

LOUISVILLE DAILY CLARION
LOUISIANA POWER & JONES
 Wholesale and Retail
E. BARKSDALE, Editor.
PIANO
Cabinet
JACKSON, MISS.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
 Per annum, \$10.00
 Six months, \$6.00
 For less time, per month, 1.00
 Single copies, 50 cents
 Advertisers will be dealt with liberally.
 Proof of publication, and no proof of publication, will be furnished on application.
 Candidates for State and District Offices—Daily papers charge \$25; Weekly papers \$15; Semi-weekly papers \$10; Daily papers for County Offices (first week) papers charge \$10.
 PUBLISHED
 Monday, July 26, 1867

Mississippi and her co-States, who had at the reconstruction had the ground work of their "reconstruction" laid by the recent outbreak of the progress of the war, would avoid the late of Tennessee, let them embrace the opportunity now offered by Gen. Grant. To reject this opportunity will be to deprive an occasion for the complete transfer of the governing power to the same class that rides boot and spurred over the prostrate liberties of that State.—Clarion.

To accept this opportunity, and adopt a radical Reconstruction measure of Congress, will be to make a "complete transfer of the governing power" to the negro population of Mississippi. The census of 1866, shows that the black population of the State, exceeds the white population, nearly forty thousand. There are thousands of men in Mississippi who are not permitted to register, and there are thousands who are registered, who will never be allowed to vote. Every negro man in the State has registered, every mother's son of them will not only be permitted to vote, but they will be compelled to do so. The white people will be a hopeless minority, and rather than "embrace the opportunity now offered," other than have the negroes "ride boot and spurred over the prostrate liberties of the State," we prefer to remain "under the partial administration of Gen. Ord." until the crack of doom.—Times.

The Union Republican General Committee, have declared Gen. Grant as their choice for the next Presidency, subject to the decision of a general Convention of the Republican party.

The President is reported to have said that Congressmen misunderstood some expressions in the veto message in relation to the Reconstruction Bill. He is determined to execute the law to the letter.

Mr. Greeley pithily says in his " Tribune that when Wendell Phillips " has proved that the colored people have " more natural fitness for public employment than any other race, it will be enough to ask us to vote for them, simply on the ground that they are " not white."

We present the whole of the Times' comment on our suggestion, as we prefer that our readers shall have the benefit of all our cotemporary has to submit against the course we advise.

If the opinion of the Times be correct as to the "hopeless minority" of the white population, and of the subjection of the negro element to the will of Congress, what does it expect to achieve by its opposition to a Convention and Reconstruction? These results according to the reasoning of that journal, are facts accomplished, and it seems to us that instead of making desperate efforts to change what is already established, reason requires that we should accept what cannot be avoided, and strive to turn it to the best account. If Reconstruction is inevitable, as it must be in the opinion of the Times, why not strive to control the movement to the most beneficial ends? If the Times has confidence in its own reasoning, it must see that all its labors cannot prevent this consummation; but it will effectually lose to the hitherto governing class, the moral control which they would otherwise exercise.

If the foregoing opinion of the Times be true, its expression of a preference "to remain under Gen. Ord's administration," is simply the indulgence of a wish to enjoy an attainable pleasure. But this is a matter over which our people will have no choice. The Times may rest assured that Gen. Ord's rule, whether partial or impartial, good or bad, will cease soon after the action of the people on the pending scheme is announced to Congress. Another Reconstruction scheme, conferring suffrage upon the "loyalist" population exclusively will be speedily enforced—not submitted—and then will come the calamities which may yet be averted if our people will but follow the dictates of sober reason.

These conclusions are drawn from the premises of the Times. We think with it that the holding of a Convention is inevitable,—not because the negroes, unaided by the permanent voters, could carry through any measure in this State, but because the majority of our white electors are convinced that to ignore the results of the war is madness, and to accept the situation at once, and conform speedily to the requirements of the Government, which, backed by the popular sentiment of the Northern people, and wielding the sword and holding the purse, and commanding the sympathy, respect and awe of all other nations, has the power to enforce whatever it may decree,—is the shortest road to the restoration of their prosperity and the surest and only means of preventing irremediable calamities.

THE COTTON CATERPILLAR.—We had a call yesterday from B. F. Brown, Sheriff of Simpson county, who reports that he saw opened cotton at Georgetown, Copiah county, on Monday last. He represents the crops in Simpson and Copiah as very promising. The boll worm, or cotton caterpillar, however, was making considerable havoc, but the planters were making vigorous and very successful efforts to destroy the insect. The plan adopted, is the erection of a platform to about every four acres of cotton, upon which pine torches are kept burning all night. The light attracts the insect in its embry state, and myriads are thus destroyed. It has been estimated that after the moth emerges from its puparium, or chrysalis state, it is capable of laying three thousand eggs. Hence the importance of destroying them, before being hatched into the caterpillar or boll worm.

