"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office—Corner of Texas and Spring Streets,
IN BAER'S BUILDING—SECOND FLOOR.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY .....JULY 24, 1867.

THOS. MCINTYRE, of New Orleans, is our only duly authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements in that city.

Col. S. D. Woon, of Marshall, Texas, is duly authorized to receipt for subscriptions.

Mr. JOHN C. LOVE, Minden, La., is duly authorized to receipt for subscriptions.

The ladies of our city will give a supper at Brewer's Hall, for the benefit of the Episcopal Church, on Thursday and Friday evenings. There will be good vocal and instrumental music, as a number of gentlemen have consented to lend their musical talent for the occasion. We would advise all of our citizens to attend. Entrance fee 25 cents, supper $1. At the side tables, ice creams, cakes, &c., will be sold at moderate prices, as no extortion will be countenanced.

On Saturday evening, between 5 and 9 o'clock, there will be an entertainment for the children.

We regret to record the brutal murder of a gallant soldier on the night of July 17th. First Sergeant, James Hannon, of H company, 20th Infantry, was instantly killed by a musket ball fired by Corporal Forbes, of the same company. The deceased soldier was buried from the Catholic Church, of which he was a communicant, on Thursday last, being followed to his grave by all the officers and soldiers of the army present at this post. Sergeant Hannon was most highly respected and esteemed in his regiment for his exemplary character, high soldierly qualities, and unremitted devotion to duty. His services as a soldier of the regular army are set forth in the following record of the history of his company taken from the company muster rolls:

The company left Fort Independence, B. H., headquarters regimental recruiting service, on steamship Empire City, September 21, 1864, and joined the regiment in the field in front of Petersburg, Va., September 27, 1864. September 30, 1864, had two privates and its then commanding officer wounded at the battle of Poplar Spring Church. After subsequently doing duty at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., and at City Point, Va., and as provost guard at headquarters Army of the Potomac, with the battalion of the 11th U. S. Infantry, to which it belonged. It participated in the final campaign of that army, resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the vindication and establishment of the supremacy of the Constitution, laws, and government of the Union. The company and battalion struck tents May 1, 1865, marched to Richmond, Va., and arrived there May 5th, where it remained until ordered to Louisiana. Under the provisions and requirements of General Orders 92, War Department, A. G. O., November 23, 1866, it ceased to be company H, 2d battalion 11th Infantry, and assumed its new designation with organisation as reported on this roll. It is the oldest company of the 20th Infantry, and has furnished from its ranks two commissioned officers, one sergeant-major, two quartermaster sergeants, one commissary sergeant, and one first sergeant.

The untimely death of Sergeant Hannon has prevented those evidences of the appreciation of his officers which they had designed to manifest towards him by recommending him for nomination to the rank of a commissioned officer. He will always be remembered by them as a faithful first sergeant, whose fidelity it will be difficult to equal, and whose capacities as a soldier few will surpass.

The Picayune, in relation to the depreciation of the city currency, says: "It is a matter of grave surprise with our citizens that a circulation emitted by so perfectly solvent a corporation as that of the city of New Orleans, should be subject to a depreciation as startling as it is causeless, so far as the intrinsic worth of the circulation is concerned. There is, however, an extraneous cause for this effect, which does not have reference to the integrity of the city's issues. An incident which has come to our knowledge will serve as a clue to guide inquiry into the right path of investigation. One of our most respected business men, a citizen jealous of the fair name of the city, went forth yesterday to test the faith of the 'money changers' in respect to city notes. He visited the leading brokers, and offered to sell city $20 notes, asking the price. He was told 20 per cent. discount. To this our friend replied that he did not care about selling, but would like to buy, and offered to purchase at 12 per cent. discount. The brokers refused to sell, thus throwing away a profit of eight per cent. What self-denying creatures!"

THE SCHISM IN THE MORMON CHURCH.—Under the head of "Mischief Brewing," the Salt Lake Vidette of June 26, states that a conspiracy exists in Southern Utah to throw off the yoke of Brigham Young. Anathemas and favoritism are some of the causes. The Mormon people are tired of what they deem abuses. Rumor says the break between Orson Pratt and others and Brigham Young is financial, and not doctrinal. The church fund in the Bank of England had been subject to Pratt's order, and hitherto his checks had been honored. Brigham shut down on Pratt; hence the difficulty. Pratt has hastened home to consult the saints. The funds are church funds, and Pratt says Brigham is not the church.

The Waco Register bids high for emigrants to McLennan and the adjacent counties. That paper says that the late rains have matured the corn crop, and insure a large yield. The range was never better, and there will be a fine mast. Notwithstanding the short wheat crop, provisions will be abundant and cheap. With fat beef and pork, and plenty of corn, all at low prices, and plenty of wheat for home consumption, there is no danger of scarcity. The country offers to those who may desire new homes, plenty of provisions, cheap and good lands, plenty of mills, good schools, churches and neighbors.

FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co.—A meeting of the above firm was held in Liverpool on the 18th of June. A statement was read which showed on behalf of the firm: Gross liabilities, £1,218,000; unsecured creditors, £510,000; estimated assets, £282,000; Mr. C. K. Prioleau's estate, after the payment of private claims, showed £3000 of assets. After considerable discussion, the meeting resolved that the estate should be wound up under inspection, and the following gentlemen were named as inspectors: Mr. John Torr, Mr. Norton, (J. Hewitt & Co.,) Mr. S. H. Brown, and Mr. H. W. Banner.

Major F. U. Stitt, the pardon clerk, on the 6th inst., handed to the President a list of all those pardoned from the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Mississippi, embracing in all about 3000 names, which list was transmitted to the House of Representatives in answer to their resolution some time since. The list of those pardoned from Virginia, Alabama, and Georgia will shortly be furnished, which will complete the report.

The Boston Courier asks: "Why does not Congress pass a bill reducing this Commonwealth to the condition of a Southern military district, with Ben Butler for district commander? We had four murders here in one day, no longer ago than the Fourth. The 'copperhead' State of Connecticut might also be included, as the Radical theory is that no community which votes the Democratic ticket is fit for self-government."

The cholera is reported by the British Medical Journal to be prevailing to a considerable extent in some parts of France. Official reports likewise state that it has raged in the Province of Lombardy ever since the beginning of February. It is also announced on the coast of the Adriatic.

TEXAS SUED.—The United States Government has entered suit for $2,000,000 against the persons who composed the Safety Committee in Texas at the commencement of the war.

Marsden's pectoral balm for coughs, colds and asthma.

Heed Wise Counsel.

Under the above caption the National Intelligencer says:

The impious and parricidal spirit which has usurped the congressional will, and energised all the revolutionary legislation of the day, is so rapidly breaking down in the mind of youth all reverence for age that the wisdom which was once thought spurious until it trembled on the lips of veterans and fathers of the State will soon be, as these demoralisers seek to have it, treated as disgraced by the credentials of experience, or as if tainted by a venerable source.

The time has come when no honest man should halt between two opinions. Between civil law and military power there is no middle ground. There never has been middle ground. From the nature of the two, there never can be middle ground. One must govern, and the other be governed; and that is the same thing as saying, that if the law is not supreme it cannot govern, for power submits not to power, but to *supremacy alone*. Ye, therefore, who boast of liberty must uphold law, even though it be bad in the instance, lest it lose supremacy, and with that all means for good in any instance. If you tolerate the idea that armed power shall come in to contemn here and there a rule of law, when it gets in it will contemn as it pleases; for it is a truth, if there is any point at which the law is subordinate, there is no point at which it is supreme. The liberty that knows what man to thank is slavery. If it is a gift, it is a bribe, and the giver will have his own—*i. e.*, what he expected to get for giving it, or he will take it away again. The liberty to owe no gratitude to public servants is the only American liberty. Who is for military government, with all its alluring vainglory; and who is for civil government, with all its defects? "Let every man speak?" we have frequently said of late. But whether to speak or not, let every man speedily consider and make up his mind. We subjoin here the words of an aged statesman, who, not long since, retired from the toils and the honors of an exalted trust to prepare himself for the other world. The following, from the exclusively public character of its topics and the intrinsic usefulness of such testimony at such a time, we venture to extract from a private letter to a friend, entirely disconnected with politics:

Speaking of the "reconstruction act," the first one, he says:

I have never yet seen a man who believed that act constitutional. We know that President Johnson does not so believe it—as witness his veto message; and, therefore, my astonishment and fear are extreme when I see the administration apparently preparing to enforce the arbitrary act upon the people by a show of argument and the fact of martial power, in open violation of the Constitution, to the destruction of individual liberty, in defiance of several of the plainest and most cherished provisions of the Constitution, and of those ground-principles of free government which constitute the foundation of our system, and without which popular liberty cannot exist; and our constant boast about free and liberal institutions will become a shameful falsehood and a disgusting mockery.

It makes me sad, for, in looking to the result, I see nothing but evil. If the people submit tamely to the arbitrary power assumed by men in office, then they sink, as they deserve, into imbecility and contempt, as willing slaves. And if they resist, in all the forms which ingenuity can invent and courage can execute, then we shall have a succession of horrors—insurrection and bloodshed and anarchy—ending as anarchy generally does, in despotism.

The Government cannot continue its existence by tricks and contrivances, by illegal contrivances to redress even acknowledged wrongs. When it abandons the law which created and maintains it, it casts away both sword and shield, and becomes an easy prey to any bold assailant. An act of Congress in conflict with the Constitution is not law at all; the President is not required to execute it, and nobody is bound to obey it; and any attempt to execute it by force, made by any one, high or low, officer or private, is simply lawless violence, which every man may lawfully resist, at his discretion.

