THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

L. DUPLEIX, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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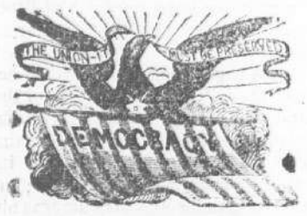

NATCHITOCHES LA., AUGUST 22, 1866.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

In our last issue, we published a list of the pupils attending this popular institution, who were recipients of ribbons and honors, as is customary, at the end of each session, and we take occasion to call the attention of parents and guardians to the fact that an education is necessary for their their children and those under their charge.

The situation of this Institution is healthy and delightful. Placed on a beautiful eminence, commanding a view of the country for miles around, and where the pure and refreshing breeze of the Pine Woods is continually wafting its delicious influence. The grounds belonging to the Academy are spacious and affords facility for exercise. This is indispensable to the health of the pupil. The Buildings are large, commodious, well ventilated and cleanly; no pains being spared in making the scholar comfortable and happy. In sickness, th pupils eare affectionately and assiduously cared for, and receive that attention that they would receive at home, and every means conclusive to their health applied with a tender care.

The Academy of the Sacred Heart is under the control of an accomplished lady Superior, one of high literary attainments, and a strict, but impartial disciplinarian. The ablest assistants are selected with care and are found performing their duty with an aim to the profession of the pupils under their instruction. This institution is second to none, in this, or other states, though, here, they labor under many inconveniences that those of the large cities can command, yet by careful management, substitutes are readily applied at that place, this academy is on an equal footing with the best in he country.

The existence of the *Academy of the Sacred Heart* is also indespensable to the prosperity of our town. Such an Institution, as it is conducted, should make us feel proud of the honor bestowed on Natchitoches for selecting the location at this point.

No town, city or village can be prosperous without Institutions of learning, within their midst, and we specially recommend to all parents to send their children here. They will receive a thorough education in the languages, and that care and attention that makes the accomplished lady and scholar.

The best inheritance you can give your children is a thorough education, and in bestowing this important boon, care must be taken in selecting an Academy that will do yourself and those you send for instruction, justice. It is absolutely your duty to sustain the academies that take the interest of the pupil at heart and such teachers and preceptors that will take a pleasure and pride in sending your child homes to you, clothed with honor and distinction. An institution of this kind can be found here in our very midst, and one that has no equal. Here, the motherly care of the sisters is never wanting, and their watchful and experience eye are ever ready to detect and correct their erring and teach them the path of righteousness.

Persons of all religious denominations can attend this academy, there being no distinction made by the Lady Superior or her assistants. An impartial course is adopted, making no preferences in sickness or instruction. No pupil is restrained in her religious belief—no persuasion or force is applied to change the belief of any of the scholars, but those that attend are required to conform with the rules of the Academy, which do not in the least interfere with their religious scruples.

The scholastic Session begins on the 1st of October and ends on the 15th of August. Pupils will be admitted at any time during the session and charged only from date of entrance. We call upon the citizens of Natchitoches, and in fact North Louisiana to patronize this Institution which has always been conducted in a most exemplary and successful manner.

MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.

