"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 .....AUGUST 21, 1867.

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

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

ANOTHER APPOINTMENT.—Dr. Nagle, of this parish, has received his commission as Deputy U. S. Marshal for this district.

The Nashville Dispatch of the 6th gives the returns, as far as received, showing so far a majority for Brownlow of 57,382 votes.

NEW COTTON AT NEW ORLEANS.—The first sacks of new cotton were received at New Orleans on the 13th inst. The first bale last year was received on the 7th of August.

Nolan, of the Texas Express, keeps us all the time in his debt for files of late papers ahead of the mails. The Texas Express is a good institution, and our young friend Nolan knows how to run "der masheen."

IN THE SADDLE.—Gen. Pope, the Grand Duke, of the Third Military District, has issued an order requiring official advertisements to be given only to those papers which do not oppose the congressional plan of reconstruction.

COTTON RECEIPTS AT ALL PORTS.—Up to July 25th, there had been received at all the ports, since the 1st of September, 1,819,257 bales. Foreign shipments for the same time 1,493,322 bales. Stock on hand 115,696 bales.

YELLOW FEVER.—At last accounts the yellow fever at Indianola, Texas, had ceased as an epidemic, but was still raging in that form at New Iberia in this State. Deaths from this disease were increasing but little at our latest dates in New Orleans. Nothing of the kind has as yet made its appearance in this city.

A MISTAKE RECTIFIED.—Through an oversight, in the copy furnished us of the "Notice in Bankruptcy," from the Register of the 5th District, Caddo parish was left out in the cold. The Monroe Intelligencer now comes to us with Mr. Baker's advertisement corrected, showing that Caddo belongs to his district, with headquarters at Monroe. See advertisement in another column.

OFF FOR FALL GOODS.—Last Saturday Mr. E. Jacobs, of the firm of E. & B. Jacobs, left for New York for the purpose of laying in a full and complete stock of fall and winter goods, which we understand will be the largest ever before purchased by this enterprising house. They evidently have no fears of the cotton worm.

RADS NOT UP TO TIME.—The Memphis Avalanche says that since the election hundreds of negroes have been turned off by employers who did not feel compelled to support political enemies, but that "the first case has yet to be discovered of a Radical giving a dime to the discharged blacks." Parties are generally ungrateful after elections.

MORE ROBBERY.—Last Friday night the store of N. Hirsch, on Texas street, was entered by some persons unknown, through a hole which they had made in the back wall, and robbed of a small amount of merchandise. Guns, pistols, ammunition, &c., were among the missing articles. There is little use of locking store doors when an entrance can be so easily effected through a brick wall.

To-night "the planet Jupiter will appear, in telescopes of moderate power, to be unaccompanied for the space of one hour and three-quarters by the satellites usually seen in attendance upon him. This phenomena has been so seldom observed that considerable interest is attached to it." We hooked this item from some of our exchanges, but cannot vouch for its correctness.

TH. HIDE BUSINESS.—One firm in Jefferson, since the first of last October, has purchased 15,222 dry hides, 743 green hides, 4487 calf skins, 15,738 pounds of wool, tallow, beeswax, &c., costing them $46,603. A branch of the same firm at this place has done about two-thirds as much in the same line. Here we find that one firm alone has scattered through the country nearly $80,000 for the above items.

T. H. Morris, of the firm of Morris & Carlisle, has returned from New York with the largest stock of drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, toilet and fancy articles, &c., ever brought to this market. They have purchased from the importers and manufacturers at the lowest cash rates, and all orders will be filled at New Orleans prices with freights added. We are indebted to Mr. Morris for a file of late papers.

Our old and esteemed friend C. H. Burnside has returned from a trip to the city, where he purchased one of the largest and finest stocks of jewelry and watches ever brought to this market. Mr. Burnside is probably the oldest adept at his profession in the country, and has invariably given satisfaction to all who have favored him with their patronage. From a cursory glance at his new stock, we are of the opinion that C. H. B. has no fear of the worm.

A GOOD REPORT.—The New York Tribune, in noticing the arrival of the Austrian Admiral Tegethoff on our coast, in search of the body of Maximilian, trusts that Juarez, by a prompt and graceful surrender of the body of the unfortunate Hapsburg scion, will convince the world that American republics do not war against the dead. The Mobile Advertiser retorts: "Do they not? Then let Stanton surrender to their families the bodies of Booth and the murdered Mrs. Surratt. Until that is done the world will not be so easily convinced."

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Some time since we noticed the breaking of the cabe laid in 1866 and its subsequent repair, and now we have to again notice a similar account. A Valencia dispatch of the 20th ult., says the cable suddenly parted that day about fifty miles from Heart's Content. The chairman of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company says the breakage has occurred at a very moderate depth of water, and the injury can be repaired with great facility, as in the case of the recent accident to the shore end of the same cable. The cable of 1865 is in perfect order.