LETTER FROM MAXIMILIAN TO HIS WIFE.

New York, July 21.—The Queretaro Esparanza states that minister Romeo, at Washington, secured an order for the execution of Maximilian against the strong inclination of Juarez to forbear clemency; also publishes the following letter from Maximilian to his wife:

MY BELOVED CARLOTTA: If God permits that your health gets better, and you should read these few lines, you will learn the cruelty with which fate has stricken me since your departure for Europe. You took along with you my heart, but my good fortune, which I do not give heed to your voice? So many untoward events, so many sudden blows have shat ered all my hopes, so that death is but a happy deliverance, not an agony, to me. I shall die gloriously; like a soldier; like a king, vanquished, but not dishonored. If your sufferings are too great, and God should call you soon to join me, I shall bless His Divine hand which has weighed so heavily upon me. Adieu, adieu.

Your poor MAXIMILIAN.

GRANT ON THE POWERS OF DISTRICT COMMANDERS.

After Gov. Jenkins' address to the people of Georgia, in which he advises non-action under the military bill, and during his absence in Washington, where he was urging injunction applications, Gen. Pope went so far as to write an Order deposing him from office, without naming his successor, which he forwarded to Gen. Grant for his approval. Before receiving any reply, however, Gov. Jenkins returned and made such explanations and pledges to General Pope, that he withdrew the contemplated Order. Gen. Grant forwarded the order to the Secretary of War with the following endorsement:

FROM THE HAZLEHURST NEWS.

What Now?

Since the last declarative act of Congress, we have been asked repeatedly: "How now?" "What do you think of a Convention now?" We will answer, that so far as Congressional deliverance on the subject is concerned, there is no new feature of the military reconstruction bill developed than the keen-eyed Andy Johnson saw in it from the beginning, and we are free to say that the subsequent efforts of the President and his Attorney General to sugar coat the pill, by no means destroyed its bitterness. So, according to our humble judgment, and according to the honest convictions of wiser heads, and better hearts, it was expedient for the people of the South to acquiesce in the congressional plan of reconstruction, prior to the passage of the late supplemental act. There is nothing in it to change our view.

POLITICAL SPECULATIONS.

The following is from the Washington correspondence of the Mobile Times:

It is pretty well understood here that a number of the ablest members of the Republican party, among them may be named the two Wilsons, Sherman, Bingham, Banks, Garfield, Trumbull and others, only wait to see if the people of the South will act with wisdom and in unanimitv and earnestness of purpose, to take up the work of reconstruction, putting themselves in position for restoration under the government, and forming the body of a National Conservative party, insuring weight and controlling power for it; to join hands with them, to force the mad demagogues who have ruled with the iron rod in the positions they have used with so little justice or mercy.

"Why, Mary my dear, how is this; I find you sitting here so comfortable with your husband? You told me this morning you had quarreled, and he gone for a sailor." I, Father! I told nothing of the kind. "Oh, nonsense I am sure you said you had some words together." "Yes, father, so we had. He asked me what o'clock it was, I didn't know, so he left the house saying he was going to see That's all I told you."

THE COTTON CROP OF ALABAMA.—The Montgomery Advertiser, of the 18th inst. reports that worms are making a deep appearance in the growing cotton in some portions of the country. It would be a sad hurt to the country if the cotton crop should be injured to a great extent by worms or otherwise. The cloudy weather of the last day or two will doubtless be of considerable disadvantage to the cotton.

Accounts from Monroe county state that the caterpillar had made its appearance on the river plantations.

A correspondent, who has just returned from a tour through Monroe, Wilcox, Conecuh and Butler counties, writes as follows to the Greenville Advocate:

Cotton was not so good generally; there had been too much rain for it, and in many instances, the farmers seemed to have neglected it, preferring to secure certainty of a good crop of corn, and let the cotton take the chances for existence. The owners of several fields of cotton, I think, will have to take out a search warrant to find it. "Gen. Green" having taken possession of the place where the cotton ought to grow.

Gen. Sickles has announced the names of the registrars appointed for various registration precincts in North Carolina and South Carolina, but fixes no time to begin registration. Each board consists of two white and one black person, residents of the precincts for which they are appointed.

New wheat sold at Fort Wayne, Ind., on Saturday last, a superior lot bringing \$2.70, and a parcel of fair selling for 2.60.