This Spring, a certain gentleman returning with his family from Texas where they had lived during the war, happened on his way to meet another, Westward bound, who enquired, as is usual with those who happen thus to meet. How far do you travel sir? "To Natchitoches," was the reply. Hah! exclaimed he—with a shrug of the shoulders—well, sir, let me tell you; you need not go there—there is not a house there to put your head into. Those houses that are there are not sufficient for the number of people already there. Every thing has been destroyed or swept away—there is neither corn nor meat, to subsist on—perhaps, Sir, if you have plenty of money yet left, you may get along. I have been there, but you see me thus far on my way back again. Louisiana is a waste, Sir"—Yes we have fighted upon perilous times. Just emerged from a disastrous war, a war of extermination, in which our fields were laid waste, our houses pillaged and reduced to ashes, all that we had, carried away as legitimate spoil, not by a conquering enemy, but a dastardly, discomfited and retreating foe. Truly our country is wasted—The bones of our braves lie bleaching on many a battlefield, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande—Furnished with all the materiel and appliances of war, they invaded our soil—Dearly have they paid for their unprincipled aggression upon the rights of a free people, who sought nothing at their hands but peace—Overwhelmed by numbers, that rolled upon us like the waves of ocean, wave after wave successive, we have been compelled to yield—We have yielded, we do yield—In the spirit of peace, our citizens, those that have survived the indiscriminate slaughter and ruin, have returned again to visit the fields and homes, ever dear, where all that life possessed worth enjoying, might again be found—with a will and a purpose they began to restore the ancient land marks, to repair their dwellings, their fences—they ploughed, they planted—they have persevered,—even in many instances where the flood of waters submerged their fields, they abandoned not the firm purpose of trying again elsewhere—and thus far has Divine Providence crowned their labors with success—Louisiana will rise again, like the Phœnix from the ashes, in renewed prosperity—her gardens, her Orange and Citron groves, her Orchards, and Vineyards shall pour forth their beauties, their fragrance, and their fruits, her fields shall wave with corn; her cotton and her Sugar and Rice plantations shall yield their increase—their cattle shall roam again over her prairies—Our lakes and rivers shall furnish their portion of amusement and profit. All nature shall again contribute to the happiness of our people—As the motto of France under the reign of its Sovereign, is Peace, "The Empire is peace," So be it ours—let us then set to the work. What are the arts which peace love's; which love peace? Industry in every department; Economy, and Frugality. The social, the moral condition must be attended to: does it need improvement? One thing must be admitted, it must be cultivated. Neglected, the field becomes overgrown with weeds, thorns, briers and nettles, on the face of it. The soul, the spirit, the mind, must be cultivated. The rising youth will soon merge into manhood, and to render this manhood accomplished and flourishing, the mind while young and tender must be nurtured in the schools of science—the seeds of knowledge and virtue must be implanted—the mind formed to habits of industry and virtue. We are a Southern people; we inhabit a Southern soil—we live under a Southern sky—Providence has been pleased to assign these to us—this is the birth place of our children—their home. Southern youth must be reared and disciplined in Southern schools, by Southern men, that love our Southern Institutions—identified with us—they must be of us—our books must be Southern. Are they? They have not been so hitherto, Boston, New Haven, &c.,—have been the marts from which our Country has been wont to receive its school books. This needs no longer be so. We have talent in the South, in this respect nature has not dealt with us as a partial stepdame. We need no aid from the North, in the education of our Youth, nor will we have it—the aid of men, who after having spread ruin over our lands, now seek to disfranchise us, and to enfranchise another race in our stead. There is now a gentleman of our town that has just completed an English Grammar; it is ready for the Press. Shall it be published? Professor Burke is well known in Northern Louisiana, and in Texas, as a distinguished scholar, an able linguist We hope some means may be taken to make the work public. We have conversed with Professor Burke on the subject of his Grammar—He desires to have it examined—and compared with other works on that subject, satisfied that it is superior to any that has yet appeared. There is no doubt but that if suitably encouraged, the learned Professor would lend efficient aid in preparing other elementary works for our schools, not in English studies only, but also in those denominated classical—being a thorough Latin and Greek scholar—and having a knowledge of the French language—as also of Hebrew.

Citizens, open your schools—employ your teachers—furnish your children with suitable books. Gentlemen of the Police Jury, can you not help in this matter?—What is become of our Poll Tax? Come, fellow cititizens, all lend your aid; Come up, as one and let the result of your labors be seen in the improvement of your children, in learning—It is a subject which pertains to every one. Say not it ought to be done—But go, do it—we will all help,—heart and hand and purse. *Educate—Educate.*

☞We offer to our readers a batch of important news dated Europe, New York and New Orleans, August 15th inst.

(Communication)

CHOLERA.

This being the topic of the day, and I have no doubt that there are many, even intelligent gentlemen, who may not know the origin and meaning of the word. Permit me through the columns of the *"Times"* to give you my opinion and explanation of the origin and meaning. Chol-Ra are two Hebrew words; the first is composed of four letters, *ches, waw, lamud, sud* חול meaning *disease*, the second are two letters *Ris* and *Aleu* רע meaning *evil*, these two words meaning Evil disease. The pronunciation in Hebrew of these two words is nearly the same as the English, the variation in tone is only like the C and K in King Cotton. There are two other words which are precisely the same in pronunciation, and in tone, composed of two letters, each *Caf Lamud*, and *Ris Aleu* כל רע meaning all evil; so the word *Chol-Ra* means in the Hebrew either evil disease or all evil.

W.

MANSFIELD, FEMALE ACADEMY.—The above Academy, whose reputation is largely extended through Louisiana and Texas, will be open on the 26th of September next. (See the notice in an other column.)

