the goose."

The Southern Railroad track between this point and Clinton, is being repaired by chain-gangs from our Penitentiary, under the personal supervision of Mr. Wilson, one of the lessees. The convicts are returned to their cells at night.

Congress is making an effort to dismember Maryland and erect a new State out of the four counties in the Western part of the State. We hope the measure will fail.

Col. Giles M. Hillyer of the Natchez Courier passed through here yesterday from Washington.

Our readers will remember that a short time since the Radicals charged a lady of Washington with being able to exercise sufficient influence over the President to secure the pardon of any prominent "rebel" she saw fit. Senator Chandler of Michigan reiterated this assertion the other day in relation to Mrs. Cobb. Senator Dixon made a prompt and explicit denial of the charge and called on the vulgar buffoon from Michigan for proof. The Michigan slanderer was of course unable to produce it.

Excessive Rents.

While in Vicksburg recently, we heard a very general complaint from the merchants, concerning the enormous rents they are compelled to pay for eligible stores. From three hundred to five hundred dollars per month are the ruling figures. Now this would indicate, what is hardly true, that Vicksburg is an excellent commercial point; but its merchants must certainly operate to great disadvantage in competing with other markets, when they are obliged to pay such excessive rents. It must be a "heavy" house that can stand such \$450 per month for an ordinary-sized store—one that before the war would have rented for about one-fourth that sum. But there seems to be a mania for high rents. Landlords were never so greedy, and tenants never so poorly able to pay. These unreasonable rents, it is true, temporarily enhances the value of real property, but they operate, in other respects, prejudicial to the interests of the community. A grasping, illiberal disposition on the part of landlords, will retard the growth and prosperity of any city. Business men, with limited capital, will neither invest nor locate where such a spirit is manifest among owners. Unless a different policy prevails, the ominous words, "to let," will soon be seen on many a door. We warn you, gentlemen; the old saying is a true one—"contrariness bursts the bag."

The "reliable gentleman" has reached Norwich, Connecticut, direct from Ireland, and reports that there are 500,000 well armed and well drilled Fenians in Ireland, who are determined to strike for liberty by the first of January. We are glad the "reliable gentleman" has turned up again. We have missed his startling dispatches for a long time. During the war he became the exclusive property of the Confederacy. Many of our readers will remember he was stationed at Senatobia, for some time, and sent over the wires daily sensation news from "beyond the border," of battles lost and won, which stand unconfirmed to this day.

State Suicide.

The reader is aware that the Congressional Triumvirate, composed of Charles Sumner, Ben. Wade and Thad. Stevens, have caused to be introduced what is known as the territorial scheme, having for its object the disfranchisement of nearly the entire white population of the South; to put the political power of the late rebellious States in the hands of the ignorant slaves, of which we have been robbed, and thereby secure a negro equality President in 1868, and give guarantee of Southern admission "under the radical negro dispensation."

When the vote was taken the other day, on Broomall's resolution inquiring into the expediency of providing territorial governments for the Southern States, and giving to all adult male inhabitants born within the limits of the United States, or duly naturalized and not participants in the late wars, full and equal political rights in such territorial governments, the vote stood as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arrell, Ashley (Ohio), Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Beaman, Bidwell, Bingham, Blow, Bontwell, Brandegee, Bronwell, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clark (Ohio), Clarke (Kansas), Cobb, Cook, Collom, Darling, Defrees, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Elliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hardy (Illinois), Hart, Hawkins, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard (Connecticut), Habbell (Ohio), Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Koomtz, Ladin, Lawrence (Pennsylvania), Lawrence (Ohio), Lean, Lynch, Maynard, McClurg, McKee, McKuer, Mercer, Miller, Morehead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Platts, Pomeroy, Price, Rice (Mass.), Rice (Mo.), Rollins, Schenck, Schellenger, Sloan, Starr, Stevens, Stokes, Thayer, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn (Mo.), Ward (N. Y.), Warner, Washburne (Mass.), Wentworth, Williams, Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Penn.), Windom, Woodbridge.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baker, Bergen, Boyer, Campbell, Chanler, Dawson, Dodge, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Hale, Hubbard (W. Va.), Kerr, Kuykendall, Latham (W. Va.), Le Blona, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Randall (Pa.), Raymond, Ritter, Rogers, Shanklin, Stitgraveas (N. Y.), Trimble, Ward (Ky.).

