

Latest News

From the Rio Grande.

Ranchero sure of Maximilian's Death-Cruelty of the Juarez Leaders-Ambulance upset by a Gust of Wind

The Ranchero of the 25th May says:

We make no doubt that Maximilian was shot on the evening of the 18th instant, as reported by us yesterday.

The same paper states that there was a feast and a frolic in Matamoros on the 24th over the fall of Queretaro. The Ranchero says with great bitterness: We need not ask if anybody got drunk, for the whole nation is drunk upon the blood of murdered victims.

An ambulance running from Brazos to Brownsville was upset a few days ago, by a violent gust of wind, and the passengers all spilled into the mud.

A battalion of Mexican troops, stationed at Matamoros, were out for parade and review on the 16th ult. Their appearance is reported to have been excellent and soldierly, their revolutions prompt and skilful, and their drill unsurpassed.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.—The Ranchero collect from private correspondence a few data regarding the barbarity of the Mexican Liberalists. After the surrender of Puebla, forty-two officers of the Imperial forces were executed. On the following day, twenty-nine others were slaughtered. Since that time, says the Ranchero, those cruel men have kept their war god appeased by homeopathic treatment; but his appetite will demand a glutton's meal when Max. and his faithful band shall be ready for serving up.

The same paper states that Escobedo murdered one hundred and forty-nine prisoners of war taken in the unhappy engagement with Miramon. They were most all old and tried soldiers, who, having finished their time of service in Mexico, had engaged in the Imperial army.

Five French merchants in Guadalupe have been thrown in the ditches and literally hacked to pieces with machetes. Escobedo has also murdered several notable Mexicans, partisans of the empire.

Porfirio Diaz caused the execution of M. Franco, the imperial prefect at Oajaca, who whilst serving as a prisoner, had treated him with great kindness and loaned him large sums of money. M. Franco was brother-in-law to Mr. Carranzar, imperial minister to Russia.

SEIZURE OF ARMS.—We find the following in the Ranchero of the 15th ult: The ship load of arms recently shipped from New York to Tampico for the Liberals, upon reaching port, were seized by Canales and Gomez. These chieftains in force, are said to be directing their steps towards Matamoros.

Havana, May 23.—By the steamer Ciudad Condal, we received the important news of the fall of Queretaro, and of Maximilian being a prisoner. The Prentiss and Diaro publish letters from Vera Cruz which do not contain any mention of this fact, and many doubt the authenticity of the news. A telegram sent from Orizava on the 16th, and received at Casa Mata the same day, says:

The General-in-Chief of the eastern division sent a telegram yesterday, which, however, was not received until to-day, owing to an interruption of the line, to-wit:

To Gen. Garcia. Col. Alvarez sends a telegraph dispatch from San Juan del Rio, and I have the satisfaction of placing the same to your knowledge.

Citizen Gen. Diaz.—The place of Queretaro has fallen into our hands at 6 o'clock this morning. Maximilian and his chiefs, as also all the artillery and munitions of war are in our possession, the enemy surrendering at discretion. You will communicate the news of this glorious event to your subordinates, so as to celebrate it in the most appropriate manner.

Independence and liberty. Guadalupe Hidalgo, May 15, 1867.

Porfirio Diaz. The following is a translation of the telegraphic dispatch sent by Gen. Escobedo to Gen. Diaz, and forwarded by the latter to Gen. Benavides at Vera Cruz:

"Sent from the village of Guadalupe, May 16. Received in Casa Mata May 16.

C. Gen. Benavides.—By telegraph, C. Gen. Escobedo sent me yesterday the following:

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, Army of Operations.

Porfirio Diaz, General-in-Chief: At this moment—half past 7 in the evening—I have received the official communication, which I have the honor to communicate to you.

At 3 o'clock this morning, Fort Cruz was taken by surprise. Thrown into disorder, the enemy concentrated his forces in the Cerro de la Campana, being whipped in his retreat by our artillery, which increased the disorder. The entire garrison have been taken prisoners; also, all the materials of war. Maximilian and his Gens. Castillo and Mejia surrendering at discretion.

Please communicate the glorious event to all the governors of the line of your command, with the most congratulations on my part.