We are in receipt of the July number of that excellent paper, the *"Southern Ruralist"* published at Amite City, La., by H. A. Swasey, M. D. This Semi-Monthly Journal comes to us greatly enlarged and filled up with the best matter, of a vital interest to the planters. Time has come when our farmers have to improve, to be benefitted, and to do so, they must subscribe to papers, who have the mission of enlightening them in their researches. To this end, we recommend particularly the *"Southern Ruralist,"* as a Home production, deserving to be supported the price is only $3 00 a year. Sample copies can be seen at our office.

The "Old Guard" for August is received. Its contents is full of interests. "How the Democratic party fell to pieces"—"Love and fame"—"Bertha Seely"—The death of Gen. Turner Ashby—The South expects every woman to do her duty—Wendell Phillips, the plagiarist—The march of the Spoiler—Antigone—Spoils—The Hugnenot maiden—Results of emancipation in Peru—Lieut Gen. Polk and steel engraving—A Hymn to anarchy—Editor's table.

Van Evrie, Horton & Co., New York—Price $3 00 a year.

We have had the pleasure of meeting our old friend—— Allibert, so well-known in the Country Parishes as the popular travelling agent, for many years, in the Dry Goods house of Mess. North, Duthil & Co., and through whom that firm has made extensive business. This firm, after the surrender, sold the whole establishment to Mess. G. W. Banker & Co., where we again, find our friend hard at work; we but, circumstances of a high nature induced him to withdraw his situation in favor of another house who had embraced eagerly the business on a very large scale. We speak of Mess. Leib, Simon & Co. whose reputation as salesman, and business man have established their house on the best footing, for the extensive and varied stock and also the reduced price of their goods. This firm was located in Chartres street, but his business increasing rapidly, was compelled to purchase a magnificent emporium at the price of nearly $90,000, on Canal street.

In their new store Mess. L, S & Co. are ready to meet their friends as well as the myriad of the country. Customers, which, without any doubt, will go and purchase where their friend Allibert will be

☞The mails are failing regularly, below Alexandria. Our latest papers from New Orleans are of the 11th, when we have on hands news from Europe of the 15th. Decidedly our "Pony Express is ahead.

We have received from the Editor, S. A Hayden, New Orleans, a copy of the English Grammar, by John T. Spencer, adapted to all classes of learners, for the use of schools and Academies. This, is a very interesting book, being the result of fourteen year's experience in the class-room.

Prof. W. H. N. Magruder, Robert M. Lusher, Supt. of Public Education, William O. Rogers, William Evelyn, T. L. Herndon, John C. Miller and others recommends it.

Retail price 75c. For sale by Wm. Evelyn, Publisher, 90 Camp street, New Orleans.

☞We are in receipt through the kindness of Mr. Woodruff, Agent for this Parish, of the life and campaigns of Lieut. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, (Stonewal Jackson,) by Prof. Dabney. This book is one of the best works published, by the celebrated house of Mess. Blelock & Co., with illustrations and eleven diagrams.

It is dedicated to the Widows and Orphans of the Southern Soldiers who fell in the cause for which Jackson gave his life."

Already, the sale is immense, surpassing all expectations, so much so, that the Editors are unable to fill up the demand. In every house hereafter, the eyes, will meet the life of Jackson.

THE COTTON WORM.

GLENBLYTHE, July 28, 1866.

EDS. NEWS:—I have been desirous, for a month past, to give you a brief memoir of the cotton worm, but have been too closely occupied with other matters. Even now, can do little more than copy a sketch written in 1850, and published in the Southern Rural Almanac for 1850, and which was illustrated by correct engravings of this destructive creature in all of its stages, save that in the egg, and which, so far as I know, are the first ever published.

Since that time I had made several close observations of the habits, &c., of this insect, with copious notes. But as these cannot be found amongst my papers, it is to be feared that they were lost amidst many others, when the steamer *Charmer* was burnt, in February, 1861.

Entirely too little is known upon such subjects as those of insect and animal life, of the plants injurious and beneficial to the farmer, and especially of the grasses. When I first came to the United States a degree of ignorance, and a prevalence of wild and ignorant theories existed in the Northern and Western States, which found no tolerance amongst Southern planters, enough of whom were men so highly educated as to lead or guide opinion correctly in questions of the science. In the North and West, however of late years, or up to the secession of the South, education became gradually of a higher order. Such men as Thaddeus W. Harris, of Cambridge, Mass., in his excellent report on the *Insects of Massachusetts injurious to vegetation*, did much to enlighten the people to remove those mists of ignorance which led to the wild theories of *spontaneous generation*. &c.