Thus it will be seen that the vote stood yeas 107, and nays 37.

The negative voters were all Democrats save John Baker, of Illinois, Geo. M. Dodge, of Iowa, C. D. Hubbard, of West Virginia, Rufus P. Spalding, of Ohio, Hale, Kuykendall, and Stillwell—showing that nearly all the revolutionists are committed to this wild scheme, calculated to produce anarchy and confusion in the South, and overthrow the present form of government. The New York World, a leading Democratic paper of the North, does not, however, look upon this measure as of any great importance. It thinks we should feel neither terror nor depression at the growing favor with which it is received by the Republican party, for it proves that the Republican leaders despair of getting their heels on the necks of the Southern people by any other method. They perceive that there is no other way to get control of the suffrage and introduce the negroes to the ballot-box; no other way to carry such amendments as they wish to engraff upon the Constitution; no other way to subject the domestic concerns of the South to federal control. Turn and squirm as they may, they cannot escape the ugly fact that thirteen States stand like an immovable barrier against every amendment to the Constitution which the Radicals wish to have adopted; that the number of States must rise to fifty-two to overcome this opposition; and that that number will not be reached in this century, if ever. Hence we see efforts already begun in both Houses of Congress for degrading those States into Territories, and the Republican press everywhere wheeling into line to march in this movement.

Our friend of the World thinks we should take courage at this practical confession of Radical weakness, and declares it cannot succeed, and its failure will perhaps weaken and demoralize and divide the party. This is a very happy view to take of it, but we tell you, Mr. World, that the action of Congress is having a telling effect upon business down this way. It is paralyzing commerce, checking labor on the farms, and causing thousands of people to seek homes in other countries.

A SENSIBLE REPUBLICAN.—The editor of the Cincinnati Commercial does not indorse the shouting and stamping of Thad. Stevens. He says Stevens makes a grand mistake, and that it becomes him to proceed with some modesty. He will find before the session has far advanced, that he is not the leader of the House, and that its practical men will refuse to follow him in an antic dance of rampant Radicalism.

Alabama, during the last session of her Legislature, established seven new counties. The counties are Elmore, Baine, Cleburne, Clay, Lee, Bullock, and Crenshaw.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge is residing at 55 Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris.

The Surratt Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The President communicated the Surratt correspondence to-day. It relieves Surratt of the imputation of neglect in his efforts for his arrest. Welding to Seward—Liverpool, Sept. 25, 1866.—Surratt is expected to arrive here, closing an allnight of Surratt's confidant, giving particulars of Surratt's leaving, and voyage from Canada. Surratt confessed being in the Confederate service as mail carrier between Washington and Richmond; that the plan to kidnap Lincoln was concocted by himself and Booth. He arrived in Canada before the assassination when he received a communication from Booth, announcing a change in the programme, and requesting Surratt to come to Washington. Did not say that he went, but remarked that on the way back the train was delayed at St. Catharines, where he first heard of the assassination. Surratt replied, "too good to be true." He related a conversation held with Booth at Richmond. Affiant believed Surratt to be at Liverpool.

Welding to Seward, Sept. 30.—It is supposed Surratt has written Adams advising me that his arrest would be impolitic under the meager evidence of complicity and identity.

Hunter to Welding, Oct. 3.—On consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Advocate, it is thought impolitic to arrest Surratt at present.

King to Seward—Rome, April 3, 1866.—John Surratt had enlisted in the Pope's Zouaves, confessed his true name, and acknowledged plotting against Lincoln's death; declared that he had never seen Davis, but understood Davis was privy to the plot.

King's informant represented that Surratt had plenty of money, and he (informant) requested that his name should be suppressed. Seward to Stanton—May 17, 1866.—Communicated King's letter.

Stanton to Seward, May 19.—I have referred your letter to Holt, who has advised me to procure a full statement under oath; afterwards would be time enough for the arrest.

Seward to Stanton, May 20.—I suggest, in the absence of an extradition treaty with the Pope, that a special messenger be sent to Rome and demand Surratt's surrender.