Capabilities of the Negro—Opinion of Thomas Jefferson—An Original Letter.

Hudson, Monday, July 15, 1867.

To the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal.

I was in the Convention on Friday, when Mr. Murphy adduced some arguments from Thomas Jefferson against negro suffrage. I take the liberty of sending you a copy of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to Benjamin Banneker, in reply to one in which Mr. Banneker avows himself freely and cheerfully, one of the African race, and of that color which is natural to them, the deepest dye.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 30, 1791.

SIR: I thank you sincerely for your letter and the assurance it contained. Nobody wishes more than I do to see such proofs as you exhibit that nature has given to those of the other talents equal to those of the other colors of men, and that the appearance of the want of them is owing merely to the degraded condition of their existence in Africa and America. I can add with truth that no one wishes more ardently to see a good system commenced for raising the condition of their mind to what it ought to be, as far as the imbecility of their present existence and other circumstances which cannot be neglected.

I have seen the liberty of sending your alma mater Mons. de Condorcet, Secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and a member of the Philanthropic Society, because I consider it a document to which your whole color have a right for their justification against the doubts which have been entertained of them.

I am, with great esteem, dear Sir, your obedient, &c.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Surratt Trial—An Altercation.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The prosecution continues rebutting testimony intended to re-establish McMillen's and St. Marie's characters, and breaking down that of Dr. Bissel and Cameron's. The following transcript: Mr. Brady said he desired now to ask a question personal to himself. It had been stated in the public prints that (Mr. Brady had offered Mr. Hobart a bribe, and he desired Mr. Hobart to explain the matter. Mr. Hobart said no such offer was made to him, and the publication was utterly false, and was made without his knowledge or consent. All that Mr. Brady had said was that the witness fees would be paid by the defence out of money that had been contributed for that purpose. No one connected with the defence ever made a proposal to contribute for any testimony.

The Evening Star of to-day has the following: "An altercation occurred at the Metropolitan Hotel this morning between Gen. Frisbie, a Louisiana planter, and Mr. B. Sullivan, a naval officer at New Orleans. It seems that Gen. Frisbie had given information to Secretary McCulloch of alleged frauds in the New Orleans Custom House, and the Secretary had ordered an investigation. Mr. Sullivan came here a few days ago in reference to the matter and meeting Gen. Frisbie, this morning, called him a liar, accompanying the same with a slap in the face. This assault was resisted by the General who struck Mr. Sullivan several times before they could be separated.

Nomination of Gen. Grant for President.

New York, July 24.—At a meeting of the Union Republican Committee, at their rooms in this city, last evening, Gen. Grant was nominated as the choice of the party for next President, subject to the decision of the Republican National Convention.

Health of New York.

The weekly report of Dr. Harris, states that the mortality of the last week in this city, is one hundred and fifty-three less than the average corresponding weeks for the last six years, and that no signs of the presence of the cholera as an epidemic have been discovered.

Latest from Europe.

LONDON, July 23.—In the House of Lords tonight, a motion was made on the part of the Government for a second reading of the reform bill.

Earl Derby made a lengthy and powerful argument in favor of the bill, and was followed by Earl Grey and others in opposition. Further debate on the subject was postponed.

Gen. Farquhar, or Farrell, was arrested in the city on the 21st inst., on the charge of complicity with the Fenians, and is undergoing examination at Dublin.

Latest advices from Japan report that the great famine of that country is opposed to opening the port of Osaka to foreign trade.

VIENNA, July 23.—Great preparations are being made here for the reception of the Sultan. If all the plans are carried out, the ceremonies and festivities during the Sultan's stay will exceed in grandeur and magnificence anything he has met with in either France or England.

BRUSSELS, July 23.—The Imperial frigate "Leopold," which sailed from the port of Vera Cruz, with orders to bring back from Mexico the remains of Maximilian.

PARIS, July 23.—The French Government has prohibited the placing of any portion of the Russian railroad loan in the Paris market.

Admiral Farragut arrived in this city from the United States. Minister Gen. Dix gave a fete to-day in honor of the Admiral. A large number of American ladies and gentlemen were present.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Cotton unchanged; sales of 10,000 bales.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 27 1/2; Flour rather more active and steady; sales 7,400 southern \$3.20; 25 1/2; Stocks strong. Money 3 1/2; Gold 39 1/2. Sterling exchange 114 1/2; 13 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Cotton sales 600 bales; middling 24 1/2; receipts 25 bales. Sugar and molasses nominal, and unchanged. Flour quiet and high. Light superfine \$10.75; double extra \$12.00. Corn meal, yellow and mixed \$1.42; 40; white \$1.45. Oats nominal in first hands retaining at \$1.15. Pork, shoulders firm; ashy 16 1/2; Bacon, shoulders scarce at 14 1/2; clear 16 1/2. Lard quiet and stock firm; tierces existing 14. Gold 40; sterling 105 1/2; 104 1/2. York stock 1 1/2; premium.