And, by the way, I shall at some leisure day give you a statement as to how the "Hub of the Universe," or rather the great literary State of Massachusetts, paid Dr. Harris for his elaborate and laborious work, the Report above referred to, prepared at the request of the Legislature of that State!

Of this cotton Moth, very little that is at all correct has been written. Dr. Harris, Dr. Doubleday of London, and other European naturalist, with whom I widely corresponded some years ago, gave it the name and classification of *Ophiusa xylina*: Dr. H., I think it was, believed that "it will prove to be the type of a new or undetermined genus." FABRICUS describes an *entirely different insect* under the name of *Noctua gossyppii*. SAY gives a pretty good description of the true cotton moth, styling it *Noctua xylina*: which "was a good and proper name for the insect as the subject was understood by Mr. Say who did not pretend to know much about the *Lepidoptera* (this order of insects.) *Ophiusa xylina* better accords with the present state of the science.". So writes Dr Harris.

A great many pretend to sneer at and ridicule the scientific names of insects, birds, plants, etc. It is a silly pretence. As well object to proper names to individual men. The sneerers say, "give the thing a plain, English name," forgetting that English is not the language of the world, nor a very correct one, in many instances.

But I must return to my subject:

As yet, the mode of *hybernation*, or the manner in which it passes the winter, has not been satisfactorily settled. It is only certain that it *does* exist, in a living state, and in some one of its transformations.

The *egg* is minute and fragile; and although, as is done with the silk-worm egg, it *might* be artificially preserved through the winter; yet the temperature of our falls and winters is, undoubtedly, sufficiently great to cause all of the eggs to hatch, that are not thus artificially protected.

The *larva* cannot exist without a constant supply of its proper food.

The *chrysalis* may be possibly be preserved through the winter, in dense evergreen thickets, fence corners, &c.; but in no instance have I been able to protract the existence of these insects in this state more than a few days beyond their usual period of maturing.

The *Moth* we do believe exists through the winter, so as to perpetuate its species in the spring. A very few, perhaps half a dozen pairs or even a single pair may exist until spring in a thicket of wild-peach (*cerasus caroliniensis*) or sheltered under the weather-boarding of an old building, in the extreme Southern parts of Texas, Florida, or Alabama, &c. These find a cotton plant which has *rattooned*, affording young leaves on which the egg may be deposited, long before seedlings had made growth enough to sustain the worm. In cool spring weather, the eggs are slow to hatch and the worms to grow. Many perish from the cold or are destroyed by other insects or by birds. So that it is only during seasons favorable to their increase, and to the succulent, dropsical and somewhat unhealthy growth of the cotton plant — which conditions of all plants is favorable to the increase of those insects peculiar to them—that the worm is produced and reproduced, until the numbers gradually but surely increase; when by the middle of July to the first of August, they attract general attention.

The *moth* lives, usually, from five to seven or eight days. The *period of the existence* of this insect, in each and all of its several stages, varies with the lesser or greater degree of moisture and temperature of the atmosphere. During the life time of the moths they may be seen, in the evening, flying from blossom to blossom of the cotton plant, the cow-pea, etc., feeding upon the nectar of the flowers. At this time, too, the females deposites her eggs to the number of from two to four hundred or more, scattering them over the lower sides of the leaves of the cotton plant. The egg is minute, round, flattish, and of a whitish green color. The *larva*, or worm, appears, or is hatched, in from two to five days, almost uniformly in two days of *warm weather*. When hatched they are very minute. About the fifth and six days they begin to increase rapidly in size, and to be extremely destructive. From the tenth to fifteenth day, generally about the eleventh and twelfth days, they enter the *chrysalis* state. The worm approaches the edge of a leaf, which it draws over itself by means of numerous silken threads, until completely enveloped.

I find that "on the 22d of December, 1849, I saw great numbers of the cotton-moth, during the dusk of the evening, flitting about the fence corners, dead trees, which still retained their bark and about certain sheds near the village—Washington, Miss. The weather was and had been unseasonably warm; though preceded by cold so severe as to destroy the moths which had not sought shelter. A few cold days followed, during which I could not find a single moth. But again on the 27th or 28th of the same month, saw them in equally great numbers."

"We owed our exemption during the season of 1848 to the destruction of this insect, when in the chrysalis state, by an *Ichneumon*, another insect, the parent of which had deposited her eggs within the shell of the chrysalis, where it hatched into a larva or worm, which preyed upon the other until time to undergo its own transformation. From each of a number of cotton-worm chrysalids which I had collected for observation, a perfect Ichneumon came forth.