King to Seward, Rome, June 23.—I have had conversation with my previous informant, which confirmed the truthfulness that Surratt had fully confessed his complicity, and admitted his mother's part in the plot. My informant claims having taught school in Maryland. He still desires his name concealed. Surratt was in New York when the tragedy occurred.

King to Seward, July 14.—contains the above statements sworn to.

King to Seward, August 8.—I have explained the affair to the Pope, who expressed his willingness to surrender Surratt.

Seward to King, Oct. 16.—Encloses Surratt's photograph, and suggests compensation to the informant; requested that Surratt and informant be kept within reach.

King to Seward, November 2.—I had an interview with Cardinal Antonelli, and Surratt will be given up on the proper indictment, if the United States would do likewise under like circumstances.

King to Seward, November 10.—Antonelli has announced Surratt's arrest, but subsequent escape from the guard. Antonelli expressed his regret.

Marsh to Seward—Florence, November 15.—The Secretary General of Italy believed Surratt would be surrendered if found on Italian ground, on proper demand, proof and identification, under the terms that the punishment of death should not be inflicted.

Consul at Naples to King—I have ascertained that under the name of Walter, Surratt has left Naples for Alexandria.

King telegraphed the Consul at Alexandria to arrest Surratt.

Seward to Hale, Dec. 3.—Your course is approved. Surratt will be brought home.

Seward to King—The Secretary of the Navy has instructed Goldsborough to bring Surratt home, and directs Hale to inform Admiral Goldsborough.

Henry J. Raymond, who, in the Times, daily exhorts the Southern States to "submit" to the constitutional amendment, or threatens with its imposition, and a worse fate if they shall refuse to submit to it, wrote the address of the Philadelphia Convention, stood up in its presence, and twice read the following passage from it, amid the applause of that body of Northern and Southern representative men: "See how the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of an 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 would accept, with uncomplaining submissiveness, the humiliation thus sought to be imposed on them." [N. Y. World.]

Ex-President Miramon reached Orizaba by the last steamer from France, in company with his family and several aids who served under him while he commanded the troops of the church party in Mexico some years ago, against Juarez the present Liberal leader. He has been studying the art of war in the best military schools France affords. He has been operating in behalf of the Maximilian empire and the church estates and now finding the Imperial administration passing away returns to see what new schemes can be devised to restore the estates sequestered by Juarez. Being a shrewd diplomat and financier, the Cincinnati Commercial thinks he is a much more dangerous man to the future peace of the Republic than Ortega, lately under arrest; and supposing he should succeed in forming with Santa Anna and the friends of Ortega a new scheme of republican government for Mexico, would the United States interfere to suppress it, or would it keep its hand out of the "domestic squabbles" of the Republic, as Minister Campbell is instructed to do? It is evident that in contracting to suppress internal disorders and put Juarez on a firm footing, we have undertaken a heavy contract, even if we succeed in managing affairs so as to preserve amicable relations with France.

VIRGINIA MAIMED.—The committee appointed by the Board of Regents to ascertain the number of maimed soldiers in Virginia, report returns from fifty-seven counties, as follows: Amputations below the knee, 100; above the knee, 84; amputations below the elbow, 35; above the elbow 132; making a total of 360 amputations, with one amputation of both feet and one of both arms. They estimate the remaining fifty-nine counties so as to swell the aggregate to 750. They think that an appropriation of \$20,000 would be sufficient to meet the needs of those requiring State help to secure artificial limbs.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CLARION.

NOON REPORTS.

Domestic and European Markets.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CONGRESSIONAL.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 13.—Cotton quotations are as follows: Ordinary 27; Good Ordinary 29; Low Middling 30; Middling 32; Strict Middling 33; Good Middling 35; market firm.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12.—Flour dull and unchanged; Lard dull at 13; Whisky 219@220.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Empress Eugenie has finally decided to visit the Pope at Rome.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Noon.—It has been clearly proven that the steamship Bolivar, which was recently seized in Medway, was not designed for the Fenians. She belongs to Columbia, and will be delivered to the agent of that government as soon as possible.

