

Crops in the South.

The danger of famine and starvation is no longer felt at the South owing to the abundant crops. Along with the heavenly boon of peace they are crowned with plenty. A Richmond paper says, "It has pleased God to bless the Southern States with the most abundant and wonderful corn crop ever known, and we are, therefore, saved from all danger of famine and suffering for want of food. No contingency of drought, hail or storm can now injure the great Southern crop for man and beast. With granaries bursting with corn, all else goes well with the Southern farmers. Whites, blacks, horses, mules, oxen, cows, pigs, sheep and fowls, all wax fat when the supply of corn is unstinted. During a recent trip through a portion of the Valley of Virginia, where the ruins of mills and barns still mark the ravages of war, we found the corn crop everywhere magnificent in promise. We were informed that through the Valley of Virginia, from Harper's Ferry to the Southern extremity of the valley, the corn, oats and hay crops are better than they had been for years."

Copperhead Convention in Ohio.

The disaffected politicians of Ohio met in Convention at Columbus on the 19th ult. Rufus W. RANNY was elected President, and the nomination of the following State ticket the result of their deliberations: For Governor, Gen. Geo. W. Morgan; Lieut. Governor, Wm. Long; Supreme Judges, P. Van Trump and Thomas M. Key; State Treasurer, George Spence; Attorney General, Dan. M. Wilson; School Commissioner, H. H. Barney; Board of Public Work, C. Basil; Clerk of Supreme Court, D. S. Dovear. Speeches were made by Gen. Morgan, Vallandigham and Pugh.

A set of resolutions were adopted which oppose a consolidation of power in the hands of the Federal Government, and maintain the doctrine of State Rights as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798; denounce all efforts to confer the right of suffrage upon the negroes; regard the national debt as a national curse; denounce the arrest of citizens by military authority in States where civil tribunals are unimpaired, and declare the continued suspension of the habeas corpus since the termination of the war, and the denial of right of trial by jury, and interference with elections by military power, as in recent instances in Kentucky and Tennessee, as revolutionary violations of the Constitution. The last resolution declares that "while we resolutely condemn all infractions of the Constitution, and while we regret that terms of pacification agreed to by General Sherman in April last, were not at once ratified by the Federal executive, we will nevertheless stand by President Johnson in all constitutional efforts to restore to the States the exercise of their rights and powers within the Union."

The Wertz Trial.

The examination of witnesses in the case of WERTZ, elicits the fact that he had immediate charge of the prison. Col. Gibbs, who commanded at Andersonville, testifies that the prisoners were crowded so closely together as to remind him of an ant hill. He represents the condition of the prison as disgusting in the extreme, and states that a part of the discipline was to shoot whoever ventured across the "dead line." A rebel surgeon thinks that with proper care, seventy-five per cent. of those who perished, might have been saved.

A telegram, dated St. Petersburg, July 26, and only just received, says that a Warsaw journal announces that the plan for a telegraphic line between Europe and America has been approved and signed by the Czar. The Russian government undertakes to complete the line as far as Nicolajewsk, the remaining portion, from Nicolajewsk to San Francisco, being at the charge of the American company. The capital of the latter amounts to ten millions of dollars, and bonds representing four hundred and thirty-four thousand six hundred dollars have already been issued. It is intended that this route shall be finished in five years.

The Andersonville Cemetery.

FROM the telegraph we glean the fact that Capt. JAMES M. MOORE, Asst. Q. M., and party, sent to Andersonville in July last, for the purpose of looking after and giving decent burial to the remains of martyred heroes, returned to New York on the 25th ult., having accomplished his mission with success. The Captain reports that he arrived at Andersonville on the 25th, and after having experienced considerable difficulty in procuring transportation for himself and party of mechanics and clerks, the work of painting and lettering the head boards for the graves, was immediately commenced and finished, occupying nearly the whole time of the parties during their stay. There were thirteen thousand neat head boards set up, all appropriately lettered, giving names, and, as far as known, regiment and company of deceased. The Captain found the graves nearly all marked with a neatly painted stake and numbered. The numbers on the stakes corresponding with a record kept in the hospital of the prison, giving the names of those buried. The cemetery is about fifty acres in extent, and nearly three hundred yards from the stockade. The dead were all buried in trenches, and in many cases over a hundred in a trench. Mounds were created over each body, thus forming graves. A neat white fence has been erected around the cemetery, and the place made to look as inviting as possible. Pleasant walks are being laid out which are to be shaded by trees. A trustworthy superintendent has been appointed to take care of the cemetery, and perfect the ideas of Capt. Moore in the laying out of this modern Golgotha, and the surrounding grounds. A sufficient guard was placed over the grounds by Gen. Gibbons, commanding the military forces in the region, and every care is to be taken that the remains of our braves shall rest undisturbed. There were within the enclosure of the stockade, sheds about fifty yards in length and eighteen feet in width. There were no sides to these so-called tenements, but they were merely upright poles, supporting the roof. The stockade with all the buildings, are to remain standing until they fall by decay, as fit monuments to the heinous crimes committed within their limits.