THE COTTON CROP.—During the past week we have received letters enough on this subject to justify any reasonable man in opening a second-class post office. Although they come from all points of the compass, their contents amount to about the same, and it looks to us as though it was a preconcerted plan on the part of our correspondents to overwhelm us with gloomy accounts of the cotton crop. They open black, get blacker, and close the blackest of anything in the letter line that we have seen yet, the subject of politics not excepted. All have the worm, some are ruined and others expect to be. Out of thirty letters lying before us, not one speaks hopefully of the prospects. Some think they will make one-third of a crop, while others would be satisfied with seed. We have conversed with a number of planters in this vicinity, who informed us that though they had the worm in myriads, the weed as yet was not materially injured, but they dreaded what they conceived to be in store for them. The next ten days will tell the tale.

THE CROPS IN THE WEST.—From the leading Western and Northwestern States come the most gratifying reports of abundant crops. Grain, hay fruit and vegetables are represented to be unprecedented in quantity and quality.

How Shall We Vote?

Under the Radical programme of reconstruction, supposing the races to vote as a unit, the whites will be in a minority of probably 40,000 votes in the State of Louisiana. And if you add to the black majority the large class of Northern adventurers, who are in the State to be voted for, and a small class of our own people whose past loyalty entitles them to peculiar consideration at present, in the distribution of offices, it would be safe to estimate the available Radical majority at not less than 30,000 or 35,000 votes. Under this state of facts, as a practical question, it is altogether immaterial whether the old citizens of the State, not disfranchised, shall vote for or against a convention. The convention will be called; and it is safe to infer its action will be at least conformable to the requirements of the reconstruction bills. As Radicalism is, however, extremely progressive, we very much fear the action of the convention will not be confined to the reconstruction programme; but that agrarianism will strike deep its roots into the proceedings, and mature into very unwholesome fruit in our organic law. As we are powerless to prevent this, and as, indeed, there can be no check to Radicalism now, except in its own excesses, it need not be expected that our people will display any interest in the call for a convention, or make any effort to vote it down. What remains—and it seems, to us, all that is left to us since the July session—is simply a sort of Hobson's choice between aspirants of the same political school; or in some cases, perhaps, between the respective representatives of "plain and colored loyalists"—between the imported white man trying to be a negro, and a simon-pure gentlemen of color "to the manor born." In the first case, supposing only white candidates and old citizens are before the people, of the Radical stamp, then the ground of choice would be a fitness for the position, and the election would partake of the characteristics of elections in past times. There would be nothing unusual or exciting about it. The race would be conducted according to the rules of the turf.

But if such men do not seek office—a very probable supposition, by the way, judging from present indications—and the office itself should obstinately refuse to seek them, and the contest should be between the "plain" and the "colored" loyalist; between the imported propagandist, seeking political honors, and the native neophite about to taste, for the first time, of the sweets of political equality, it is clear the sympathies of our people would be with the newly made citizen.

We do not claim to be, in any sense, the organ of the newly enfranchised class, nor to have any right to dictate their policy: unfortunately for them and for us, they have trusted their political education to strangers to both of us; but we have no hesitation in avowing our own preference for any sensible and conservative negro, raised in the South, over any mere adventurer from the North, who is here to secure the negro vote for himself and party, by appeals to prejudices that can only estrange races mutually dependent upon each other.

It would be the most fulsome flattery to call such men demagogues—they are the mere tools and "whipers-in" of reckless and ambitious partisans, who are determined to rule or ruin the country. Their presence among us is, at once, an insult and a menace. The shame of all shames would be such representatives of the Southern people. The negro would be infinitely preferable.

In view of the great importance of the convention, it had been wise in Congress, in July last, to have adopted the suggestion of Gen. Sickles, and declared a general amnesty, that the people might have availed themselves of the most capable men; but it was not capacity that was wanted, only a slavish and submissive complacency to the will of a party, styling itself, and controlling, the Government, by means of a Congressional majority.

WHERE ARE OUR FRIENDS IN THE NORTH?—While it is undeniably true that the Democratic papers of the North are fully up to the work and to the duty of defending the constitution against the usurpations of the Radicals, there seems to be no corresponding working sentiment among the Democratic masses. It is true, that at every election there is an increase of Democratic votes; but we have no signs that an active political canvass against Radicalism is even in contemplation. We see no accounts of popular gatherings, called together by a sense of the common danger to the North and to the South; no reports of committees engaged in the work of bringing Radical usurpations to the knowledge of the people; in fact, we hear of no steps by the conservative men of the North acting, as a party organisation, in preparation for the next Presidential canvass. Does that party, North, intend to do nothing beyond casting silent votes for some nominee put forth at the eleventh hour? Is it afraid to meet Radicalism on the stump? Will its leaders leave the fight to a forlorn hope of editors? In a word, has the party taken the dry-rot, and confessed itself unequal to the next campaign? Or is it awaiting the Grant developments with the expectation that his Taylor politics, of saying nothing, yet willing to accept the nomination of any party, is to introduce an "era of good feeling" akin to the neutral policy and the nerveless spirit of parties in the days of Monroe? with the hope that all parties will rally on him as the political saviour of the country!