Weather sultry with a shower this evening. Thermometer 32 in the shade and 106 in the sun.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Flour drooping; family \$9.75; 11.50. Wheat firm; \$2.00; 22 1/2 for white Kentucky. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats firm; No. 1, 23c. Rye, Balize. And to make a crop, it costs as much there as in the Southern States. The laboring hands hire at four, six, to eight dollars per month, and have to be fed, and they will not engage for a longer period than three months.

It takes capital to insure success in the country. A person may lead a pauper's life there if he is contented to do so, but he may do the same without going there. Why do the English not emigrate to Balize? Because they are up to snuff.

Ask a land-owner about land belonging to another party, and he will tell you of all its disadvantages, not forgetting to inform you that he knows of a really valuable tract which in the end you will find the speaker has an interest in. From all accounts the titles are not very safe.—Mobile Tribune.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bacon! Bacon!
 500 LBS. CLEAR SIDES.
 400 LBS. SALAD, CURAL HAMS, on consignment, for sale low for cash.
 A. VIRDEN.

"New Wheat Flour."
 Just Received.
 A. VIRDEN.

Fine Teas.
 FORT CHESTS. Just received.
 A. VIRDEN.

COLEMAN'S ENG. MIST-MAID BROWN'S
 Essence Jamaica Ginger, and best French Brandy. No one should be without them at this season of the year. Just received at
 ASH & LEMLY'S.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF STATIONERY, including Mourning Paper and Envelopes, just received at
 ASH & LEMLY'S.

CORN AND CABBAGE SEEDS for fall and winter planting, directed to David Laidley, to arrive. Those wanting reliable seed will do well to wait and get them at
 ASH & LEMLY'S.

WAILEY'S SELF FASTENING
Wrought Iron Buckle-Tie.
 For Cotton Bales, &c.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY C. W. WAILEY & CO., 91 Fulton Street, New Orleans.

Patented in United States, 23d October, 1866. Registered in United States, 23d October, 1867. Patented in Great Britain, 23d October, 1866. FIRST PREMIUM and Diploma awarded at Philadelphia, 1866. GOLD MEDAL New Orleans, November, 1866. AGAIN ALL COUNTRIES.

This Tie combines all the requisites for a perfect Tie, to wit:
 1. It secures the entire strength of the Hoop-Tie, the hoop of iron cut or perforated and the fastening being as strong as any part of the hoop.
 2. Ease and facility of adjusting it on the bale, without need of anything of the hoop-iron by the hand necessary, as in other Ties, and its being self-fastening.
 3. It holds the bale in the size it is compressed, and enables the planter to create more Cotton in his Gin House or Cotton shed, than tied with rope or other Ties.
 4. The Tie facility with which it can be used at the steam press, in impressing the plantation bales, by merely drawing the slack end of the hoop through the slot.
 5. The Tie being the best quality of wrought iron, and there is no possibility of its breaking.
 6. It is common with other Iron Ties, it reduces the risk of injury to the bale, and it holds the bale in good shape.
 7. The Hoop Iron Tie is tested thoroughly with regard to its strength, and is superior to any other Tie.
 8. The whole is put in a leather, which renders them impervious to water or rust.

This Tie has been thoroughly tested by Planters and the steam Presses of this city, and has given entire satisfaction.

We have information from New York, that it is preferred to other Ties by Ship Masters, because it is the most material, unaltered when crowded into the hold of a vessel.

Orders may be filled directly at our office, No. 91 Fulton Street, or through dealers in Bagging, Rope and Ties, in this city.
 C. W. WAILEY & CO.,
 91 FULTON ST., NEW ORLEANS.

The Nation utters the following truth none too soon for necessary warning to its party friends: "Religion is a dangerous weapon to use for political purposes, and it history furnishes ample grounds for prophecy, it is safe to predict that the party using it in this country will pay, at last, a terrible price for its folly."

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that operations in coining begin without unnecessary delay at the New Orleans Mint.

Capabilities of the Negro—Opinion of Thomas Jefferson—An Original Letter.

Hudson, Monday, July 15, 1867.

To the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal.

I was in the Convention on Friday, when Mr. Murphy adduced some arguments from Thomas Jefferson against negro suffrage. I take the liberty of sending you a copy of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to Benjamin Banneker, in reply to one in which Mr. Banneker avows himself freely and cheerfully, one of the African race, and of that color which is natural to them, the deepest dye.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 30, 1791.