Religious.

A Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, met at Hannibal, Missouri, Aug. 16th, and adjourned Aug. 22d, 1865. We notice in one list, the appointment of Rev. G. W. RYAN, and in another, of Rev. G. W. PRIMROSE, for this place. This body of ministers have not held a conference for the space of four years past, owing to the fact of their hostility to the government, we suppose, as well as that many of them have been off in the rebel ranks, in the capacity of Chaplains. Now that the Confederacy has fought its last fight, and the authority of the Government has been re-established, they have come back and are attempting to reorganize themselves under the protecting hand of the "good old government." Their great vital principle and prop, slavery, having been removed, they, of course, will need a change of base. The advocacy of minister-mobbing, as of old, in the times of ANTHONY BOWLEY and WILLIAM SELLERS, will probably be retained as a part of their tenets. The Convention oath, it is presumed, will be no obstacle.

Petroleum.

THE McCausland oil well of Lafayette County, at last accounts, had been sunk to the depth of three hundred feet, and no oil had been found. Such a well can not properly be styled an oil well. It seems a little strange that with all the digging which has been done for other purposes, oil should never before have appeared, but that when men dig for oil, they seem to think the earth must produce it. It may be that it will; but if a man should dig perseveringly for sardines, is it to be presumed that all the other treasures, such as gold, silver, oil, soap, etc., would keep out of his way until he found the "miners." He would not, of course, fail to strike them!

The State Convention of Mississippi has adopted an ordinance forever abolishing slavery in that State.

Horrible Affair in Phelps County.

IN THE St. Louis Republican of the 21st ult., appears an account of a horrible outrage committed in Phelps county—the murder of Judge WAZORT, and four of his sons. The murders were committed by a squad of Miller county militia, some nine in number, under command of Col. BANCROK, who resides in either Miller or Cole county.

The Judge, it is represented, was 60 years of age, and an estimable and law-abiding citizen. It is said that two of the murdered sons had been in the rebel army, which probably led to the commission of the crime. "It should be said, however," says the correspondent, that "these young men were behaving themselves with becoming propriety, their conduct gaining them the confidence and good will of many Union soldiers and citizens in the community. So indignant were some of these soldiers at the brutal outrage perpetrated in their murder, that they at once expressed a willingness to volunteer and "clean out" their cowardly murderers. And it is all the more damning to the lawless brigands at whose hands this atrocity was perpetrated, that they should travel many miles from their homes to perpetrate it, while the loyal and law-abiding of that community were willing to afford them their countenance and encouragement."

"Call Him Pot Names."

We do not wish to get into the muss ourselves, but would simply like to inquire whether the Chillicothe Chronicle cannot invent some new name for the Carrollton man. We do get so tired of that word "nincompoop." Do not wish to be understood as objecting to the juvenility of the argument. Oh, no; that's none of our business, and more, we would not show so much disrespect towards a superior officer. But we would like a little variety. We don't mind "beef steak and liver" for fifty or sixty consecutive meals, but after that would prefer a little change of the bill of fare.

From Jefferson City.

A dispatch to the Missouri Democrat, dated Jefferson City, Aug. 22d, says: Sheriff Patterson, of Greene county, who is United States Deputy Marshal for the Western District of Missouri, arrived here yesterday, having in custody Captain Lemuel Jones, of the rebel army, whom he arrested at Springfield a few days since, on the charge of conspiracy. This Jones was a member of the Legislature in 1860 and 1861, from Webster county. He was in Jackson's rebel Legislature at Neosho, and an active and leading conspirator, and has been notorious as a rebel in the Southwest. He gave bonds for his appearance for trial, and was released.