If the Southern whites are expected to coalesce with this party, in opposition to Radicalism, it is high time that we should be making preparations for the next Presidential canvass. It is now quite clear to the Southern people, they are unable to protect their own interests, through State organisations created by the Radical programme; and they look with eager and wondering eyes upon the conduct of our Northern allies. It is discouraging to see no enthusiasm, no active organisation, no preparation.

"MENDICANT LOYALISTS" GO SLOW.—The Chicago Tribune, one of the ablest of the Radical papers, thus advises the white up starts who are clinging to the necks of the newly enfranchised of the South. There is a good deal more truth than poetry in the Tribune's remarks:

What the country wants is, not that there should be Africanised, nor pure white, nor Republican, nor Democratic State governments in the rebel States, but governments reflecting the popular will, and securing to all freemen, without distinction of race or color, an equality of civil and political liberty. They are not to be avenging tribunals, nor proscriptive establishments; they are not to punish or degrade a man because he is black, nor because he is white. They are to be governments that are just, and founded upon principles of republican liberty, as guaranteed and protected by the national Constitution. When they depart from these plain and intelligent propositions to reach after extremes that are heretical in theory, and diabolical in practice, they become hostile to the well-grounded philosophy of our Government, and become violative of the principles of the Republican party. We repeat the warning to our Republican friends in all parts of the country, that the greatest danger to the success of reconstruction in the rebel States is to be apprehended from the extravagances and demagogism of the white upstarts who are fastening themselves upon the necks of the negro population, and will ride them to destruction if not overthrown. If the party at the South is to be controlled and directed by these men, we cannot hope for the co-operation of the more intelligent and patriotic whites. The negroes are honest, and sincerely wish to do right—if let alone they will do so; and the Republican party is not acting justly toward them, nor wisely toward the country, by leaving them exposed to the schemes and dishonesty of creatures who hope by their votes to rise from an obscurity which, for the sake of the country, ought to be perpetual.

IMPORTANT TO AUCTIONEERS.—The Montgomery Advertiser says the commissioner of internal revenue, on the question whether merchants should pay a second tax on sales made for them on commission by an auctioneer, who pays the legal tax on the amount, has decided that this duplicate tax must be paid. The reverse of this was held to be the law prior to the act of July 13, 1866; but Congress in that act provided that, in estimating the amount of sales upon which to base such taxes, the sales made by or through another wholesale dealer, on commission, should not be again estimated and included as sold by the party for whom the sale was made, but no such exemption was made of sales made by auctioneers.

FLORIDA CROPS.—The Mariana (Fla.) Courier says the crop prospect in this (Jackson) county is much better than it was last year at this time. Cotton is of good size and vigorous. Corn is growing finely, and the season is too far advanced for any casualty to prevent a full crop being made. Cane and other food crops are doing well.

Try the efficacy of the Peruvian Bark Bitters.

Texas Items.

From the Jefferson Jimplecute of the 16th we learn that the trial of D. B. Bonfoy, for the murder of Col. W. H. Fowler, was progressing before Judge H. P. Mabry. The Jimplecute throws no further light upon the cause of the murder, the evidence taken before the jury of inquest not having been made public. This journal gives the following as the antecedents of Davis B. Bonfoy:

The prisoner has been closely guarded up to this time by Sheriff Whitten, assisted by the military, and no communication allowed with him. He is a man of about sixty years of age, and a native of one of the New England States, (Massachusetts, we believe,) but has been a resident of Marshall, Texas, for nearly twenty years. At the beginning of the late war he was a secessionist, and although over age, joined the army, where he remained for a time. At the close of the war, however, or probably sooner, he had, like others, become a good Union man, and received the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue for the 4th district of Texas, a most responsible and lucrative office.