From all of these observations, it appears that this destructive creature might be checked in its career by close and intelligent watchful care.

The theory if somewhat contradicted however, by finding that the worm has appeared this season almost simultaneously on the Brazos, Caney and Bernard, and in Mississippi, as far North as Natchez and Vicksburg, and elsewhere in the cotton growing districts.

It must be borne in mind that the moth—the parent—is winged, and flies with great swiftness.

I think it most probable that there will not be a green cotton leaf in Texas by the 20th of August.

In Austin, Washington, Fayette, &c., away from the coast, where they have been at work for three or four weeks, there will probably be as much cotton ripened as will be picked out in the present condition of the labor of the country. *Galveston News.*

T. A.

The Importation of Cotton.

The following statistics of the importation of cotton have been compiled by Messrs. B. Whitworth & Brothers, Manchester:—

ARRIVALS OF COTTON INTO LIVERPOOL.

	From June 23 to June 30, 1866.	Prev. this year.	Correspnd. period last year.
East India	23,425	751,011	332,155
Egypt	364	92,224	177,825
China	—	3,980	88,884
Turkey	—	26,379	51,203
South America	4,577	338,475	292,529
United States	7,007	879,121	135,217
Italy	—	544	657
Other sources	142	10,302	9,068
Total	37,515	2,093,225	997,574

ARRIVAS OF COTTON INTO LONDON.

	From June 23 to June 30, 1866.	Prev. this year	Correspnd period last year.
East India	1,301	178,788	87,422
Egypt	—	4,379	1,347
China	—	196	13,911
Turkey	--	65	1,634
South America	2	8,591	2,449
United States	—	2,321	81
Italy	—	22	138
Other sources	1,111	10,390	8,895
Total	2,414	204,752	115,871

Grand total, 1866 2,337,966 bales.
Grand total, 1865 1,113,654 bales.

COTTON AT SEA.

Amount of cotton at sea from the East and Bound for Great Britain.

To Liverpool:
East Indian 530,675
China, &c. (piculs) 18,530
To London:
East Indian 86,161
China 1,000 Bales.

636,367 grand total, 1866.
548,670 grand total, 1865.

—*Belfast News.*

CONCILIATION.

Once in a great while we hear a mind Democrat talking of the necessity of honied words of conciliation. And once in a while "some man without a mind" tells us that we would gain more converts if we would not speak so loud!

Why, bless your easy temper! hasn't the Democratic party "conciliated" for six years, till ashamed of itself? When it lost its pluck, it lost its power.

The American people love bravery. God hates a coward. We hate a coward. Who does not hate a coward? When the Abolition party proposed a war against so large a majority as the Democratic party then was, people endorsed it for its bravery.

And people then said Democrats must conciliate.

For what?

Conciliate who?

The Abolition scoundrels who now sit like the nights are on the breast of Democracy, won their power by refusing to conciliate.

And Democrats lost their strength by being cowed down!

We have nothing to repent of except conciliation!

How did the Abolitionists conciliate the people.?

How did the rail-splitting buffoon conciliate them?

How did Seward, the devil of America, conciliate?

And how did Stanton conciliate?

And how did the loyal mobs, the red-mouthed members of the God-and-morality party, the stay at home patriots, the lovers of the negroes, the thieves, the starts, cowards, assassins, ignoramuses, rowdies and platter-bearer minions of a tyrant, who were once in power as provost-marshals and deputies, conciliate!

They hung us to trees!

They touched little bells and we went to prison!

They beat our brains out with clubs!

They estranged us in business!

They prayed God to damn us here, henceforth and forever!

They taught their children to hate us: they lied about us; they slandered us; they stole from us; they cheated us in drafts and quotas; they stole our bounty money; they filled the country with nigger paupers and bastard children; they shot at us; they hung us; they broke us up and down in business; they taunted us with cowardice; they called us traitors; fools traitors, cowards, and God only knows what not!

Conciliate!

Play coward. Play baby. Play nice little boy! Play mild gentleman in Sunday suit! The ones who have wronged, who have ruined the people are the ones to take conciliation not the victim of wrong, of tyranny, of injustice, persecution fraud and clownish intolerance!

Who will we conciliate?

For what should we conciliate?

Had not the leading Democrats of the nation lost their pluck, and stopped to conciliate a few years since, there would be no such work now!

Had we demanded the *rights* but our own, had two million Democrats of the North stood on their muskets in 1861, and '62 and '63 and '64, there would be more men and fewer corpses in the land to-day.