SIR: I thank you sincerely for your letter and the assurance it contained. Nobody wishes more than I do to see such proofs as you exhibit that nature has given to those of the other talents equal to those of the other colors of men, and that the appearance of the want of them is owing merely to the degraded condition of their existence in Africa and America. I can add with truth that no one wishes more ardently to see a good system commenced for raising the condition of their mind to what it ought to be, as far as the imbecility of their present existence and other circumstances which cannot be neglected.

I have seen the liberty of sending your alma mater Mons. de Condorcet, Secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and a member of the Philanthropic Society, because I consider it a document to which your whole color have a right for their justification against the doubts which have been entertained of them.

I am, with great esteem, dear Sir, your obedient, &c.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Surratt Trial—An Altercation.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The prosecution continues rebutting testimony intended to re-establish McMillen's and St. Marie's characters, and breaking down that of Dr. Bissel and Cameron's. The following transcript: Mr. Brady said he desired now to ask a question personal to himself. It had been stated in the public prints that (Mr. Brady had offered Mr. Hobart a bribe, and he desired Mr. Hobart to explain the matter. Mr. Hobart said no such offer was made to him, and the publication was utterly false, and was made without his knowledge or consent. All that Mr. Brady had said was that the witness fees would be paid by the defence out of money that had been contributed for that purpose. No one connected with the defence ever made a proposal to contribute for any testimony.

The Evening Star of to-day has the following: "An altercation occurred at the Metropolitan Hotel this morning between Gen. Frisbie, a Louisiana planter, and Mr. B. Sullivan, a naval officer at New Orleans. It seems that Gen. Frisbie had given information to Secretary McCulloch of alleged frauds in the New Orleans Custom House, and the Secretary had ordered an investigation. Mr. Sullivan came here a few days ago in reference to the matter and meeting Gen. Frisbie, this morning, called him a liar, accompanying the same with a slap in the face. This assault was resisted by the General who struck Mr. Sullivan several times before they could be separated.

Nomination of Gen. Grant for President.

New York, July 24.—At a meeting of the Union Republican Committee, at their rooms in this city, last evening, Gen. Grant was nominated as the choice of the party for next President, subject to the decision of the Republican National Convention.

Health of New York.

The weekly report of Dr. Harris, states that the mortality of the last week in this city, is one hundred and fifty-three less than the average corresponding weeks for the last six years, and that no signs of the presence of the cholera as an epidemic have been discovered.

Latest from Europe.

LONDON, July 23.—In the House of Lords tonight, a motion was made on the part of the Government for a second reading of the reform bill.

Earl Derby made a lengthy and powerful argument in favor of the bill, and was followed by Earl Grey and others in opposition. Further debate on the subject was postponed.

Gen. Farquhar, or Farrell, was arrested in the city on the 21st inst., on the charge of complicity with the Fenians, and is undergoing examination at Dublin.

Latest advices from Japan report that the great famine of that country is opposed to opening the port of Osaka to foreign trade.

VIENNA, July 23.—Great preparations are being made here for the reception of the Sultan. If all the plans are carried out, the ceremonies and festivities during the Sultan's stay will exceed in grandeur and magnificence anything he has met with in either France or England.

BRUSSELS, July 23.—The Imperial frigate "Leopold," which sailed from the port of Vera Cruz, with orders to bring back from Mexico the remains of Maximilian.

PARIS, July 23.—The French Government has prohibited the placing of any portion of the Russian railroad loan in the Paris market.

Admiral Farragut arrived in this city from the United States. Minister Gen. Dix gave a fete to-day in honor of the Admiral. A large number of American ladies and gentlemen were present.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Cotton unchanged; sales of 10,000 bales.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 27 1/2; Flour rather more active and steady; sales 7,400 southern \$3.20; 25 1/2; Stocks strong. Money 3 1/2; Gold 39 1/2. Sterling exchange 114 1/2; 13 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Cotton sales 600 bales; middling 24 1/2; receipts 25 bales. Sugar and molasses nominal, and unchanged. Flour quiet and high. Light superfine \$10.75; double extra \$12.00. Corn meal, yellow and mixed \$1.42; 40; white \$1.45. Oats nominal in first hands retaining at \$1.15. Pork, shoulders firm; ashy 16 1/2; Bacon, shoulders scarce at 14 1/2; clear 16 1/2. Lard quiet and stock firm; tierces existing 14. Gold 40; sterling 105 1/2; 104 1/2. York stock 1 1/2; premium.