This particular act of Congress (being in plain conflict with the Constitution) cannot be executed without openly disregarding and affirmatively annulling the Constitution; and whoever attempts to impose the yoke upon the nation by the brute force of arms is guilty of a legal crime, and, if law and justice were still the rule of government, I doubt not that they would be brought to condign punishment.

Congress (in the preamble to the bill) give as a sufficient reason for their tyrannical enactment that, in their judgment, their despotism is necessary, and thus they affirm that necessity, and not the Constitution, is the measure of their powers—themselves being the sole judges of that necessity. This is a doctrine which may lead to a terrible retribution against those who forge it. It is now necessary to the power and greed of a reckless faction, that certain of the "Old Thirteen" which founded the nation should be degraded and oppressed, domineered over, confiscated and plundered. It is their turn now to suffer and submit; but a single turn in the wheel of fortune may reverse the scene. Another faction, as reckless and cruel, as greedy and corrupt as the present one, may, by fraud or force, achieve the power to play the tyrant. Then woe to the present oppressors. Being of the old thirteen will be no protection. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania will have the "poisoned chalice commended to their own lips," and be forced to drink it to the dregs—to suffer all wrongs which have been inflicted upon Virginia and Georgia, and there will be none to pity them! But all of us will have to mourn the destruction of the Constitution and of the future possibility of liberty and law.

I am very sorrowful—old, sick, and soon to die. Instead of setting in serene brightness the sun of my life goes down behind a thunder-cloud, which overspreads and darkens the continent.

TENNESSEE.—The condition of affairs in Brownlow's dominions is truly heart-rending. Murder, arson and highway robbery are the order of the day. The arch fiend, traitor, thief and hell-deserving vagabond—the Devil's right bower—W. G. Brownlow—has sent his saddle-colored, thieving militia into various counties for, as he says, the purpose of keeping order, but really to intimidate, annoy, harass, rob and murder those who dare raise their voices against the perpetration of his hellish outrages. At Brownsville, Bristol, and other points, where these fiends are stationed, the people are being robbed and murdered almost daily, and many are fleeing from their homes to escape the insults and violence of the incarnate fiends. Here is a specimen of their doings, which we clip from the Chattanooga American:

"We understand that four negro recruits for Brownlow's militia got on the train at Greenville, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, last week, and crowded themselves by force into the ladies' car, where they took their seats and commenced shouting 'Brownlow!' The conductor, who had been a Colonel in the United States army, approached them and requested their fare, when they refused to pay it, calling him a rebel, and saying they were loyal militiamen, going to Jonesborough to be mustered into Captain Grisham's company. He attempted to pull the bell rope to stop the train, when one of them presented his bayonet to his breast and compelled him to desist, saying they would run the train to Jonesborough. They remained in the car shouting for Brownlow, and making themselves very obnoxious to the lady passengers by their boisterous conduct, until they arrived at their destination."

A MONSTROUS DOCTRINE.—Flake's Galveston Bulletin thus strips the mask from a certain noisy abolitionist, who figured here as somewhat of a power behind the throne, during the Banks regimé:

Judge Nolan, a well known Texan, furnishes us, for publication, the statement that yesterday morning, while in conversation on the subject of immigration, with Major B. Rush Plumly, that gentleman said to him, "we want no European immigration—the coast of Africa is the place," and that in reply to Mr. Nolan's expressions of surprise that he should desire to bring savage Africans, to rule American citizens, he maintained that they were the only docile, obedient and subservient laborers we could get. With Major Plumly, as a private gentleman, we have nothing to do. He may maintain what opinion he pleases, even to the propriety of introducing cannibals to the country, who will vote one day and dine off the judge of the election the next, but the Major is the acknowledged leader of the freedmen in this city.

It is, therefore, as the man who controls the negro vote, that we have to do with him. It is time for the people of all the land to consider whether this country is to be given up to savages and their keepers. Monstrous as was the importation of savages for slaves, their importation for voters will be still more monstrous. Perhaps this doctrine may account for the marked silence of the Houston gathering on the matter of immigration.

The Republican Union Congressional Committee met on the 15th inst. to hear reports from Southern agents, to consider the political situation, and devise means to secure political dominion in that section. Sixty members were present at the National Congressional Committee. Members are jubilant over the returns from canvassers in the South, which they say indicate that all Southern States are thoroughly Radical. The members individually pledge themselves to make every effort to make assurance doubly sure.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says: "Pertinent to the impeachment question it may be said Chief Justice Chase has recently expressed the opinion, very positively, that the impeachment movement was one of great folly. He expresses no opinion as to the facts developed, but simply as to the policy of the movement."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[For the South-Western.]