Nice time to conciliate, when the murderer has the knife to your heart, the thief has both hands in your pocket, the burglar has gained entrance to your house, when the seducer laughs at his victim, when the incendiary is warming his hands and cooking his meat by the fire he has kindled, when the assassin has attacked you on the street, when a mob is at your door!

Thank God, we never tried the conciliating dodge! When the mob came, we faced it.—When men called us a traitor, we slapped their faces. When cowards forsook us, we held our own, and kept the good old banner up where we could see it at all events!

What!

Two million able bodied victims talk of conciliation? Shame, shame, you patriots of America! Who are you afraid of? Without your aid unless you hold still, it is impossible to chain you! If you will be willing slaves you may, but we will not.

Charge home upon the Radical traitors, the Lincolnites, the Statonites, the mobites, the cowards, robbers, insulters, murderers, assassins, bounty brokers, cotton thieves, contract swindlers, grave robbers, hospital plunderers, nigger lovers, white men haters, and Union separators the work they have done.

We'd sooner conciliate the hyena who has his nose in the grave of our darlings, the wolf who has robbed us of our lambs, the Butler who has stolen our silver, the re-urrectionist who has snatched our wept one from the grave, the tyrant who is strangling our infant, the minion of power who poisons those he dare not fight, and the vipers which is ready at all times to strike his fangs into us, rather than with the ones who far hate, envy, spite, greed, money, place, power and lust have broken into the temple and ravished the goddess there sleeping, while we, her chosen defenders were coward like, talking "conciliation." Let those who dare not fight go to the rear.—[Lacrosse (Wis) Democrat.

The Shreveport News contains the advertisement of a firm there, which has for sale cheap, "a fine assortment of *Poets, poems and other standard works*. We hope none of our Natchitoches Bards are embraced in this cheap assortment.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[Special to the South Western.]

London, August 14, noon.—Prussia has informed Napoleon that his demands for the extension of his empire to the Rhine, cannot be complied with, and that the Prussian territory will never be ceded to France.

London, August 14, evening.—Advices from the continent the probable renewal of war between Bavaria and Prussia, upon Bavarian territory. There are great fear of such an event.

Liverpool, August 14, evening.—Cotton firm at unchanged prices. Sales to-day 10,000 bales.

New York, August 14, evening.—Gold 150¾. Cotton more active. Sales 1200 bales. Middling 34@36c. Two cases of cholera here to-day, and five in Brooklin.

The supreme court has granted an injunction against the National express company, upon an application of stockholders dissatisfied of the condition of its affairs.

Philadelphia, August 14.—The convention assembled at 12:30 P. M. Mr. Randall opened the convention with a speech, saying "Gentlmen—I have to announces that delegates from South Carolina and Massachusetts will enter the convention arm in arm." This announcement was received with great applause, the audience rising, and Gov. Orr, of South Carolina; and Gen. Couch of Massachusetts arm in arm, marched in at the head of the delegations, banner flying and music playing. Tears filled the eyes of delegates and spectators, while shouts rent the air.

Gen. Dix been nominated chairman pro tem, said: "I regard this convention as one of no ordinary character, not on account the high social and political standing of the gentlemen who compose the convention, but because it is a convention of the people of all the States of this Union, and we cannot doubts of its proceedings being conducted with harmony and good judgment, and but it will lead to most important results. It may be said no body of men have met on this continent under circumstances so momentous and important since 1786, the year when our ancestors assembled in this city to form a better government for the States which composed the old confederation—a government which has been confirmed and made more enduring, we trust, by the fearful trials and perils it has contended against and overcome. Ten States have yet no representation in the national legislature of the country. Against this wrong we have come here to protest, and as much as in our power to redress. When the president of the United Stated declared war had closed, all the States had the right of representation. The imposing of new conditions is subversive of our national liberty and dangerous to public peace. He trusted that in the deliberations of the convention, the main idea would be to change the present complexion of congress, to purify the republic, and bring it back to its original standard—one country, one flag, and one Union of equal States."

After the appointment of the committees on credentials, organisation and resolutions, the convention adjourned until noon to-morrow.

Senator Doolittle has been nominated in committee as permanent chairman. Vallandigham sent in a letter to the Ohio delegation, declining to go into the convention.

New Orleans, August 14.—Cotton sales to-day 850 bales. Low middling 32@33c. Receipts for four days 1064 bales; exports 5348 bales. Gold 147½. Twenty-eight deaths from cholera for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock A. M.

New York, August 15, noon.—Cotton dull with small sales. Middling 34@36c, which prices are barely supported. Gold 150¾.