Weather sultry with a shower this evening. Thermometer 32 in the shade and 106 in the sun.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Flour drooping; family \$9.75; 11.50. Wheat firm; \$2.00; 22 1/2 for white Kentucky. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats firm; No. 1, 23c. Rye, Balize. And to make a crop, it costs as much there as in the Southern States. The laboring hands hire at four, six, to eight dollars per month, and have to be fed, and they will not engage for a longer period than three months.

It takes capital to insure success in the country. A person may lead a pauper's life there if he is contented to do so, but he may do the same without going there. Why do the English not emigrate to Balize? Because they are up to snuff.

Ask a land-owner about land belonging to another party, and he will tell you of all its disadvantages, not forgetting to inform you that he knows of a really valuable tract which in the end you will find the speaker has an interest in. From all accounts the titles are not very safe.—Mobile Tribune.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bacon! Bacon!
 500 LBS. CLEAR SIDES.
 400 LBS. SALAD, CURAL HAMS, on consignment, for sale low for cash.
 A. VIRDEN.

"New Wheat Flour."
 Just Received.
 A. VIRDEN.

Fine Teas.
 FORT CHESTS. Just received.
 A. VIRDEN.

COLEMAN'S ENG. MIST-MAID BROWN'S
 Essence Jamaica Ginger, and best French Brandy. No one should be without them at this season of the year. Just received at
 ASH & LEMLY'S.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF STATIONERY, including Mourning Paper and Envelopes, just received at
 ASH & LEMLY'S.

CORN AND CABBAGE SEEDS for fall and winter planting, directed to David Laidley, to arrive. Those wanting reliable seed will do well to wait and get them at
 ASH & LEMLY'S.

WAILEY'S SELF FASTENING
Wrought Iron Buckle-Tie.
 For Cotton Bales, &c.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY C. W. WAILEY & CO., 91 Fulton Street, New Orleans.

Patented in United States, 23d October, 1866. Registered in United States, 23d October, 1867. Patented in Great Britain, 23d October, 1866. FIRST PREMIUM and Diploma awarded at Philadelphia, 1866. GOLD MEDAL New Orleans, November, 1866. AGAIN ALL COUNTRIES.

This Tie combines all the requisites for a perfect Tie, to wit:
 1. It secures the entire strength of the Hoop-Tie, the hoop of iron cut or perforated and the fastening being as strong as any part of the hoop.
 2. Ease and facility of adjusting it on the bale, without need of anything of the hoop-iron by the hand necessary, as in other Ties, and its being self-fastening.
 3. It holds the bale in the size it is compressed, and enables the planter to create more Cotton in his Gin House or Cotton shed, than tied with rope or other Ties.
 4. The Tie facility with which it can be used at the steam press, in impressing the plantation bales, by merely drawing the slack end of the hoop through the slot.
 5. The Tie being the best quality of wrought iron, and there is no possibility of its breaking.
 6. It is common with other Iron Ties, it reduces the risk of injury to the bale, and it holds the bale in good shape.
 7. The Hoop Iron Tie is tested thoroughly with regard to its strength, and is superior to any other Tie.
 8. The whole is put in a leather, which renders them impervious to water or rust.

This Tie has been thoroughly tested by Planters and the steam Presses of this city, and has given entire satisfaction.

We have information from New York, that it is preferred to other Ties by Ship Masters, because it is the most material, unaltered when crowded into the hold of a vessel.

Orders may be filled directly at our office, No. 91 Fulton Street, or through dealers in Bagging, Rope and Ties, in this city.
 C. W. WAILEY & CO.,
 91 FULTON ST., NEW ORLEANS.

GRANT ON THE POWERS OF DISTRICT COMMANDERS.

After Gov. Jenkins' address to the people of Georgia, in which he advises non-action under the military bill, and during his absence in Washington, where he was urging injunction applications, Gen. Pope went so far as to write an Order deposing him from office, without naming his successor, which he forwarded to Gen. Grant for his approval. Before receiving any reply, however, Gov. Jenkins returned and made such explanations and pledges to General Pope, that he withdrew the contemplated Order. Gen. Grant forwarded the order to the Secretary of War with the following endorsement:

FROM THE HAZLEHURST NEWS.

What Now?

Since the last declarative act of Congress, we have been asked repeatedly: "How now?" "What do you think of a Convention now?" We will answer, that so far as Congressional deliverance on the subject is concerned, there is no new feature of the military reconstruction bill developed than the keen-eyed Andy Johnson saw in it from the beginning, and we are free to say that the subsequent efforts of the President and his Attorney General to sugar coat the pill, by no means destroyed its bitterness. So, according to our humble judgment, and according to the honest convictions of wiser heads, and better hearts, it was expedient for the people of the South to acquiesce in the congressional plan of reconstruction, prior to the passage of the late supplemental act. There is nothing in it to change our view.