Of Col. W. H. Fowler, it says:

He was in his 38th year, and was a native of North Carolina. Leaving his native State with his parents at the age of five years, he came to Green county, Alabama, and when quite young learned the printing business. He next read law with a brother of E. G. Benners, Esq., of this city, and soon became a prominent member of the bar of Alabama. He represented his county several times in the State Legislature, and was for a long time editor of the Eutaw Whig. He filled every position with honor to himself, and was a self-made man throughout. At the beginning of our war he had by his industry and energy accumulated a handsome competency for his family, but he gave it all to his poor bleeding country, and entered the army among the first. He commanded a battery of artillery, and won distinction on many fields. The disbanding of our armies found him, like thousands of noble spirits, destitute of means, and he removed to Texas to try once more to mend his shattered fortunes. He leaves a stricken and heart-broken family, who never before knew want, without means or a protector, to mourn the loss of their devoted husband and father. God pity and protect them, and give them grace from Heaven to enable them to pass through the dark waters of grief by which they are surrounded.

It would seem that the convention of editors and publishers of northern Texas proposed by the Texas Press, meets with favor, but the place of meeting has not yet been designated. The editor of the Press proposes Jefferson, for the reason that they can have a chance to see a steamboat and get killed if they don't behave themselves. Sensible editor that.

RED RIVER COUNTY.—The Clarksville Standard of the 10th inst., has the following in regard to an attempt made to pillage the town of Bonham:

We have a report from Bonham, seemingly authentic, that an organised plan, by a small party of desperados, to attack and rob an individual living in Bonham, was frustrated one night this week, by one of the negroes engaged in the plot divulging the intent, when the citizens posted themselves at the house of the negro and shot at the party of three white men as they came up, killing one on the spot and the two others got away. The next morning the body of another was found lying in Bois d'Arc bottom, and believed to be that of Elisha Guest. The one who got away is said to be a cousin of Guest's, and the one killed lived in Blossom prairie, in this county. We suppose the next issue of the Bonham News will bring us the particulars.

The Standard of the same date says a heavy corn crop has been made, and that the cotton crop is doing well. Only a few worms have made their appearance.

GRAYSON COUNTY.—The Sherman Courier of the 3d thus blows its horn:

R. W. Caruthers, a responsible planter living twelve miles north of Sherman, on Red river, reports to us that he has eighty acres in corn, and he thinks his crop has been damaged by storms at least twenty-five bushels to the acre, yet he offers to select one acre and measure against any other planter in the county. He will measure for the greatest yield with or without a premium. He warns all that unless they can beat one hundred bushels in a measured acre, that they cannot beat him.

If several planters will compete for the largest yield to one acre on their plantation, we will try and offer a premium that will make it at least interesting. We know that the heaviest yield of corn ever made in the State has been made this year, and we would like to make a record of the largest yield.

LAMAR COUNTY.—The Paris Press of the 10th inst., gives the following account of the arrest of the negroes who murdered the Estes family:

Our readers will remember the account we published in our paper two weeks ago of the murder of the Estes family and the burning of the house over their heads; and also the suspicion among the neighbors that the foul murderers were some freedmen in the neighborhood. After indefatigable efforts on the part of the citizens living in the neighborhood, they have succeeded in ferreting out the guilty culprits; and, upon obtaining the proper authority from Judge Latimer, the agent of the freedmen's bureau, three negro men were arrested and two of them committed to jail, and the other carried to Clarksville. The details of the murder, as confessed by the negroes, are horrible in the extreme. Mr. Estes was knocked in the head with an axe; the first blow was not fatal, and as he attempted to rise he was struck again and his skull crushed. Mrs. Estes was aroused from sleep by the sound of the blow, and as she cried for help, the assassins turned upon her and with one blow crushed her skull and silenced her forever. The child was then taken, and, as they thought, smothered, but its cries were afterwards heard by one of the negroes. The house was then robbed of all it contained—a few bed-clothes and a small amount of provisions—and then set on fire, the child perishing in the flames, while the fiends made off with their booty.

MILLICAN.—The News Letter of the 3d inst., gets off the following good one on the boys in blue:

An order was sent by the bureau agent to one of our merchants, during last week, to pay an assessment for damages done by his dog to the rags of a soldier's habit. It appears that the boy in blue was associating with a lady (?) of color, in whose company he was passing the residence of said merchant, when the dog not understanding the familiarity, and being, as some Southern dogs are, opposed to the colored race, made a dash at the soldier seizing his coat tail, thereby making a rent, which said blue boy assessed as damage to the amount of five dollars. The merchant not wishing a controversy, or to come in juxtaposition with the powers that be, forked over.

Moral.—Soldiers who do not wish their coat tails torn by Southern dogs, should not walk the streets with Southern negresses.

HARRISON COUNTY.—The Flag of the 13th says the cotton worm continues its ravages in Harrison county. Planters at present do not expect to realise one-third of a crop.

An old friend writes us from Elysian Fields that the worm in that neighborhood has commenced its work of destruction. Early cotton will only make one-third of a crop, while late cotton will not make seed.