The next term of the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri, commences here on the first Monday of September next.

There are some fourteen conspiracy cases set for trial. The accused have all entered into recognizances for their appearance for trial. There are quite a number of post-office cases; also prosecutions against defaulting postmasters, mail robbers, &c.

From the Rio Grande.

Brownsville, Texas dates of the 18th ult., state that an ex-rebel officer boasted that Sterling Price had been made a Major General by Maximilian, and was empowered to raise a cavalry force of 80,000 men from the disbanded rebel armies; also that several other rebel Generals had been commissioned by Maximilian, and that it was intended to have 100,000 rebels in Maximilian's service within a year to keep watch of Sheridan on the Rio Grande.

Everything reported quiet on the American side of the river.

Our officers at Brownsville recently gave a banquet to the Emperor's officials together with General Slaughter and several other ex-rebels.

It is almost the general belief among American officers that they will be immediately ordered to march into Mexico.

Gov. Brough of Ohio, has been dangerously ill, and from the description of his disease given elsewhere, he has been very singularly affected. The Cincinnati Gazette says:

Governor Brough's foot, a part of which has been removed, having exhibited symptoms of mortification, further amputation has been resorted to. At last accounts he was doing well.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the Grand Reception Banquet for the returned soldiers, to be given at St. Joseph on the 15th inst.

Intemperance.—A Few Queries.

What means this staggering through the streets? What has attracted the attention of yonder group? From whence proceeds that hideous noise? Mark! did you hear those abusive words? Did you hear the terrible blows given? What was the cause of the death of that man three years ago; and of another two years ago; and another a little over a year ago, and now another that has just passed to the spirit land? Can any one tell? Is there no remedy? Is it a sin to vindicate man's humanity to man? Shall these things continue? Will not justice plead the cause of the dead? Must man be a brute to be governed only by his appetites? Shall the love of money blot out man's better nature so far that he will be deaf to the voice of humanity? Can he not hear the cries of the orphan that ascends to God over the grave of a father? Will not the wail of the widow soften his heart, or will he be deaf to all these? If not, why, oh, why not stay that stream of intemperance that is sending woe to so many hearts; blasting the prospects of the young, burying in disgrace so many of the aged, and sending sadness into the very bosom of so many households throughout this county, state, and land?

HUMANITY.

Dow, Jr., to the Ladies.

In an old sermon, Dow, Jr., tenders some very excellent advice, couched in his characteristic, plain, unvarnished language, to the "dear girls" of his flock. It may be read with profit by some not a thousand miles from here. But the "dear creatures" will please remember that it's Dow, Jr. who says it—not us, and in case it don't suit, that we shall not be responsible:

The buxom, rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed lass, who can darn a stocking, mend trousers, make her own frocks, command a regiment of pots and kettles, feed the pigs, milk cows, wrestle with the boys, and be a lady within "company," is just the sort of a girl for me, and for any other man to marry—but you, ye pining, moping, lolling, screwed up, wasp-waisted, putty-faced, consumption mortgaged, music-murdering, novel devouring daughters of Fashion and Idleness—you are no more fit for matrimony, than a pullet is fit to look after a family of fourteen chickens.

The truth is, my dear girls, you want, generally speaking, more liberty and less fashionable restraints—more exercise and less sofa—more pudding and less piano—more frankness and less mock modesty—more breakfast and less bustle. Loosen yourselves a little; enjoy more liberty and less restraint by fashion—breathe the pure atmosphere of freedom, and become as lovely and beautiful as the God of nature designed.

From Constantinople.

The following is a New York dispatch of Aug. 25th:

"The Constantinople correspondent of the Tribune under date of August 2d, says when I wrote two weeks since it had just become apparent that we were to be scourged with Asiatic Cholera. The officials then reported fifteen cases a day. The epidemic is now fairly upon us with all its horrors. The official reports give the number of deaths now at two hundred and fifty a day, but it is plain enough from the number of dead and dying seen in the streets, that this is far below the real mortality in the city and does not include all the military garrison of some six thousand men, among whom it is understood to be raging. Twenty-six dead bodies were carried by my office yesterday. What would be the mortality in New York, the population of which is less than that of Constantinople, if twenty-five dead men were carried in a day through Lafayette place alone for example? I do not think the deaths can now be short of 500 to 600 a day, they have already exceeded this number."