POLITICAL SPECULATIONS.

The following is from the Washington correspondence of the Mobile Times:

It is pretty well understood here that a number of the ablest members of the Republican party, among them may be named the two Wilsons, Sherman, Bingham, Banks, Garfield, Trumbull and others, only wait to see if the people of the South will act with wisdom and in unanimitv and earnestness of purpose, to take up the work of reconstruction, putting themselves in position for restoration under the government, and forming the body of a National Conservative party, insuring weight and controlling power for it; to join hands with them, to force the mad demagogues who have ruled with the iron rod in the positions they have used with so little justice or mercy.

"Why, Mary my dear, how is this; I find you sitting here so comfortable with your husband? You told me this morning you had quarreled, and he gone for a sailor." I, Father! I told nothing of the kind. "Oh, nonsense I am sure you said you had some words together." "Yes, father, so we had. He asked me what o'clock it was, I didn't know, so he left the house saying he was going to see That's all I told you."

THE COTTON CROP OF ALABAMA.—The Montgomery Advertiser, of the 18th inst. reports that worms are making a deep appearance in the growing cotton in some portions of the country. It would be a sad hurt to the country if the cotton crop should be injured to a great extent by worms or otherwise. The cloudy weather of the last day or two will doubtless be of considerable disadvantage to the cotton.

Accounts from Monroe county state that the caterpillar had made its appearance on the river plantations.

A correspondent, who has just returned from a tour through Monroe, Wilcox, Conecuh and Butler counties, writes as follows to the Greenville Advocate:

Cotton was not so good generally; there had been too much rain for it, and in many instances, the farmers seemed to have neglected it, preferring to secure certainty of a good crop of corn, and let the cotton take the chances for existence. The owners of several fields of cotton, I think, will have to take out a search warrant to find it. "Gen. Green" having taken possession of the place where the cotton ought to grow.

Gen. Sickles has announced the names of the registrars appointed for various registration precincts in North Carolina and South Carolina, but fixes no time to begin registration. Each board consists of two white and one black person, residents of the precincts for which they are appointed.

New wheat sold at Fort Wayne, Ind., on Saturday last, a superior lot bringing \$2.70, and a parcel of fair selling for 2.60.

Capabilities of the Negro—Opinion of Thomas Jefferson—An Original Letter.

Hudson, Monday, July 15, 1867.

To the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal.

I was in the Convention on Friday, when Mr. Murphy adduced some arguments from Thomas Jefferson against negro suffrage. I take the liberty of sending you a copy of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to Benjamin Banneker, in reply to one in which Mr. Banneker avows himself freely and cheerfully, one of the African race, and of that color which is natural to them, the deepest dye.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 30, 1791.

SIR: I thank you sincerely for your letter and the assurance it contained. Nobody wishes more than I do to see such proofs as you exhibit that nature has given to those of the other talents equal to those of the other colors of men, and that the appearance of the want of them is owing merely to the degraded condition of their existence in Africa and America. I can add with truth that no one wishes more ardently to see a good system commenced for raising the condition of their mind to what it ought to be, as far as the imbecility of their present existence and other circumstances which cannot be neglected.

I have seen the liberty of sending your alma mater Mons. de Condorcet, Secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and a member of the Philanthropic Society, because I consider it a document to which your whole color have a right for their justification against the doubts which have been entertained of them.

I am, with great esteem, dear Sir, your obedient, &c.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Surratt Trial—An Altercation.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The prosecution continues rebutting testimony intended to re-establish McMillen's and St. Marie's characters, and breaking down that of Dr. Bissel and Cameron's. The following transcript: Mr. Brady said he desired now to ask a question personal to himself. It had been stated in the public prints that (Mr. Brady had offered Mr. Hobart a bribe, and he desired Mr. Hobart to explain the matter. Mr. Hobart said no such offer was made to him, and the publication was utterly false, and was made without his knowledge or consent. All that Mr. Brady had said was that the witness fees would be paid by the defence out of money that had been contributed for that purpose. No one connected with the defence ever made a proposal to contribute for any testimony.

The Evening Star of to-day has the following: "An altercation occurred at the Metropolitan Hotel this morning between Gen. Frisbie, a Louisiana planter, and Mr. B. Sullivan, a naval officer at New Orleans. It seems that Gen. Frisbie had given information to Secretary McCulloch of alleged frauds in the New Orleans Custom House, and the Secretary had ordered an investigation. Mr. Sullivan came here a few days ago in reference to the matter and meeting Gen. Frisbie, this morning, called him a liar, accompanying the same with a slap in the face. This assault was resisted by the General who struck Mr. Sullivan several times before they could be separated.