Independence and liberty. Headquarters in front of Queretaro, May 15, 1867, 11 A. M.

M. ESCOBEDO. I forward this for your satisfaction.

Porfirio Diaz. The news of the fall of Queretaro must have caused great excitement in the city of Mexico, and as we have

already had information that the troops garrisoning that city were of capitulating, it is very probable that the panic consequent on that event must have hurried matters, and perhaps at this hour Porfirio Diaz holds possession of that city.

Gen. O'Horan, who was one of the defenders of Puebla when that city was besieged by Gen. Forey, and who afterwards joined the Imperialist, having lately been second in command in the city of Mexico under Gen. Marquez, has been shot by order of that general, having been found guilty of holding communications with the enemy for the purpose of delivering the city into their hands.

Later from Yatecan.

The forces of Col. Zepeda Peraza occupy Merida. The Imperial Commissary General, Salazar Hargreaves, is defending himself in the Palace of San Benito, holding besides about five blocks and the palace. His family had taken refuge in the Convent of the Nuns of the Concession. Illaqui is continually sending shot and shell in the part of the town occupied by the Liberals entire squares having been destroyed by the heavy artillery fire. Bo-siegers and besieged communicate by concealed passages constructed in the mud houses. Commerce was entirely prostrate and the citizens cried bread and water to each other through holes in the walls.

The notice of the death of the imperial chief Arturo Peon is confirmed. A small force which came from Orizava to attack the Liberals, was beaten by a party sent against them.

The besieged number about 600 and the Liberals about 3000. D. Simon Peon, who was reported to have been shot up by the Liberals in Sisal, has returned to the city in safety on the steamer Ciudad Condal.

AL RARIKI.

The State of Parties in Louisiana—Threatened Defection in the Republican Ranks.

It is beyond contradiction that there are, at the present time, two Republican parties in Louisiana, no matter what claims to unity the branch composed mostly of white citizens may set forth. It is true that as yet there is no open rupture, but there is, apparently, a discordance which cannot be healed except by great concessions on the part of the white Republicans. The factions are already known as and have accepted the titles of the "Radical Republican Party," which is the one that demands not only acknowledged rights of citizenship for the black man, but the fullest privileges of the citizen—the rights to hold office and sit on juries. Nothing less than this will be regarded as the fruition of the Suffrage bill by the negro race and those who thoroughly sympathize with them. On the other hand, those who call themselves the "Union Republican Party" while willing to concede suffrage to the colored race, it is said, evince no disposition to extend the right to hold office. Neither to the Board of Registrars nor to the police, which is now being remodelled by Gen. Sheridan's order, nor to any other office has a colored man been appointed in this city, although the Republicans are in the ascendant.

Mayor Heath appoints a number of policemen every day in conformity with Sheridan's orders, yet none of the negro race has been put on the force. This is resented by the negroes, and they threaten to split off from the party, which they assert shows a disposition to elevate a few individuals by the colored man's vote and leave to him only the barren right of citizenship, without its advantages.—N. Y. Herald.

THE COMING WAR IN EUROPE.

Earl Derby has graciously informed "the lords" in the upper house of Parliament, that the benign interposition of the English Government has removed the danger of war between France and Prussia. The disputed duchy of Luxemburg is to be neutralized. Prussia is to retire from Luxemburg fortress, and that stronghold is to be dismantled and abandoned.

And, so, peace is to be secured in Europe, they say! Preposterous delusion! The late congress of Great, and Little Powers, at London, or Westminster, has dealt only with the incidental question of Luxemburg. There are plenty of other questions between France and Prussia—and, underlying all of them, is the main question, which of the two, henceforth, is to be the controlling power in Europe! This, of course, is a question that can be settled only by the arbitration of war. It is a mournful conclusion. The welfare of the people will not be much affected whichever of these powers triumphs. The war that is to decide the question, will bring premature and sudden death to tens of thousands. But this is the lot of man in his falling condition.