Philadelphia, August 15.—The convention assembled at noon. The wigman was crowded with delegates and spectators. A large number of ladies were present. Montgomery Blair, from the committee on organization, announced Mr. Doolittle for president.

A national convention of soldiers is arranged to meet at Cincinnati in September Federal and Confederate soldiers are active in this work.

Philadelphia, August 15, evening. The letter of Mr. Vallandigham declining to take his seat as a delegate, received great applause. After stating that the Ohio delegation had passed resolution endorsing the validity of his election as a delegate, his patriotism and fitness to represent his constituents, and declaring their readiness to stand by him in the assertion of his rights as a delegate, he says: "Yielding my own deliberate conviction of duty and rights to the almost unanimous opinion and desire of friends whose wisdom and soundness of judgment, sincerity and purity of motives I may not question, to the end that there shall be no pretext even from any quarter for any controverted questions or disturbing element in the convention to mar its harmony or hinder in any way the results to the cause of the constitution, the Union and public liberty which shall follow from its deliberations and action, I hereby withdraw from the Ohio democratic delegation, and decline taking my seat in the convention I am perfectly conscious that the magnitude of the interests involved in the present political canvass are too immense not to demand a sacrifice of every personal consideration in a struggle, upon the issues of which depends, as I solemnly believe, the present peace and ultimately the existence of a free republican government on this continent."

In conclusion, Mr. Vallandingham trusted the proceedings would be harmonious, the action wise and the results crowned with triumph.

The following was received from President Johnson:

"WASHINGTON, August 14.

"Hon. O. H. Browning and Hon. A. W. Randall, Philadelphia:

"I thank you for your cheering and encouraging dispatch. The finger of Providence is pointing and will guide you safely through. The people must be trusted, and the country will be restored My faith is unshaken as to ultimate success.

"(Signed ANDREW JOHNSON."

The convention adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, when the committee on resolutions, senator Cowan, chairmain, will report.

Paris, August 15, noon.—It is reported today on good authority that the French government has abandoned the idea of extending its frontiers by anexation of certain German provinces on the Rhine.

Berlin, August 15, evening.—A council of State is holding its sitting in this capital, and engaged in the consideration of questions of re annexation of southern Germany to the Germanic confederation

Liverpool, August 15.—Cotton sales to day 15,000 bales. Middling uplands quoted at 13¾d. Market firm and prices rather higher

New York, August 15, evening.—Gold 151¾. Cotton steady. Sales 500 bales Middling 34@36c.

New Orleans, August 15.—Cotton firmer. Sales 4100 bales. Low middling 32@33c. To day's receipts 79 bales Gold 149¾. Twenty-six deaths from cholera for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock A. M., of which fourteen whites and twelve blacks.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

Mansfield DeSoto Parish Lousiana.

REV. CHAS. B. STUART, M. A. PRESIT.

The Fall Session of this well-known Institution will open on Wednesday, the 26th of September, 1866. It combines the advantages of a healthy location, a refined community, spacious and convenient buildings, thorough and extended instruction, exact and uniform discipline, and *very* moderate prices. For particulars, address the President.

Aug. 22, 1866.—4t.

LATEST NEWS.

We subjoin additional telegrams from our latest exchanges:

[Special to the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, Aug. 7.—The Radicals have a plan on foot for creating a negro riot in Macon, Ga. The Radical organs allege that it will be commanded by rebel assaults on the negroes Probably, therefore, it is intended to incite the negroes to attack the whites.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 8.—The Courier has returns from 69 counties of the 110 counties in the State, which give Duvall 39,297 majority. Only five counties thus far have given majorities for Hobson.

New York, Aug. 9.—Advices from Frankfort to the 26th, state that the Senate and other municipal bodies of that city have assembled in order to draw up a petition, which M. De Rothschild was instructed to present to the King of Prussia. The Prussian Commissioner, however, refused the necessary permission.

Burgomaster Fellner has hanged himself out of despair at the manner in which the Prussians have acted towards the city and himself.

The Prussians have had a list drawn up of the members of the Senate and other municipalities, together with a statement of their landed and movable property.

All the bankers have held a meeting, at which it was declared that if violence of this kind were resorted to they would suspend payment in Germany and abroad.

The whole amount of the two contributions levied by the Prussians is 25,000,00 francs. Valuables and plate have been removed, to a very large extent.

There had been a run on the banks, which the bank officers encouraged. The principal newspapers have been suppressed, and the troops are quartered on the residents.