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Cotton sales 600 bales; low middling 24½@25c.; receipts 186 bales. Sugar and molasses no change; stock light. Flour quiet; double extra $11 75 and choice $18 50. Corn firm; yellow and mixed $1 25@1 35; white $1 45. Oats firm at $1 10; stock very light. Pork firm and active at $25 00. Bacon—stock light; shoulders 13¾, and clear sides 15¾c. Gold 140. Sterling 50½@54; New York sight ½@⅝ pct premium.

NEW YORK, July 22, noon.—Stocks strong. Money 5 pct. Gold 139¾. Cotton firm; middling uplands 27c.

NEW YORK, July 22, evening.—Cotton more active and very firm; sales 3000 bales at 27c. for middling uplands. Stocks generally steady. Gold 139¾. '64 coupons 111¾.

NEW YORK, July 23, noon.—Stocks strong. Money 5@6 pct. Gold 139¾. '62 coupons 111¾. Cotton quiet, but firmer at 27c. for middling uplands.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—Cotton sales 1200 bales; market firm; low middling 24½@25c., and nominal; receipts for three days 724 bales, against 419 for corresponding time last week; exports for same time 10,788 bales. Sugar—Louisiana fair 13¾, and strictly prime 15@15¾c. No Louisiana molasses in the market; Cuba sugar firm; numbers 13 and 14, 13c. Molasses dull and nominally 49@52c. Flour quiet; superfine $10 75@11 00; double extra $11 75; choice $18 25. Corn quiet and firm; yellow and mixed $1 35, and white $1 45. Oats—light stock; $1 10. Pork-holders firm, asking $25 75. Lard—in tierces held at 13¾ and in kegs 14¾c. Bacon firm; no change; stock light. Gold $1 40. Sterling 51½@54; New York sight ½@⅝ pct premium.

NEW YORK, July 23, evening.—Cotton very heavy; sales 1810 bales at 27@27½c. for middling uplands. Gold 139¾. Money unchanged at 3@4 and governments 5@6 pct.

Cable Dispatches.

LONDON, July 22, noon.—Consols 94 7-16. Bonds 72⅝.

LIVERPOOL, July 22, noon.—Cotton firm.

LONDON, July 23, noon.—Consols 94 7-16. Bonds 72½.

FRANKFORT, July 23.—Bonds 76¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 23, noon.—Cotton quiet but steady; estimated sales 8000 bales. Weather unfavorable for crops.

BERLIN, July 23.—Count Bismarck, in the official organ, denies that there is any truth in the recently reported stories of a probability of war.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—By an Imperial decree Poland is now absorbed into Russia as one of the provinces of the Russian empire.

LONDON, July 23, evening.—Consols closed 94¾. Bonds 72 11-16.

LIVERPOOL, July 23, evening.—Cotton closed quiet and steady; sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands 10¾d., and Orleans 10¾d.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Republican Congressional Committee's Circular says they have twenty thousand Southern loyal names, to which documents are regularly sent. The report says only money is needed to carry the Southern States at the election provided for by Congress.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, brings 1,116,000 in treasure. Bogota was quiet. Mosquera is still a prisoner, and the Bolivian legislature refuses to acknowledge any other power than Mosquera.

Political discord in Chili continues. Cholera decreasing in Buenos Ayres, and has disappeared from the seaboard of the republic.

The Peruvian Congress has decreed the continuance of the Spanish war.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Cotton prospects continue dull, owing to continued rain. The worm has appeared in some districts, and wet weather prevents the grass being cleaned out. It is reported that cotton has been plowed in and re-planted in corn in some sections. From upland districts the reports are more favorable, but all agree two-thirds of a crop will not be made anywhere, contingent upon the cessation of rain. The prospects for grain crops are the best ever known.

Another sultry daily shower; thermometer 90. Weekly mortality reports show nine deaths from cholera and only two from yellow fever.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Rev. Charles Boucher, with whom Surratt was concealed in Canada, on the stand. Evidence that Surratt knew nothing of his mother's danger was ruled out, on motion of the prosecution. Father Boucher's testimony was damaging regarding Dr. McMullen for truthfulness. Boucher put him out of his house for impertinence, when Boucher remonstrated with McMullen about the wrong of abortion. The defense closed, and the prosecution commenced rebutting, and hope to close the evidence in two days.

It was Senator Tipton who objected to Greeley's confirmation to Austria. No inducement could cause him to support a baller of Jefferson Davis.

The treasury holds 117,000,000 treasure, whereof 21,000,000 filed certificates. Internal revenue receipts to-day 965,000.

Vera Cruz advices, via New York, say Maximilian's body is coming there for delivery to the Austrians.

The Tribune considers Greeley's nomination a joke on the part of Seward.