INTERESTING TO HOLDERS OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in a recent letter to General Spinner, says holders of compound interest notes have no right to claim payment thereof at maturity at any other place than the treasury of the United States at Washington, but in the exercise of a liberal discretion, he has authorised the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York and Philadelphia to pay these notes when presented at their respective offices. In doing this the Secretary has done as much for the accommodation of holders as the interest of the Government and convenience of the Department will permit. The national deposit bank cannot be authorised to redeem compounds and charge to your account.

Mr. Spinner has issued the following rules for presentation of notes to the treasury for redemption.

First—Holders are required to remit such notes in packages separate from any other notes or securities, and addressed to the treasury of the United States.

Second—Express charges on compound interest notes forwarded to the treasury for redemption, must be prepaid by the party remitting them.

Third—Schedules of notes should be prepared and sent to the treasury, specifying the denomination, date, letters and numbers contained in each remittance.

Fourth—As a safeguard to holders it is suggested that these notes may be canceled before forwarding them, by punching out both signatures, care being taken to leave the date and numbers untouched.

Fifth—Payment for these notes will be made by checks on the assistant treasuries at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco and New Orleans, or in currency, by express, at the cost of the owner of the notes, or as the party remitting may elect.

ALABAMA CROPS.—The Selma Times learns from a gentleman who has recently traveled over the greater part of middle Alabama, that the corn crop is magnificent. The entire country looks like a land of promise, and there is no doubt that this year's corn crop will be one of the finest ever raised in the State.

Gov. Flanders on Saturday last sent all papers relating to the overdraft of money from the State Treasury, for printing levee bonds, to District Attorney Luzenberg, who is now Acting Attorney General. He is of the opinion that the matter will be brought before the courts in the shape of an accusation of embezzlement. The public will watch the case with deep interest. [N. O. Times, 12th.

It has been ascertained that one Charles Wagner, keeper of a boarding house in Buffalo, stole a large St. Bernard dog some time since, killed him, and served up the meat for the delectation of a dancing party which assembled at his rooms.

The New York Times says the South has no more reason to fear confiscation than Northern bondholders have to fear repudiation, and that the former would probably be quickly followed by an agitation in favor of the latter.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[For the South-Western.]

NEW YORK, August 19, noon.—Stocks dull and a little heavy. Money 4@5½ct. Gold 140½. The shipments of bonds last week, some say, were as high as seven millions. Cotton quiet at 28½c. for middling uplands.

NEW ORLEANS, August 19.—Cotton stiff; low middling 26@26½c., and middling 27½c.; sales 500 bales; receipts 679 bales. Flour firm; quotations unchanged. Corn dull; mixed $1 05, and white $1 15. Oats firm and in good demand; inferior brands held at 60c., and prime at 65@70c. Hay dull and nominal at $28@30. Pork firm at $26. Bacon—supply light and in fair demand; shoulders 14, clear sides 18, and sugar-cured hams 20@22c. Lard in tierces 14½, and in kegs 14¾@15c. Gold 140½@140¾.

NEW YORK, August 19, evening.—Gold 141⅝. Cotton quiet; sales of 950 bales at 28½c. for middling uplands.

NEW YORK, August 20, noon.—Gold 141½. Cotton quiet at 28½c. for middling uplands.

NEW ORLEANS, August 20.—Cotton sales 650 bales; market firm; low middling 26½c.; receipts for three days 645 bales, against 611 bales for the corresponding time last week; exports for same time 3125 bales. Sugar—no sales of importance; fully fair Louisiana 15½@15¾c.; Cuba No. 12, boxes, 12¾c. Cuba molasses variously quoted at 49 to 55c. Flour—asking an advance; no sales; superfine $8 75. Corn dull; light stock; white mixed $1 10@1 12½. Oats firm at 70c. Pork quiet and firm at $26. Lard quiet; jobbing at 14½ in barrels, 14¾ in tierces and 14¾@15c. in kegs. Gold 140@140½. Sterling 53@55; New York sight ½ ⅞ct premium.

NEW YORK, August 20.—The Post's financial article says the loan market is still over supplied. Stocks dull and drooping, and Government securities hardly sustained.

Cable Dispatches.

LONDON, August 19, noon.—Consols firm at 94⅞.

LIVERPOOL, August 19, noon.—Cotton quiet but steady. The storm has abated. Weather favorable for crops.

LIVERPOOL, August 19, evening.—Cotton closed with a downward tendency, though with quotations unchanged; middling uplands 10¾, and Orleans 11⅛d.; sales 10,000 bales.

LONDON, August 20, noon.—The Daily News' city article to-day says trade is improving. Money market firm. Cotton very dull, owing to the unusually large receipts from America. No reduction in bank rates expected. Consols 94⅛. Bonds 73¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 20, noon.—Cotton dull; prices unchanged.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The President has assigned Gen. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland, and Sheridan to the Department of the Missouri. The necessary orders will issue from the War Department.