Nomination of Gen. Grant for President.

New York, July 24.—At a meeting of the Union Republican Committee, at their rooms in this city, last evening, Gen. Grant was nominated as the choice of the party for next President, subject to the decision of the Republican National Convention.

Health of New York.

The weekly report of Dr. Harris, states that the mortality of the last week in this city, is one hundred and fifty-three less than the average corresponding weeks for the last six years, and that no signs of the presence of the cholera as an epidemic have been discovered.

Latest from Europe.

LONDON, July 23.—In the House of Lords tonight, a motion was made on the part of the Government for a second reading of the reform bill.

Earl Derby made a lengthy and powerful argument in favor of the bill, and was followed by Earl Grey and others in opposition. Further debate on the subject was postponed.

Gen. Farquhar, or Farrell, was arrested in the city on the 21st inst., on the charge of complicity with the Fenians, and is undergoing examination at Dublin.

Latest advices from Japan report that the great famine of that country is opposed to opening the port of Osaka to foreign trade.

VIENNA, July 23.—Great preparations are being made here for the reception of the Sultan. If all the plans are carried out, the ceremonies and festivities during the Sultan's stay will exceed in grandeur and magnificence anything he has met with in either France or England.

BRUSSELS, July 23.—The Imperial frigate "Leopold," which sailed from the port of Vera Cruz, with orders to bring back from Mexico the remains of Maximilian.

PARIS, July 23.—The French Government has prohibited the placing of any portion of the Russian railroad loan in the Paris market.

Admiral Farragut arrived in this city from the United States. Minister Gen. Dix gave a fete to-day in honor of the Admiral. A large number of American ladies and gentlemen were present.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Cotton unchanged; sales of 10,000 bales.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 27 1/2; Flour rather more active and steady; sales 7,400 southern \$3.20; 25 1/2; Stocks strong. Money 3 1/2; Gold 39 1/2. Sterling exchange 114 1/2; 13 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Cotton sales 600 bales; middling 24 1/2; receipts 25 bales. Sugar and molasses nominal, and unchanged. Flour quiet and high. Light superfine \$10.75; double extra \$12.00. Corn meal, yellow and mixed \$1.42; 40; white \$1.45. Oats nominal in first hands retaining at \$1.15. Pork, shoulders firm; ashy 16 1/2; Bacon, shoulders scarce at 14 1/2; clear 16 1/2. Lard quiet and stock firm; tierces existing 14. Gold 40; sterling 105 1/2; 104 1/2. York stock 1 1/2; premium.

Weather sultry with a shower this evening. Thermometer 32 in the shade and 106 in the sun.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Flour drooping; family \$9.75; 11.50. Wheat firm; \$2.00; 22 1/2 for white Kentucky. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats firm; No. 1, 23c. Rye, Balize. And to make a crop, it costs as much there as in the Southern States. The laboring hands hire at four, six, to eight dollars per month, and have to be fed, and they will not engage for a longer period than three months.

It takes capital to insure success in the country. A person may lead a pauper's life there if he is contented to do so, but he may do the same without going there. Why do the English not emigrate to Balize? Because they are up to snuff.

Ask a land-owner about land belonging to another party, and he will tell you of all its disadvantages, not forgetting to inform you that he knows of a really valuable tract which in the end you will find the speaker has an interest in. From all accounts the titles are not very safe.—Mobile Tribune.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bacon! Bacon!
 500 LBS. CLEAR SIDES.
 400 LBS. SALAD, CURAL HAMS, on consignment, for sale low for cash.
 A. VIRDEN.

"New Wheat Flour."
 Just Received.
 A. VIRDEN.

Fine Teas.
 FORT CHESTS. Just received.
 A. VIRDEN.

COLEMAN'S ENG. MIST-MAID BROWN'S
 Essence Jamaica Ginger, and best French Brandy. No one should be without them at this season of the year. Just received at
 ASH & LEMLY'S.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF STATIONERY, including Mourning Paper and Envelopes, just received at
 ASH & LEMLY'S.

CORN AND CABBAGE SEEDS for fall and winter planting, directed to David Laidley, to arrive. Those wanting reliable seed will do well to wait and get them at
 ASH & LEMLY'S.

WAILEY'S SELF FASTENING
Wrought Iron Buckle-Tie.
 For Cotton Bales, &c.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY C. W. WAILEY & CO., 91 Fulton Street, New Orleans.

Pat