All the prognostications of peace to be preserved are false. There is going to be a war between France and Prussia, for the hegemony of Europe. It will be a bloody war, but not a long one. Both France and Prussia are too advanced in civilization to adopt Ulysses S. Grant's "grand tactics" of hurling immense masses of imperfectly trained men against each other to be butchered, and thinking the day's work the greatest in which he could send to the indecent and heartless joke in Washington the most enormous catalogue of human slaughter. Tactics away ahead of West Point engineering will guide the coming war. The forces that will meet on either side of the Rhine, will be of men trained, not simply to kill and be killed, but after a battle, on one side or the other, to be able to reap the fruits of the battle.

Looking on, at a distance, we think that all the probabilities favor the success of France. It would be laughable, were the matter not so serious, to hear of Prussia bragging of the superior numbers that her new acquisitions will give her! How many distinct battle fields does she expect to have? How many soldiers does she expect to have on each? Are the Hanoverians—who hate Prussia worse than they do the devil—to be relied on in the day of trial? The same question in regard to the other German States unwillingly subjected to the Prussian yoke?

What a disadvantage Prussia will labor under in the naval department! She has not a hundred vessels of war, of any kind, and not one of the first class. Her naval armament does not count five hundred guns! France, whose war marine is the finest in Europe, exceeds her ten to one, and can hermetically seal all her seaports.

And, besides, for soldiery, and for the most advanced officering, the French army has not its equal in the world. All the great battles of the world have been won by a comparatively small number of men, but those chosen, and fully trained and prepared. We take it that Louis Napoleon's

talk about great numbers, and hauling out all sorts of men as soldiers, is only a blind lie, himself, in the Italian campaign, won his victories on the principle mentioned, of few but choice forces, trained to the highest skill, against the lumbering masses of unpicked Austrians.

The war is sure to take place. Our anticipations may be disappointed as to the result, but our opinion is that the French will, after three sharp battles, find the road open to Berlin.—Freeman's Journal.

Wails for the Ladies.

A curious incident took place lately at Breitenau, in Styria. A young peasant of that neighborhood had contemplated entering the married state, and, in fact, the first publication of the banus had taken place. In the meantime his dulcinea met a young man who pleased her better, and she at once declared her intention of having him for her husband in preference to the first, who, understanding that he could not be happy with a woman who did not love him, commenced negotiations with the other, and ceded all his rights to the lady for the consideration of thirty florins, about one hundred francs. The two young men, and the Wieser Zeitung, equally congratulate themselves on having made such a good bargain.

What's best to prevent old maids from despairing? Echo: "Pairing." Laps the ladies do not like to sit in—the lapse of time. A likely China woman sells in Canton for about \$59.

There are in the United States about 800,000 more males than females.

A pretty and well-dressed young lady, after looking at several pair of lavender-colored gloves in a store lately, picked the clerk by asking him which pair he thought the "lavanderest."

It frequently happens that a man is twice married; but it is not usual for the same man to be twice married to the same woman. Such a case, however, really occurred not long since, in Memphis. A surgeon in the rebel army, after serving until the close of the struggle, returned to his home near Hopfield, Arkansas, to find his house burned and his wife gone. Unable after long search to find the latter, and believing she had willfully abandoned him, he procured a divorce and returned to Hopfield to practice his profession. A few weeks ago he received word that his wife was in West Tennessee, and that she was still faithful to him, but had sought the home of a friend after their house was burned down.

A correspondence ensued; only one result was possible; and last Tuesday the former husband and wife met at the Commercial Hotel in Memphis, and were formally remarried.

In a thriving Quaker town in Ohio, a little slip of the tongue occurred that deserves record. Little Janey C—' in speaking of the bride at an aristocratic wedding that was to take place that evening, said: "Oh, ma! she is going to have a trail to her dress three yards long, and four pull bearers to carry it!"

Brigham Young has a rival in the person of the king of Siam, who has taken one hundred and one savage woman to rear his dusky race of eighty-three, and is seventy-three years old himself.

The London Spectator says that of all the offences, the one which in England is most difficult to check is that of torturing wives. "What with the reluctance of wives to imprisonment their bread-winners, the brutality of the population, the blunted feeling of magistrates brought into hourly contact with ruffianism, and the existence of a secret belief that wives must be kept in order somehow, it is safer to beat a wife nearly to death than to steal a hare."

A lady, who was married in New Albany on last Friday, when asked why she consummated such important business on such an unlucky day, responded that she had married on every other day in the week, and had always made such a poor fist of it that she concluded to test hang man's day, hoping the halter would slip this time.