J. Tomeny, of Tennessee, who has been on trial here for stealing valuable papers from a quartermaster, was honorably discharged.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—The incendiary fire at the navy yard destroyed, among other things, three hundred bales of cotton. Loss $100,000.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A dispatch from Gen. A. J. Smith, announces the safe arrival of the train at Fort Hooker, with Bishop Long, the priests and sisters of charity reported massacred.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The President is considering the propriety of calling the district commanders together to establish uniform rules of action under the reconstruction acts.

Mr. Plumb, secretary of legation to Mexico, is informally performing Minister's functions.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—The Indianola Bulletin of the 18th reports yellow fever on the increase. Some sick in almost every house in the town. The Bulletin makes an appeal for assistance in money and hospital supplies. The fever has also broken out at Lavaca, Texas. The Bulletin also reports much suffering and many families destitute, and requests contributions for the relief of the sufferers.

There is a convention of planters in session in this city to endeavor to devise means for rebuilding the levees, but the result is yet undetermined.

Accounts of the crops continue unfavorable for cotton, but more favorable for grain and cane. Accounts from the entire State of Louisiana, and portions of Mississippi, Alabama and Northeastern Texas state that there is too much rain, and that the cotton worm is appearing.

No rain here yesterday or to-day—the first time it has not rained for two consecutive days for six weeks. Very sultry. Thermometer 96 in the shade.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The prosecution in the Surratt case continued their rebutting testimony to-day, but nothing worthy of note was elicited.

The Judiciary Committee has adjourned until October.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—The cholera is decreasing here. The president of the board of health states that no cases have occurred in the vicinity where the Nicholson pavement is being laid. Late accounts from Arkansas represent the disease prevailing on plantations in the vicinity of Pine Bluff and Helena. One planter lost twenty-five hands last week. Crop prospects are very encouraging. Gen. Pillow estimates his corn crop at 200,000 bushels.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Shipments of specie to-morrow will probably reach a million and three-quarters.

TOO MUCH GOLD IN EUROPE.—The New York Journal of Commerce of the 21st ultimo thus speaks of the plethora of gold in Europe:

A complaint is made of the accumulation of gold in the Bank of England. The rate of interest is reduced, but nobody wants to borrow. There is a surplus of coin beyond the wants of business equal to $30,000,000, compared with the amount usually lying idle. This condition contrasts strongly with the state of things one year ago, when the monetary system of England was passing through a serious crisis, and discounts were difficult to obtain, even at the most exorbitant rates. In May, 1866, the stock of gold in the Bank of England was only £11,500,000; now it is nearly £21,000,000, or say twice as large. In fact, it is at present only little short of the maximum amount of specie which the bank has ever held.

The Bank of France exhibits a similar condition—its stock of specie being at present no less than £23,300,000, which is the maximum amount of specie which that bank has ever held. The London Globe inquires into the causes which have produced the reaction, and attributes the plethora of gold to the suspension of industrial enterprise. The channels of trade have been contracted, so that large amounts of capital are no longer required for business operations. The foreign trade of England is said to have declined ten per cent. since September last, compared with corresponding months in the previous year; joint-stock enterprise is stagnant; there are no more new railways or public improvements. In the money markets of Europe, as in the United States, there is a temporary lull.

The public sympathy for the Emperor Maximilian in New York has broken out in the shape of large posters, on the dead walls, denouncing Juarez as a cruel monster, and saying a good many hard things of Mr. Seward.

The estimated receipts of the Atlantic cable for the first year will reach £150,000, or within £150,000 of the original cost of the last laid cable.

The amount of gold in existence is estimated at $5,950,000,000.

One great reason that pectoral balm has gained such merited popularity, is, that it is within the reach of all. It being put up in a fifty cent size, enables those in limited circumstances to provide themselves with this invaluable preparation. For sale by all druggists.

Miscellaneous Items.

There are 226 lodges and 9618 Masons in Mississippi.

The Princess Salm-Salm was recently a New York ballet girl.

A lodge of colored Masons is about to be established at Lynchburg, Va.

The North Mississippian says Lee county will be ten to one against a convention.

Judge Underwood states that the registration in Virginia is half completed, and that 100,000 have been enrolled.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge has written to a friend in Kentucky, from Paris, that he is tired of the hubbub of the exposition, and contemplates leaving for Switzerland.

A militia company of eighty negroes attended a picnic of colored people near Mobile, last Thursday, the officers flourishing swords and wearing side arms. This is in direct violation of General Pope's bull.

The St. Louis Republican says: Even Missouri, cursed as she is with imbecile officials, and fleeced by all manner of rogues, is a "happy land of Canaan," as compared with Tennessee.

Mr. Trimble, one of the Kentucky members refused admission to his seat by the House of Representatives, was a member of the last Congress, and never had his loyalty impugned in that body.

There was a pretty serious row in Augusta, Georgia, on the 4th, between the soldiers and the negroes. The police took part with the negroes, and two of them were very severely beaten. The negroes fled in dismay.

Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, whilom surgeon of Hood's Brigade in Virginia, died in Houston, at the Hutchin's house, on the 8th. He was greatly endeared to the men of the brigade through his unvarying kindness, attention and skill.

Boston and vicinity were rather lively in criminal matters on the 4th, according to the papers. A young woman was killed on Purchase street; a negro nearly killed a woman with a bottle, on Cambridge street; a man was shot by a policeman, on Kneeland street, and a young man was killed in West Roxbury.

The Natchez Democrat says the caterpillars have invaded Concordia parish in such numbers as to destroy all prospect of a cotton crop in that parish.

The Democrat learns that the worms have made their appearance in the lower part of Adams county—coming one month earlier than they came last year, although the cotton is a month later.

An interesting old gentleman in Covington county, Miss., has been married three times. By his first wife he had three children, by his second twelve and by the third eighteen. These children are all living with their papa, except one, killed during the war. The old man is in his seventy-sixth year, his wife is forty-one, and "the youngest" three and a half. What a "happy family" it must be!

The Fort Smith Herald says of the Cherokees: We learn from Mr. Anderson Johnson, living in Flint district, Cherokee nation, that the census of the Cherokee nation has been completed, and that the number of persons of every race and color, "including Indians not taxed," amounts to only 13,156 souls. This shows a great falling off in numbers since 1836, when the population was over 20,000.

Three negroes, U. S. Grant, Jim Richardson and Charles Robinson, have been tried in the city court of Mobile for the terrible outrage committed upon the Peters family, at Dog river, near Mobile, and found guilty. The jury deliberated fifteen minutes, and the penalty they decided on is death. The court room was densely crowded with whites and negroes, the latter of whom exhibited profound abhorrence of the shocking crimes of the malefactors.

Yellow fever is downright epidemic at Indianola. The Galveston News says thirteen persons fell victims to it on the 5th, among whom were both partners of the firm of Vance & Paine, Mr. A. L. Dibble, of the house of Secligsen & Dibble, and the youngest son of Gen. Woodward. Nevertheless, continues the News, the mortality has not exceeded ten per cent. of the cases, and the attacks generally seem to yield easily to medical treatment.

Dr. Mills, of Calhoun, on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, was shot and killed by his brother-in-law, named Renfro, on the 10th, under these circumstances: They were living in the same house and cropping together. Dr. Mills had been out to see a patient, and had just returned home. During his absence a dispute had occurred between the ladies about some chickens. A few words passed between the men, when Renfro went out of the room and got a double-barrel shot-gun, and came back and shot down Dr. Mills while standing beside his wife.

The Louisville Courier says: "In the event of the final rejection of the Kentucky members, or part of them, by the Jacobin Congress—a contingency we do not at all anticipate—the duty of our people will be clear and unmistakable. No constitutional or valid reason existing for their exclusion, the same gentlemen should, by all means, be returned a second time. If again rejected, our people will owe it to themselves still again to re-elect them, and continue so to do until the North shall elect a national Congress, and one that recognises the right of representation and the obligation of an oath."

TENNESSEE.—The crops in Giles, Marshall and Maury counties are said to be unusually fine. The wheat is all harvested, and the yield is reported to be large.

A party of Pennsylvania capitalists have recently invested largely in real estate at Smeedsville, on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and extensive iron manufactories are in prospect.

Two gentlemen of well known conservative principles, living in McNairy county, were recently ordered by anonymous cowards to leave the neighborhood. Fearing violence of a fatal character, they have left the county. Such is the rule of terror where the Radicals are in the ascendency in Brownlow's kingdom.

New wheat, says the Monitor, is selling at Murfreesboro at $1 and $1 25 per bushel. The same paper is responsible for the following: Mr. Saml. Graham showed to us, on Wednesday, a chicken which was hatched on his place, having four perfectly formed legs. It is apparently in a healthy state, and follows its mother with the rest of the brood.

The Knoxville Free Press, of the 6th, reports a railroad accident: On Wednesday morning, the westward bound mail train on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad met with an accident in the cut, about a quarter of a mile east of Limestone Depot. The mail and baggage coaches were completely upset and badly broken, the running gear mangled to pieces. The engine and hindmost car were not injured. Strange to say, none of the passengers or employes were seriously hurt. The editor of the Morristown Gazette says: "It was our fortune to be in the hindmost car, where we were not even severely jolted. As we approached the door and glanced at the wreck, we thought for a moment that none had escaped alive, but pale faces kept issuing from the ruins till all came out. If the colored faces were not pale, they were ghastly.

A FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.—It is stated that a formidable filibustering organisation exists in New York city, with ramifications at New Orleans, having for its purpose an invasion of Mexico, with a view to the displacement of Juarez by General Ortega, in order to advance certain ulterior schemes looking to the endorsement by this government of some $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 Mexican bonds. Referring to this proposed expedition, the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes:

It is the same organisation which paid the expenses of the Santa Anna expedition. Had Santa Anna been successful on landing, it is supposed that he would, by this time be in the halls of Montezuma, negotiating with Mr. Seward for a union of the two countries, on the basis of paying off the Mexican debt, in consideration of recovering the whole of Mexico in return. But now that Santa Anna is either dead or a prisoner in the hands of the Juarists along with Ortega, what is the programme? Briefly this: To fit out another expedition to land somewhere on the Mexican coast, unfurl the banner of Ortega, and trust to fortune for Mexican support. Ortega's name, they say, will do just as well as Ortega himself. If Juarez shot him, so much the better; it will make Juarez unpopular, and hasten his end.

The United States Marshal, the United States District Attorney, and the Collector of the Port are not in the dark as to what is in the wind, and there is authority for saying that within the past twenty-four hours they have received peremptory instructions from Washington of such a character as will make it their duty to maintain the neutrality laws at any and every cost.

A RAILWAY LEAGUE FOR TEXAS.—A private letter from a Texas gentleman now in Washington, says the Galveston News, speaks as follows of Mr. Sherwood's new railway system, and of what is to be attempted in its behalf here:

The progress of the cheap freight railway system gives very decided assurance that we will be able to carry it. You have advocated this plan for years, *i. e.* substantially this plan, and I think you ought not to lose your labor—besides, in case of its adoption, with such power in finance as we propose, Texas will be made worth twice as much as it otherwise would. Pease is on his way to Texas, and he has agreed to go to work and get up a cooperative State league. I hope you will all help him. For conscience sake, do not have any other politics than railway enterprise—let us make our State and city, and promote common thrift, and then let the politicians wrangle if they choose. Now is our time and chance—do not let us lose it by want of cooperative action.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FUND.—Some time ago the War Department called on the commanders of the five military districts for estimates showing what amount of money would be required to carry out the reconstruction acts in their several districts. These estimates have been rendered, and it appears that Gen. Sheridan's estimate is more than double that of any other commander. From the fund of $500,000,000 appropriated by Congress to defray the expenses of reconstruction, under the act and its supplement, the following sums have been apportioned to the districts mentioned: Gen. Schofield $29,444, Gen. Sickles $29,444, Gen. Ord $97,222, Gen. Pope $97,222 and Gen. Sheridan $166,666.

Further Details from Mexico.

We take from the Ranchero and Rio Grande Courier, of latest dates, the following further details respecting the last hours of the Emperor Maximilian and his generals Miramon and Mejia, together with other items of news:

Of Mejia it is said that from the moment he was aware of his sentence he was impassive, serene and imperturbable, and his countenance bore a resemblance bordering on death. He gave himself up fully and profoundly to the welfare of his soul and to religious meditation.

Miramon, at the time he was informed of his sentence, smiled and said: "This is nothing but the result of ten years that I have been playing the leader."

Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia were shot at the same time, before 7 o'clock in the morning of the 19th ult. The place where they were shot was at the Cerro de la Campana. Before being shot they embraced one another. The Emperor stood in the middle, Miramon to his right and Mejia to his left. A few moments before, the Emperor was suffering from dysentery. He walked to the plateon of sergeants who were to shoot him, and gave to each an ounce; then his last words were that he "hoped that his blood would be fruitful for the Mexican people, but was convinced to the contrary." Miramon said that he "was no traitor, that those who had tried him were the traitors." Mejia was the only one who did not say one word. They all died bravely.

The Emperor left by his will to the wives of Miramon and Mejia one hundred thousand dollars each, which they receive in Europe. The body of Maximilian has been delivered over to the Hamburgh Consul of this place, and will be embalmed by him and sent to his friends.

Upon the death of Maximilian being known in Queretaro and San Luis, many ladies changed their attire into mourning.

The body of the Emperor was embalmed, and taken charge of by the Baron de Magnus, Prussian Minister.

The war upon property continues with the same fury. The telegraph put up from San Luis to Mexico, has been confiscated because the charter was granted by the Emperor Maximilian, and no doubts are entertained but that the Vera Cruz and City of Mexico Railroad will also be confiscated for the same reason.

Maximilian was asked, during his trial before the court martial:

"Are you willing to acknowledge that you are responsible for all that has occurred in Mexico since the evacuation of the country by the French?" He replied—"No! I am not the responsible party; on the contrary, President Juarez is the person upon whom the responsibility rests. After the French had left I dispatched a messenger to Juarez, and proposed that he grant a general amnesty and give full pardon to all persons that had identified themselves with me and the Imperial cause. This Juarez refused to do, and no other course was left for me than to remain and do all that I could for the protection of a large portion of the Mexican people." This resolve shows a man of honor, and covers him with more glory than he ever could have obtained by following out the plan of Napoleon.