COL. E. B. ALEXANDER, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of Io., in obedience to instructions from Gen. FRAY, has instructed all Provost Marshals within his jurisdiction to discharge all their deputies and special agents, and all their clerks except one, at the end of the present month.

The loyal people of Macon county gave the returned soldiers a welcome banquet at Macon City, on Saturday last.

The rebellion in Peru, at last accounts, still maintained strong headway.

WARNING TO LADIES.—Tattle begins with T.

An Interesting Body.

A relic of old times—the halcyon days of slavery and Southern supremacy in Missouri—may be seen by calling at the Church in this city. It consists of the remnant of the St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Church South. Like the cause with which it has been so closely identified, this body in its diminished numbers, shows the mark of disastrous usage. Out of a hundred and twenty-old members before the war, scarcely thirty answered to the call of the roll. Had not the meeting been in advance of the usual time, with a view, probably, of avoiding the oath of loyalty which will be required under the New Constitution after September 1st, the number in attendance would in all likelihood have been still less.

This little band organized itself preliminarily for business, by calling the Rev. Dr. McAnally, editor of the former Advocate of this city, which was suppressed for disloyalty, to the chair. It was when the customary examination into the standing of the members of Conference was entered upon, however, that the point of the greatest interest was reached. It was then disclosed that the Conference had very little, in the loyalty of its members, to boast of—in fact that it had taken all its stock—which was considerable—in the Confederacy. Many of its members had not yet got back from Dixie, where they had been ministering to the spiritual wants of the rebels of this State. One of their number—the Rev. Mr. Talbott—a chaplain in the late Confederate army, became the subject of a most extravagant eulogy on account of his services among the knights of the rebellion, a part of which consisted in going about the country with a horse and wagon, and gathering socks and other clothing for the bare-footed and bare-backed patriots. Of course Brother Talbott's standing in the Church was voted number one. He had, it seemed, been the instrument of converting many sinful rebels, but it did not appear that his labor made any of them a particle more loyal. General Sherman and Grant and their blue-coated followers seem to have been much more efficient missionaries, so far as that kind of conversion went, than Brother Talbott.

As an exception, one man connected with the body—the Rev. Albin Rucker—claimed to have always been loyal, but his kind of loyalty was shown by the fact that he announced his purpose of desisting from preaching, rather than take the oath of loyalty required by the New Constitution. We don't think the cause of the country and of good order will suffer much from Brother Rucker's retirement.

The Conference expects to be in session several days, and we shall endeavor to give a faithful record of its proceedings. From its action thus far we do not think much comment will be necessary.—[Missouri Democrat.]

Important Decisions Concerning Pensions.

The following decisions have been rendered at the Pension Bureau:

A soldier discharged on account of a disease under which he was laboring when he entered the service, is not entitled to a pension.

Actual rank in the line regulates the amount of pension, and not brevet rank. This rule applies to aid-de-camps, adjutants and others.

If an injury results from the fault of the soldier, he is not entitled to a pension.

A widow's pension ceases if she marries. The minor children, under sixteen years of age, if any, are entitled from the day of the marriage.

No one, while in the receipt of pay or emoluments as an officer or soldier of the army, can be placed on the pension list. The pension shall not commence until the party is discharged.

A minor disabled in the service does not lose his right to a pension, although he may subsequently have been discharged because of his being a minor.

A seaman was taken prisoner, and attempted to escape, for which he was severely punished by the enemy, and thereby disabled. It is held that the disability was contracted while in "the line of his duty," and for which he is entitled to a pension.

The pension of a minor child ceases at the age of sixteen years.

SPEAKING of the late election, the Louisville Journal says: "We have for some time been trying, not wholly without success, to convince ourselves that the number of actual rebels in soul has been inconsiderable since the close of the war; but, in view of the results of last Monday's election in some parts of Kentucky, we are apprehensive that we have been mistaken. Certainly, some of the bitterest and boldest, or rather most audacious, of all the rebels and rebel sympathizers in the State, have been elected to the Legislature by large majorities—elected, not in spite of their being rebels or quis-rebels, but for the reason that they are so."