Olive Logan thinks women came from angels and men from monkeys.

IRON-CLADS IN EUROPE.

France is said to have paid something like \$3,000,000 to Mr. W. H. Webb, for the iron-clad ram Dunderberg, said to be the most powerful vessel of that class ever constructed. She was built for the United States, and has been sold with consent of our Naval Department. France now possesses the largest fleet of iron-clads of all classes in Europe, and the increasing activity in her ship-yards shows a continuous desire to maintain this arm of offence and defence in like superiority. England, though making great exertions, at vast cost, is far behind France in this respect, and her once famous "wooden walls" are universally considered as valueless, in warfare. In fact, the time has passed in which the popular refrain telling how "Britannia rules the waves" was a reality Prussia, which has lately added so largely to her seaboard, has resolved to have a fleet, but a semi-official denial has just been made in a Berlin journal of a report that Bismarck was trying to purchase American iron-clads. Possibly not, for Prussia is obtaining them near home. SAMUDA Brothers, the great iron-ship builders of London, are now completing for Prussia, an iron-clad called The Crown Prince, and the Thames Company are now building for the same Power, The Wilhelm the First, which Mr. REZO, constructor for the British Admiralty, describes as the most powerful vessel ever laid down in any country. Mr. REZO lent the model, and is good authority. This vessel is nearly 6,000 tons burthen, with 1,150 nominal horse-power,

and has iron armor plating 8 inches thick. Her speed, with her war-armor on board, is expected to be at least 15 knots an hour. The Crown Prince is of 3,401 tons burthen, with 800 horse-power. The Prussian Government are understood also to have iron-clads building for them at Birkenhead and Greenock. Under these circumstances Prussia may truly repudiate the idea of buying a fleet of American iron-clads. She cannot want them, because what she does require are being built for her in British ship-yards. Bismarck wants a fleet, that he may make Prussia formidable at sea as well as on land.—P. H.

F. LUCHINI, GRAND ECORE, La.

Has always on hand: DRY GOODS, SHOES & HATS, GROCERIES, and a good supply of ICE. June 5 '67—ly

Strayed or Stolen.

ON Wednesday night May 29th, 1867, from my fathers town residence, a mouse colored male about 12 or 13 hands high, bred on the left hip O L or L O, not recollect. The male has marks of being worked on the shoulders. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery and an additional reward for the apprehension of the thief or thieves.

E. L. PIERSON. June 5.—3p-w-f

NATCHITOCHE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

The undersigned is ready to attend promptly and faithfully to all orders left at his office for servants of any denomination.

A Book will be open and the names of parties wishing to engage their services as well as those in want of any kind of servants or laborers, regularly entered.

A small fee, will in all cases, be requested from both parties, to pay for advertisements or other incidental expenses.

LOUIS DUPLEIX, Times Office, Natchitoches, April 13, 1867.

FOR RENT.

A fine property newly repaired, suitable for a family. On the premises will be found a good residence, out-ouses, stable, garden, cisterns, &c.

For terms apply to L. DUPLEIX, Intelligence Office, may 4-f

WANTED

At the Intelligence Office, a good COOK, Washer and Ironer, fully recommended. Good wages, promptly paid.

May 4.

FOR SALE.

One of the most comfortable residences in the town of Natchitoches. The property has been newly repaired and offers all the commodities desired.

There is on the premises, a fine house, out-ouses, cisterns, stables, yard, garden, &c.

For terms apply to the Intelligence Office, may 4-f.

GARDNER WANTED.

A good gardener, with the best references, will find a good employment by calling immediately at the Natchitoches Intelligence office.

COOK WANTED.

A GOOD COOK will find a permanent employment, by calling at the Natchitoches Intelligence Office. A white woman preferred.

WANTED.

A man and his wife to attend to a small family and be useful in every department. Need not to apply, without the best references. Apply at the Natchitoches Intelligence Office.

CHINESE LABORERS.

Will be furnished to Vici's Plantation, if needed. Terms CASH, in advance—or good and solvent security requested from parties. Address, Natchitoches Intelligence Office.