The same paper says that the foreign ministers who came from the City of Mexico, and proposed to buy the guards to favor the escape of Maximilian, have been exiled to Tacubaya, and that the Princess of Salm has been exiled to San Luis for the same cause.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA AGAIN.—We read in the Precurseur of Antwerp: "A very serious piece of news has just reached Paris. In defiance of the treaty of London, M. de Bismarck, it would seem, intends to rebuild the fortifications of Montlouis sur Moselle, originally constructed by Vauban, and which Louis XIV was compelled to dismantle by the treaty of Ryswick. Montlouis would be more threatening to France than Luxemburg. Its reconstruction would account for the readiness with which Prussia abandoned the latter. It is difficult to believe that France will allow Prussia to carry out her designs without saying a word."

We entirely agree with the Precurseur. It seems to us that we have carried forbearance towards Prussia to its utmost limits. If ever a wish has been shown to respect the peace of Europe, never has it been exhibited to such an extent as recently by France. But even conciliation may be carried too far. The cold and dignified reception of the King of Prussia shows the tension of the public mind in France. France's nerves have long been on the stretch; let Prussia beware of it. We have not granted her an immunity for her past goings on; we have duly made all our reserves. Let her beware, lest by fresh pretensions and bravado she cause the cup to overflow. No doubt it was a great event and a great moral lesson to behold the King of Prussia, walking, unmolested, about the streets of Paris. And yet everything was known. The public know what respect Prussian Ministers entertain for their plighted word. The promise of Compiegne, the affair of Luxemburg were unknown to none. Yes, France is a great country; she can be hospitable, even to her enemies. But they should not put our magnanimity to too severe a trial; the result might disappoint them. We are anxious for peace, no doubt; we are desirous to terminate quietly this glorious international fete of the universal exhibition. But less than ever, especially after the Mexican disaster, after the Luxemburg concessions, can France tolerate the least offensive movement, or a menacing attitude, however slight it may appear. [Paris Pays, June 25.

SPEECH BY JEFFERSON DAVIS.—Mr. Jefferson Davis paid a visit to Lennoxville, where his son is at college, last week, and was received at the Sherbrooke Railway station by a large crowd of people, who cheered him heartily when the train arrived. Several persons entered the car to explain to him the object of the cheering, when Mr. Davis presented himself on the platform, and was received with another round of cheering, on the subsiding of which he replied:

"*Gentlemen*—I thank you most kindly for this hearty British reception, which I take as a manifestation of your sympathy and good will for one in misfortune. It bespeaks the true instincts of your race. I trust you may ever remain as free a people as you are now, and that, under the Union of your provinces, you may grow great and prosperous as you are free. I hope that you will hold fast to your British principles, and that you may ever strive to cultivate a close and affectionate connection with the mother country. Gentlemen, again I thank you."

Mr. Davis then retired within the car. Three cheers more, and one for Mrs. Davis, were then given, and the cars moved away towards Lennoxville, where he and family alighted, and were again the recipients of a hearty reception from the crowd awaiting him. [Toronto Leader.

THAD. STEVENS AND THE NEW YORK HERALD.—A scene occurred in the House, on the 10th, occasioned by Mr. Stevens rising to a personal explanation and referring to the late special correspondence to the New York Herald, giving an account of an interview between Mr. Stevens and a Herald correspondent. Mr. Stevens, in a guarded way, disclaimed any intention of throwing any odium upon any of his colleagues, and especially repudiated the statements that he said a member from Ohio had no blood or backbone in him, and that Butler had made his reputation by false pretenses. In other respects the correspondence was not open to criticism, and was generally correct though he found fault with its publication without submitting the manuscript to him previously. Gen. Butler asked Mr. Stevens if it was true, as stated, that he (Mr. Stevens) said the New York Herald was the only true Union paper in the country? Mr. Stevens replied that this cross-questioning was very dangerous, for it might bring him into difficulty with his friend Horace Greeley.

WHAT RECONSTRUCTION WILL COST.—Washington, July 15.—The President sent to the Senate the document called for regarding reconstruction and estimates of the expense of carrying out the bills, amounting to $14,000,000, in addition to the $5,100,000 already expended. This is the aggregate for governing these States before the war. This sum, continues the President, would be considerably augmented if the State machinery should be operated by the Federal Government, and would be largely increased, if the United States, by abolishing State governments, should become responsible for liabilities incurred by them before the rebellion, in laudable efforts to develop their resources, and in no wise connected with insurrectionary purposes. These debts will approximate to one hundred millions, the greater part due loyal citizens and foreigners. It is a subject for congressional consideration, whether the assumption of such obligations would not impair the national credit.

POSTAL TREATY WITH ENGLAND.—Washington, July 10.—Arrangements have just