Mr. Murphy, the American consul, is issuing protections papers, exempting American citizens from disturbance. The sudden growth of the American population is astonishing.

Berlin, July 26.—The official Gazette of to day justifies the course pursued by Prussia in levying a war contribution of 25,000,000 florins upon the residents of Frankfort, upon the following grounds: The systematic hostility shown towards Prussia by the Government of Frankfort; the toleration by the latter of articles in the Frankfort press, insulting to the King of Prussia; the violation of treaties; the damage done to Prussian property, and Frankfort's participation in the war carred on by the Austrian coalition against Prussia.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The Late Revolutionists Arrested

The Mexican Railway Era, of Orizaba, July 22d, has the following news of the late arrests made in the city of Mexico, on account of the recent attempt to overturn the Government:

Prisoners of State—On Thursday a party of sixteen prisoners of State passed through our streets, in charge of a military escort, on their way to Vera Cruz. We were informed that there were in the number several notables, residents of the capital three general officers and one priest. From a paragraph in the Pajaro Verde, of the 17th, it appears that Government had ordered the arrest, in conformity with articles 77 of the statutes, of the following named persons, charged with endeavoring to disturb the public peace and order:

D Feliciano Chavaraia, Sr. General D. Jose Rojo, Sr, Kampherr, D Pedro Echavarria, E. Agustin Cruz, D. Agustin Zirs, General E. Maguel Morales Puente, D. Juan Mateos, D. Ignacio Ramirey, Sr. General de Jose de la Parra, D. Manuel Parada, D. Gabriel Maria Islas, D. Antonio Maria Zamacona, Padre Ordonez, D. Jose Miguel Arroyo, D. Joaquin Alcalde.

Of the banishment of these gentlemen to Yucatan and elsewhere, we have already published accounts.

The Railroad Era, of Orizaba, has also the following additional intelligence:

Rumored Suppressions.—From the city of Mexico we learn that orders of suppression, or at least of temporary suspension, have been issued by Government in the cases of the journals La Sociedad and New Era. Of the causes of this action we are unadvised, but presume they are charged with improper publications.

The Matamoras Garrison.—On Tuesday evening a portion of Gen. Mejia's command, recently in occupancy of the garrison of Matamoros, arrived in this place. It was supposed they were destined for some point on the line to the city of Mexico. These troops exhibited unmistakable evidence of having passed through a severe campaign.

Affairs in the Empire.—From Toluca we have dates to the 14th inst. A detachment of from thirty to sixty men of the force that garrisoned the city, started out on the 12th for Mexico, on business of the service. On the road they deserted their colors, proceeding to the puebla of Metepec, where some people joined them, and there a pardoned deserter called Abraham Plata was chosen chief. This new guerrilla shaped his course for the hacienda of Atizapan, where they seized a great many animals, and carried off the owner, D. Manuel Gomez, whom they released at Tenango, on receipt of an unknown amount of ransom money. They acted at this place as at the first, taking away all horses and arms to be found, and departing on their way, it was supposed to Jalatioco. In consequence of this, the road between Toluca and Cuernavaca is thought to be very insecure.

According to the same letters the rest of the Toluca garrison, about eighty strong, was surrounded by a force of Algerines, disarmed and seized, officers and all, in their own quarters. One batch of prisoners had already started to Mexico.

In Tierra Ruemada, the guerrilla chiefs Gomez, Gallardo, Geauda and Castillo have reappeared, and it is apprehended that they will give much trouble. Two companies of Turks have arrived at Toluca from Zitacuaro, and two other companies had been before placed their in garrison.

DIED,

DIED at the residence of Capt. T. W. Abney, in the town of Springville, Natchitoches La., on the morning of July 10th 1866, Miss Mattie Perkins

Alas! the cold hand of death has snatched away another flower from the garden of life. Such is the cruel formula that registers human grief before the world. How sadly suggestive of broken ties, of withered hopes, and blasted joys But, whilst we mourn her loss, we are cheered by the belief that—

Mattie to heaven hath gone,
Her dear Savior to embrace,
And all dear friends before her borne
To that sweet resting place.

Mattie in our circle is missed
(Our circle of friendship and love
But we know she's far more blessed
In the arms of her Savior above.

Tis Gods will,—by him she was called
And sure we've not a word to say
Only hope, that we, her friends one
and all
Stand side, by side with her at the
tribunal day

Gently this life fades away,
And the last, lingering lines are
drawn.
A holy calm hath marked the day,
And mourning with the night come
on.

A. FRIEND.