H. C. MYERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

NATCHITOCHE, LA.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the practice of the Law in the 9th Judicial District. Office on St. Denis Street, Natchitoches, La.

P. A. MORSE, S. M. HYAMS, July 25-w&sw, f.

HYAMS & MORSE.

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law. Natchitoches, La.

Will practice in the 9th Judicial District Orleans St. Denis Street. Prompt attention paid to all business entrusted to their care.

113 w&sw f.

FASHIONS

AND ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, AT NARCISSE PRUD'HOMME'S HOUSE, FRONT STREET, NATCHITOCHE.

Mrs. ROEVEN'S respectfully inform the Ladies of Natchitoches that she has just received and will continue to receive daily the latest FASHIONS, from this Country, and also the most beautiful CONFÉTIIONS from Paris, in Dry Goods and Artificial Flowers. Among the numerous articles to be had at the shortest notice, are the following: BONNETS of all styles, for Ladies, Young Girls and Children; DRESSES for baptisms; CAPS for baptisms; CONFÉTIIONS in every style; WREATHS for weddings; WREATHS for first communions; HEAD-DRESSES of all sorts for balls and parties; ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS for Altars; BASKETS of Flowers, &c., &c., &c.

Orders attended to promptly and care fully.

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

SUCCESSION SALE.

Succession of Arthemise Chamard, decd. BY virtue of an order of the Honorable District Court, in and for the Parish of Natchitoches, there will be offered for sale to the last and highest bidder on

Saturday the 2nd day of June, 1867, within the usual hours of sale, at the late residence of Madame Arthemise Chamard, the widow of Jean B. Trizini, decd., in the Parish of Natchitoches, the following described property belonging to said succession to-wit:

An undivided half of a certain tract of land situated in the Parish of Natchitoches, being the whole of section No. twelve, Township No. ten, North Range No. Ten West, containing six hundred and thirty-seven and one fourth acres, as per plat of the 1st of June in the name of Michel Chamard, dated Opelousas, Jan. 11th 1853.

15 head horned cattle, more or less, 3 horses and 1 mule, 1 wagon, 1 horse cart, 1 lot household and kitchen furniture, 1 lot farming utensils, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale. CASH—with the benefit of appraisement.

J. C. HUGHES, Sheriff & Ex-officio Auctioneer, May 22 '67.

Vente de Succession.

Succession d'Arthemise Chamard, decedee. En vertu d'un ordre de l'Honorable Cour de District dans et pour la paroisse des Natchitoches, il sera offert en vente au plus haut et dernier enchereuseur,

Samedi, le 22e jour de juin 1867, aux heures accoutumees de vente, a la dernière residence de Mme Arthemise Chamard, demeurant veuve de Jean Baptiste Trizini, decedee dans la paroisse des Natchitoches, la propriété ci-apres decrite appartenant a la dite succession, savoir:

La moitié indivise d'un certain morceau de terre sité dans la paroisse des Natchitoches, étant la section entiere numero Douze (12), township numero Dix Nord (10 N.), rangee numero Dix Ouest (10 O.), contenant six cent trente-sept 14/100 acres, d'après certificat final numero 187, au nom de Michel Chamard, date Opelousas, 11 janvier 1853;

15 têtes de bêtes à cornes, plus on moins, 3 chevaux et 1 mulet, 1 wagon, 1 charrette à cheval, 1 lot de menbles de maison et de cuisine, 1 lot d'outils aratoires, Et beaucoup d'autres articles trop nombreux pour être mentionnés.

CONDITIONS DE LA VENTE: Comptant, sujet au bénéfice d'estimation.

J. C. HUGHES, Sheriff et ex-officio encauteur, 22 mai 1867.

Succession of Mary Victoire Durst.

Theophile E. Durst, administrator of the succession of Mary Victoire Durst, deceased, having filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court in and for the Parish of Natchitoches, his final account of administration and succession and tables of distribution to the creditors, with a petition praying to be authorized to pay the creditors as ranked thereon and to be discharged from further administration—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested to file a petition within thirty days from this date, or the petition will be granted.