It is understood to-day Mr. Plumb proceeds to Mexico as Charge d'Affairs, relieving Otterbourg.

Roger A. Pryor publishes an affidavit denying personal knowledge of Conover and his confreres. They were never at his office.

Nearly six inches rain fell here during the recent storm. All the coast steamers out in the recent storm have reached their destinations.

NEW YORK, August 19.—A patch off the boiler of the steamer Isade blew out as she was leaving for Fort Lee. Five hundred persons were aboard, and in the struggle to escape two plunged overboard, but were picked up. None hurt.

Several vessels with sickness aboard were quarantined yesterday. Nothing contagious, however, so far as known.

The Herald's special says Grant has already assigned several of Stanton's favorite subordinates to active duty.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—In connection with the muster out of volunteer officers, it is confidently stated that a Colonel of the regular army will relieve Gen. Howard as chief of the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned Lands.

Military changes dependent upon Gen. Sheridan's removal have occasioned frequent visits between the Executive and War Departments to-day. The questions, however, are relative to minor details. The assignment of Thomas to the Fifth District may be regarded as fixed.

There are $196,000,000 gold in the treasury. Revenue receipts to-day $641,000.

Brevet Maj. Gen. A. B. Howe, of Fourth Artillery, reports to Schofield for duty.

Minister Berthemy and M. D. Ferreatte, first secretary of the French Legation, are about marrying Washington ladies.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Bank statement of deposits shows a decrease of $5,362,000; legal tender decreased $6,173,000; loans decreased $194,000; specie increased $608,000; circulation increased $104,000.

MONTREAL, August 19.—A destructive fire occurred in Middleton's coal oil establishment, which was destroyed. Loss estimated at $150,000. The price of oil is rising in consequence.

AUGUSTA, August 19.—Several heavy showers yesterday, but clear to-day. So far as heard from the recent rains have done no damage to the crops.

Considerable feeling caused by Gen. Pope's order No. 47 and letter to Grant. It is believed to have injured the cause of reconstruction.

The press agitate the calling of a State convention for the purpose of making an organised effort in opposition to reorganisation under the military bills. A number of papers favor the calling of the convention.

County meetings are being held in Alabama to elect delegates to a conservative convention to be held at Montgomery September 11th.

Judge J. W. C. Horne, a prominent citizen of Sumter county, Georgia, was murdered by a party of freedmen. Five were arrested by the military and imprisoned at Macon, four of whom confess their participation in the crime.

Radical or Republican organisations are established in every city and town throughout the South, preparatory to conducting a vigorous campaign in favor of reconstruction under the military bills.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 19.—One hundred and thirty-one registered to-day. Whites sixty; colored seventy one.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The Scotia with advices to the 11th has arrived. Three regiments in Ireland had been ordered to Canada. The Duke of Montrose expressed the hope, in the House of Lords, for early daily mail communication with the United States. Official reports show, from January to July, 63,876 cases and 32,974 deaths from cholera in Italy. Sicily suffered most.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 20.—The Sacramento for Panama takes $287,000 in treasure, the smallest shipment for two years. Grain wheat is still coming forward freely. Indian troubles in Idaho and Arizona continue.

DOVER, N. H., August 20.—Eleven persons started for an island in Beow Lake, to pick berries. The boat capsized and six females drowned.

NEW ORLEANS, August 20.—Twelve deaths from fever Sunday, and eleven yesterday. Cholera—couple of cases. There has been forty-one deaths at New Iberia, La., since the appearance of the disease, out of a population of three or four hundred.

GALVESTON, August 20.—To-day A. W. Clegg and Mrs. Capt. W. S. Albert, of New York, were among the interments. Yesterday the death of Theodore Mix was erroneously reported. Thirty-four interments Monday.

An order has been issued forbidding distinctions by railroads or other chartered companies as common carriers on account of color, race or previous condition.

A. B. Hall, of Harris county, has been appointed sheriff, vice Proudfoot, absconded.

NEW YORK, August 20.—The Commercial's special says Grant's administration of the War Department is creating astonishment by his rigid economy and dismissal of superfluous forces.

Interest revenue to-day $23,000.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—The following general order has been issued from the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 19, 1867.

General Orders No. 77.]

1. The following orders have been received from the President: "Executive Mansion, Washington, August 19, 1867.—Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas is hereby assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress passed on the 2d day of March, 1867. Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri. The Secretary of War ad interim will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect. (Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON."

2. In pursuance of the foregoing order of the President of the United States, Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas will, on receipt of the order, turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself and proceed to New Orleans, Louisiana, to relieve Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan of the command of the Fifth Military District.