A most appalling explosion occurred in a colliery at Bursley, in the county of York. Loss of life was frightful. The bodies of over three hundred dead have already been recovered, and many others are still unaccounted for.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The Conference of States of North Germany will meet in this city on Saturday.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13.—Cotton market opens quiet and steady. Sales to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales. Prices unchanged. Middling Uplands being quoted at 14.

New York, Dec. 13.—Gold 37 3/4. Cotton firm but quiet at 34@35; Middling Uplands 36 for Orleans.

The Herald's Washington special says a number of Senators and Representatives indicated their intention of spending Christmas in the cities of New Orleans, Memphis and Mobile.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Sheridan telegraphs Grant that the act of Sedgewick had given rise to no complications. Escobedo had asked him (Sheridan) not to hold Sedgewick responsible for it. Canales and faction having been submerged, Sheridan says he was enabled to release Ortega, upon Escobedo promising to look out for him. There is not a city in Mexico which takes issue with the Juarez government.

In the Senate Mr. Chandler, from the committee on commerce, reported the joint resolution to amend the ninth section of a bill for the protection of the lives of passengers on steamboats, so as to allow steamboats to carry friction matches without stowing them as required by that act, in proof safes. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Yates introduced a bill to provide for the publication of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Referred to the committee on reconstruction.

Mr. Howe offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on public funds to report upon the expediency of printing the report of commissioners of the land office for the year ending 1866, in the different foreign languages, for distribution at the Paris exhibition.

Mr. Wade moved that to-morrow be set apart for the consideration of the bill to admit Nebraska and Colorado, but subsequently withdrew the motion, and gave notice that he should call up the bill to-morrow.

Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the names of the national banks that have not complied with the provisions of the law requiring them to keep reserve funds on hand.

The District suffrage bill was taken up. The question was on Mr. Dixon's amendment, to attach the qualification of reading and writing.

Mr. Cowan opposed the amendment, and Mr. Foster spoke in favor of it.

On motion of Mr. Hurlbut, a delegation of three from the committee on public expenditures was authorized to proceed to New York to finish taking the testimony in reference to the custom house frauds.

Mr. Schofield introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Also, a bill relative to the rank and pay of army officers. Referred to committee on military affairs.

Mr. Cooper presented the credentials of Mr. Wiley, a Representative from the Second Congressional District of Alabama. Referred to committee on reconstruction.

Mr. Edwell offered a resolution instructing the post office committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing another overland mail route from San Francisco, via Los Angeles to Memphis. Adopted.

From the committee on civil service Mr. Jenks reported a substitute for the civil service bill. Recommended and ordered printed.

Under a call of the committee for reports, Brandegee, from the naval committee, reported a bill for the payment to the commander of the Preble, of the navy, his pay from July 16, 1862, as the order discharging him had never been affirmed.

A discussion arose on the bill. Mr. Washburn arose, opposing it, on the ground that it proposed to give pay to the officer for the time he was out of the service.

The bill was finally referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill repealing the fourteenth section of the act of July 28, 1866, to protect the revenue, and authorizing the direct tax commissioner in insurrectionary districts to impose the fifty per cent. penalty, and ten per cent. annual interest on unpaid taxes. Referred to the committee on ways and means.

The House agreed to adjourn from the 20th to Jan. 1st.

Maj. Gen. O. Howard yesterday issued an order censuring Brig. Gen. Charles Wittlesey, late Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the State of North Carolina, in accordance with the sentence of the military commission before whom he was recently tried, at Raleigh, North Carolina, for malpractice in office.—[Washington Republic, 7th.]

MIDNIGHT REPORTS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF FENIANS.

Important Dispatch from Rome.

ROME, Dec. 13.—A treaty has been concluded by the Italian ministry, the main features of which are regarded as being of great advantage to the Italian Government.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13.—Additional arrests of Fenian sympathizers in Ireland are announced. The Government is on the track of a Fenian organization reported to exist at Hull.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The reorganization of the army of France is to be proceeded with immediately.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—The United States steamship Susquehanna is expected at the mouth of the river to-night. Gen. Sheridan sent a dispatch boat down to bring Minister Campbell, Gen. Sherman and their suites to the city.