A. W. HAMILTON, Clerk, May 8th '67.

Succession of Marie Victoire Durst

Theophile E. Durst, administrateur de la succession de Marie Victoire Durst, decedee, ayant enregistré a l'office du Greffier de la Cour de District dans et pour la paroisse des Natchitoches, son compte final d'administration et son tableau de distribution aux creanciers, avec sa petition demandant a être autorise a payer les creanciers suivant le tableau et a être discharge d'administration—Avis est par ce present donne a toutes personnes interessees d'enregistrer leur opposition dans les trente jours de cette date, ou la petition lui sera accordee.

A. W. HAMILTON, Greffier, 8 mai 1867.

NOTICE.

All accounts due the undersigned (if not settled by the 1st day of June 1867) will be put on the hands of a collector, for immediate settlement.

S. W. COLEY, May 29th 1867—1m-2w.

G. F. McTier, W. R. McTier.

W. R. McTIER & BRO., General Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS, Grand Ecore, La.

Will constantly keep on hand a large supply of Family Groceries and Western Produce at the lowest Cash Prices.

Travellers will find connected with our establishment

A substantial Livery Stable and good Hacks, which will be always in attendance and hired at their convenience, and at moderate prices.

12mW January 23, 1867.

S. M. COLEY, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, Grand Ecore, La.

Will pay as heretofore, a strict attention to the shipping of Cotton and the receiving of goods and produce from New Orleans.

All orders for supplies attended to carefully.

Cotton bought at the highest rates.

Best references given.

July 7

BANKRUPTCY.

RELIEF TO INSOLVENTS. Protection to Creditors.

Those persons who wish to avail themselves of the Bankrupt Act, recently passed Congress, will do well to have their applications made out and filed in Court, as those who apply first will receive first attention. The act takes effect on the 1st of June, 1867. The undersigned will attend to, and carefully prepare all papers necessary, as required under the law, regulating the Bankrupt Act.

H. C. MYERS, Natchitoches, May 15th. A. W. at Law

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All persons having furniture or any other property in their possession, belonging to the Natchitoches Land Office, will please notify the undersigned of the same.

DANIEL SIGLER, Register, N. L. O. May 8th—f.

\$150 REWARD. SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE above reward will be paid for the arrest of a certain MATHEW STALEY, with a horse and buggy; said Staley is a very tall thin man—about fifty five years of age, sickly with rheumatism walks on crutches. When last heard from him about a week ago, he was at Four Lake, Texas. If arrested and identified, the reward will be paid by the undersigned.

MCTIER & BRO., Grand Ecore, La. May 23, 1867-f-2p-w.

Notice.

The Assessment Roll of the Corporation of the Town of Natchitoches for the year 1866, including the licenses on Trade, occupation, &c., for the year 1867, is complete and placed at the Recorder's Office for general inspection by all parties interested. And if any person feel himself aggrieved by said Assessment they are requested to file their written objections to the same, with our Recorder, in which the legal requirements of the law, in such cases made and provided.

D. V. MURPHY, Assessor, Natchitoches, May 8th 1867. 36d

FOR SALE.

Five hundred and forty 46/100 acres of land in DeSoto Parish, near Bayou Pierre, in sections 24 and 15, in township 11, range 19. This is woodland with fine cypress timber on it.

A good title will be given to the purchaser. Apply to PIERSON & LEVY, April 8, 1867, Attorneys.

J. H. CUNNINGHAM DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

BOOTS—SHOES—HATS—CLOTHING

HARDWARE—CROCKERYWARE—GLASSWARE

PLANTATION SUPPLIES

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

FRONT STREET, PRUD'HOMME'S BUILDING,

NATCHITOCHE, LA.

Having lately received direct from the North, the largest Assortment of Goods, ever imported to this place, I am prepared to furnish our planters and the people at large with plantations supplies and general merchandize at the most limited prices. I have on hand a general Supply of Goods, and it is expected that my friends will call on me and see for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. My arrangements are such that they will defy all competition. The following articles are a part of my immense stock:

DOMESTICS—Brown and Bleached Cottons, Yarns, Osaburgs, Blue Denims, Stripes, &c.

PRINTS.—American, English and French, comprising the best assortment.

WHITE GOODS.—Jaconets, Cambrics, Nansooks, Checks, Stripes, Lawns, EMBROIDERIES.—A large variety.