3. Major General P. H. Sheridan, on being relieved from the command of the Fifth Military District by Major Gen. G. H. Thomas, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will relieve Major Gen. W. S. Hancock, in the command of the Department of the Missouri.

4. Major Gen. W. S. Hancock, on being relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri by Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan, will proceed to Louisville, Kentucky, and will assume command of the Department of the Cumberland.

5. Major Gen. G. H. Thomas will continue to execute all orders he may find in force in the Fifth Military District at the time of his assuming command of it, unless authorised by the General of the army to annul, alter or modify them.

6. Major Gen. Sheridan, before relieving Gen. Hancock, will report in person at these headquarters.

By order of General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
A. A. Gen.

From our Extras.]

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The Commissioner of internal revenue has rendered the following decision: The interest of any successor to arise from sale of any real estate, under any trust for the sale thereof, shall be deemed a succession chargeable with duty, and duty shall be paid by persons having control of the funds. If A. wills B. one thousand dollars, and for want of personal property the executor sells real estate to pay the legacy, the money arising from such sale is deemed a succession, on which the executor must pay tax. And any person having interest in an instrument unstamped, may present it to the collector with the proper stamps and fifty dollars penalty, which act legalises the instrument. The collector must note the date and fact on the margin of the instrument. The collector must remit the fine on evidence that the stamp was innocently or ignorantly omitted. This application, however, must be made within twelve months of the making of the instrument.

There is no doubt that certain politicians now, as heretofore ever since the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency, have been urging upon him changes in the Cabinet, on the grounds that thereby the Administration would be strengthened. It is equally well known that the present members of the Cabinet have more than once stated that they will not, for a moment embarrass him in making any changes in the Executive Department that he may deem proper, but at present there is no prospect of any such changes, the relations of the President and members of the Cabinet being of the most courteous and friendly character.

The Removal of the Secretary of War—Can THE PRESIDENT REMOVE A CABINET OFFICER?

From the New York World, August 7.]

The action of the President in relation to Mr. Stanton raises this question, and as the law on the subject is deemed ambiguous, it is seasonable to inquire into its true interpretation. Before reciting the provision relating to Cabinet officers, it will conduce to clearness to give its history.

The tenure of office bill, which prohibits the removal of officers by the President without the consent of the Senate, originated in the Senate. As it passed that body Cabinet officers were excepted from its operation. When it was sent down to the House, an amendment was offered striking out the exception. This was voted down by what would have been a tie vote, if Mr. Alley had not changed his vote from aye to nay and saved Speaker Colfax the embarrassment of a casting vote. The next day, this vote was reconsidered, and the amendment adopted by 82 ayes against 62 nays. When the bill, as amended, was returned to the Senate for its concurrence, that body, after debate, rejected the House amendment by 28 nays against 17 ayes. It then went back to the House, which adhered to its amendment, and called for a committee of conference. The result of the conference was the following proviso, which now stands as a part of the law:

"Provided, that the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and the Postmaster General and the Attorney General, shall hold their offices respectively during the term of the President by whom they have been appointed, and one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

President Johnson is understood to hold that this does not apply to the members of his Cabinet, who were appointed by his predecessor. It will not be difficult to demonstrate that this is the correct interpretation.

It is evident from the circumstances that members of the Cabinet were intended to be put upon a different footing from other officers in respect to their removability. Had it been the design of the law to subject them all to the same rule, it would have sufficed to strike out the exception in the original bill, as the House proposed, and the Senate, by a strong majority, after full discussion, refused to do. It was argued in the Senate that if the exception were simply struck out the consequence would be that a new President would be compelled to retain the Cabinet of his predecessor whenever the Senate happened to disagree with him in politics, whereas fairness requires that every new President shall be permitted to select his confidential advisers. The proviso agreed upon in the conference committee was intended to meet this objection, and must be interpreted with reference to it. The proviso was a compromise. The House yielded to the views of the Senate so far as to allow every President to select his own Cabinet and not compel him to keep that of his predecessor, and the Senate yielded to the views of the House so far as to make Cabinet officers, once appointed by a President, irremovable till one month after the close of his term without the consent of the Senate.

But a question may arise (and here, it seems to us, the controversy hinges) whether the mere continuance in office of a predecessor's Cabinet operates as an appointment, and renders the officers irremovable. If it does, Mr. Johnson can remove no member of his Cabinet; if it does not, he is prohibited from removing only those whom he himself appointed. Now, the law enables us to decide this question with absolute certainty and precision. It sweeps away all possibility of a President inheriting the Cabinet of his predecessor without a fresh appointment by himself and a new confirmation by the Senate. It makes the term of every Cabinet officer expire by law on the 4th of April after the President goes out the 4th of March. They can no more serve another day without a fresh appointment than the President can serve beyond the 4th of March without a reelection. The law does not contemplate any such thing as the continuance of a predecessor's Cabinet by acquiescence. The law cannot, of course, be retroactive, and therefore Mr. Lincoln's appointees continue until Mr. Johnson removes them. But when he has made an appointment himself, the officer is irremovable without the consent of the Senate until one month after the expiration of his term of office.