The Westliche Volksblatt, a weekly German paper of St. Joseph, is shortly to be converted into a daily.

Arrest of a Bushwhacker.

We learn that on Sunday a man named Henry Cobb, a bushwhacker, was arrested at Rockhouse Prairie, charged with being with the band of outlaws who murdered father Morris and burned his house. He was taken before Squire Ray and the evidence being direct and positive against him, he was sent to this city for confinement in jail. Since his return from the rebel army this fellow Cobb has been acting very badly, and the people of Rockhouse show themselves good citizens by not taking the law into their own hands and riding society of the monsters. The matter will undergo a thorough investigation before the proper tribunal and justice rendered in the case. The murder of Mr. Morris was one of the most cold blooded deeds in the criminal annals of our late difficulties. He was taken from his residence, his building forced before his eyes, and after being freed to see it reduced to ashes, his eyes were deliberately shot out and the old man murdered in cold blood, his body being pierced with a large number of bullets, and then left upon the ground waterling in his blood.—[St. Joseph Union, 25th ult.]

Good land all over the State has risen in price in the last two months fifty per cent. We notice sales in good neighborhoods, of improved property, at from \$25 to \$50 per acre. W. T. Duvall, of Clinton county, four miles from the railroad, refused \$40 per acre for his farm the other day. He was right; he will get \$75 in a year or two.—Liberty Tribune. (Copper.)

Go long, chile! don't talk to dia nigger noff'n 'bout yer high prices of land when dat "infernal Constontion" is a runnin' all de fast families out de State! Land rix fifty cents in two months! Why, chile, dat new Constontion done been in force just 'bout dat long. Go way wid yer foolishness, boy—can't decebe dis nigger no longer, no ash!—[Hannibal Courier.]

WM. P. JOHNSON, of Brazoria County Texas, has recently been in Washington on a visit to his brother, the President of the United States, whom he had previously seen only once, at their mother's death bed, since 1839. William is four years older than the President, being sixty-five years of age, is a carpenter by trade, and uncompromisingly opposed to slavery, but does not believe in giving the negroes the ballot. On this latter question he says "Andrew would not give me any definite information as to what he intended to do." William was a strong opponent of secession, and two of his sons were soldiers in the national army.

A Cairo dispatch of the 21st ult. says: "Two negro men, being convicted by military court of being guerrillas and committing a rape upon a white woman near Columbus, Kentucky, on the 11th of last March, were hung at 10 o'clock to day at Paducah; five thousand persons were present and everything passed off most pleasantly." No doubt the two negroes thought the hanging very pleasant. They must have enjoyed it immensely.

A singular phenomenon recently occurred on the farm of John Jones, on Salt river, in Ralls county, Mo. A strip of ground about 30 feet wide, extending straight out from the river into a field some two hundred yards, gave way and sank to the depth of some twenty-five or thirty feet. The earth around the edges of the excavation remained perfectly solid, which makes it still more wonderful.

A circular from the State Superintendent of Common Schools provides for the establishment of schools for negro children in districts containing a sufficient number of colored children to justify the establishment of such a school. Where there is not a sufficient number, consolidations of districts will be made sufficient for obtaining the requisite number for a school.

THE cars on the Pacific run regularly to Pleasant Hill, in Johnson county. The grading between that and Independence is nearly completed. The track is laid for four miles beyond Pleasant Hill, and three miles on this side of Independence, leaving a gap only seven miles to close the track. A few weeks more and the road will be open its entire length.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD's house at New Orleans, was surrounded a few nights since, and Beauregard, with others, kept in a cotton press till morning. It was supposed that Kirby Smith was concealed in the house. A gent much resembling Smith was mistaken for him. Beauregard complained to the Sheriff of the manner in which they invaded his premises.

BLINKLEY HORNBY, Esq., a veteran in the Union cause, has had an action for next October term of Circuit Court of Johnson county, against Sterling Price, Jas. S. Rains, Jas. McCowan, and other rebels of note, for false imprisonment, laying his damages at fifty thousand dollars.