Cotton is active and advanced 1/2 sales to-day 7,200 bales; low middling 30@31; middling 32. Sugar firm—fair 94; prime to choice 11@11 1/4. Molasses is tending upward—fair 44; prime to choice 58@63. Flour—superfine \$11. Corn has advanced and quoted at \$1 05@1 10. Oats 78; Ohio river hay \$27. Pork dull and unchanged. Shoulders (retail) 12 1/2; Ribbed 13; Clear 15; Lard 12 1/2—13 1/4. Sterling exchange nominal at 49; New York sight exchange 1/2 @ 1/4 discount. Gold 37 3/4.

New York, Dec. 13.—Cotton dull with 1/2 @ 1/4 advance—sales 19,000 bales; upland 34 @ 34 1/4; Orleans 5 1/4. Gold 37 3/4.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The debate continues on the amendment of Dixon which was finally voted down by a large majority.

Lane declared that the Southern States never should be re-admitted until they conferred negro suffrage, that the whole matter was in the control of Congress representing the loyal States, and that neither the President or Cabinet had anything to do with it.

Wilson said as soon as negro suffrage was established the democratic party with that kind of influence. They would bring an affidavit to prove it if necessary to the Senate. The vote stood 32 against 3. The Senate passed the bill conferring suffrage in the District of Columbia on colored persons, but excluding persons who in the language of the bill may have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebels in the late rebellion.

A bill for a similar purpose with unrestricted suffrage passed the House last session.

In the House Stevens introduced a bill to re-establish the civil government of North Carolina and to enable it to resume former relations as one of the constitutional States of the American Union.

On motion of Taylor of Tennessee, the Secretary was requested to furnish any information in the War Department relative to the New Orleans riots.

The discussion on the President's annual message was commenced, and Ward, of New York, made a speech in which he generally denounced the President, after which the House adjourned.

The bill which Senator Yates introduced to-day relating to the publication of the constitutional amendments which provides that upon information being received by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of the ratification of any amendment to the constitution by the requisite number of States only qualified to pass upon the same, it shall be the duty of the President of the Senate and the Clerk of the House to publish the same in the newspapers now authorized to publish the laws, specifying under their several heads that the amendment has been adopted and is now valid and binding as a part of the constitution in the same manner as was formerly certified to by the Secretary of State. The object of this bill is to deprive the President and Secretary of State of any action in the premises.

The delegation from North Carolina, now here, prepared the resolution which Thad. Stevens introduced to-day, to establish a civil government in North Carolina, by providing for a convention of delegates of loyal citizens of the district formerly comprising the State of North Carolina. All male residents are to vote, unless disqualified by having aided the late rebellion. The Constitution is to be submitted to Congress for its approval.

Col. Forney has written a letter withdrawing from the candidacy for Senator for Pennsylvania, and entlogistically suggests Thad. Stevens as a proper person for that honor, believing that this selection would promote lasting harmony in their political circles.

PARIS, Thursday Eve.—The Minister of to-day says the French Government has received dispatches from Marshal Buzaire, dated Dec. 3d, which state that the Emperor Maximilian still remained in Mexico, but his future movements were undecided.

LONDON, Thursday Eve.—A second explosion occurred at the Bursley mines, while a number of miners were trying to rescue the survivors of the first, and thirty additional lives were lost.

Another terrible explosion has taken place in Stafford, attended with great loss of life.

MADRID, Thursday.—The Queen of Spain has gone to Lisbon on a visit, which she has had for some time in contemplation.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Evening.—Dispatches from the East, report that ruptures of relations between the governments of Turkey and Greece are imminent.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—Flour more active, with unchanged prices. Superfine \$8; Single Extra 10; Triple Extra 14.25@16.50. Light receipts of wheat. Fall \$2.00@2.50; Spring 2.00. Corn firm. Choice old white 104; New White at elevator 78; Cotton 22 @ 230. Whisky irregular at 220@222. Pork active and firmer at 19.25@20.00. Lard unchanged. Hogs 6.50@6.55.

Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, came near drowning on the night of the 28th ult., by stepping off a railroad bridge, near Holly Springs, which had been damaged so by high water that passengers were obliged to cross on foot.

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French, English and American.

Nov 17, 1866-4nd

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