If Mr. Stanton should refuse to resign, and should dispute the President's right to remove him, what would be the remedy? We suppose the President would apply to a United States Judge for a mandamus commanding Mr. Stanton, by the authority of the court, to surrender the office and its archives. If he should refuse to obey the mandamus, the President would support the authority of the court, and oust him by force.

We commend the prudence and good judgment of the President in making an example of Stanton before meddling with Sheridan. As we remarked on a former occasion, it would be absurd to show extreme resentment at insubordination in distant Louisiana and Texas, while tamely putting up with insolent contumacy in his own Cabinet under his very nose. On the grounds of policy, as well as dignity, it is better to make an example of Stanton rather than of Sheridan. The Radicals would probably take up Sheridan and run him for President. He courts removal as the greatest stroke of luck that could befall him. It would be no punishment to aid him in his aspirations for the Presidency. But Stanton clings to office as a coward clings to life. He dies without any hope of resurrection. The Republicans might as well think of digging up a rotten carcass and running it for the Presidency, as of running Stanton to compensate him for his loss of office.

Louisiana Items.

CLAIBORNE PARISH.—The Advocate of the 14th speaks of the crops as follows:

The cotton worm has at last made its appearance in our parish, and on some plantations almost totally destroying the crop. Some few of the plantations have, so far, escaped the raveges of this terrible enemy, but very few. We might safely say that all hopes of a cotton crop for this parish have vanished. There are some planters that will make from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds per acre, while others will not make fifty, after the worm has made its raid. This is certainly a great drawback upon our people generally, and some are bound to suffer, although there is an excellent corn crop made. We hope, however, that the cotton will not turn out as bad as the planters anticipate.

RAPIDES PARISH.—We clip the following items from the Alexandria Democrat of the 14th:

One word will suffice to tell the plain and sadly deplorable condition of the cotton crop of Rapides. There is not in the parish, on the twenty thousand acres planted in cotton, a single stalk remaining with a full leaf on it. The worms have done their work of destruction and are now leaving for want of something to eat.

BIENVILLE PARISH—The Sparta Messenger of the 10th contains the annexed:

We learn from planters in all parts of this parish and the parishes of Jackson, Claiborne and Natchitoches that the cotton worm is making its appearance in large numbers. The planters are much depressed and fear a complete failure. The crop is late and only a few grown bolls at this time that can be considered safe. Many entertain the opinion that two weeks hence the cotton fields will present all the bleakness of a winter scene. We hope for the best and will be able in our next issue to speak more advisedly.

The corn crops throughout the parish, we learn with pleasure, are good, and an excess of that cereal may be put down for Bienville. Our Immigration Aid Society can make a note of this.

The Baton Rouge Advocate, of the 5th says:

We have been presented with some of the genuine army worms, in their various stages, for the little worm just hatched, to the spotted, matured caterpillar. They are in a bottle, hard at work on cotton leaves. We are informed that the fields of Mr. Burroughs, on the Benton Ferry road, are alive with them. They are commencing to destroy the cotton, also, on the Coast plantations in West Baton Rouge. It is the opinion of some of our most experienced planters that by the middle of this month the destruction of the cotton crop by these pests will be general.

The Baton Rouge Gazette of the 6th says:

The caterpillars have made their appearance in large numbers in our parish, and are making terrible havoc with the crops. We don't care a straw whether reliance is placed in these reports, but we speak on reliable authority when we say that the worms are on the plantations of such of our parishioners, Messrs. H. B. Haralson, A. Burris, Wm. J. Sharpe, Paul Kleinpeter, and many others we might name. The plantations of these gentlemen are situated in different parts of the parish.

Thus also the Carrollton Record, of the 3d inst.:

For the past week the weather has been quite favorable. We have not had any rain since the 28th. The cotton shows a visible improvement both in size and forms. The talk about worms continues among the planters. Some predict that nearly the entire crop will be destroyed. As yet, we have not been able to learn of a single plantation on which the cotton has been injured by the worms.

Official Correspondence between the President, SECRETARY STANTON AND GEN. GRANT.

From the New Orleans Times.]

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The following is a copy in full, of the correspondence to-day, between the President, Mr. Stanton and Gen. Grant:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 12, 1867.

Sir—By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same. You will at once transfer to General Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been auth