The Crops.

LOUISIANA.

A letter from Alexandria says: Cotton prospects are rather looking up; indications of worms much fewer. In fact, a close examination of crops to-day has shown but one or two worms. It is believed that a continuance of fair weather will retard them till 1st September. The plant itself is rapidly maturing and boiling. In other places the cotton-worm is doing great damage; there is no doubt of this, and various remedies are proposed. The Agricultural Department at Washington makes a proposition that on a certain day everybody shall go to work to killing the worms, but nobody has any confidence in it. Generally, corn and other crops in this State are promising.

The *Crescent*, July 25, says: We see planters every day, from all parts of both Livingston and this parish, and all concur in saying that they have not yet seen one genuine cotton-worm. The caterpillar is doing no damage whatever, and furthermore, there are few caterpillars around. Planters who have attempted to cultivate too much land will too few hands, have been overtaken by the grass, which chokeys up the cotton, prevents its growth, and eventually becomes rank and with grass-worms. These grass-worms, however, do very little damage to the cotton. They eat only very young cotton. Thus the cotton crop this year has little to fear from any kind of worm. Taking everything together, the growing crop of cotton, as well as that of corn, is splendid, in this and Livingston parish.

BAYOU ROUGE, July 25.—Crops look well in this parish—a good deal better than in Iberville and Feliciana. I have been through more than six hundred acres of cotton, but could see no sign of the army-worm. There are a few grass-worms in the bottom land, but they don't do cotton much harm. I have inquired of a good many old planters in this parish whether they have seen any in their fields, but they say there is no danger. The weather keeps dry two or three weeks. The corn crop is very fine. People will not raise any Western corn—at least, as far as my acquaintance extends. I shall have some cotton in about six weeks.

MISSISSIPPI.

[The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 25th ultimo, says: We learn that in portions of this county (Warren) the locusts have made their appearance in large numbers. We understand that they are equally as destructive on the cotton plant as the army-worm. Lastly, "King Cotton" seems to be a doomed as well as a deposed monarch, and the indications are that our people will have to do what others have done before them—that is, devote their lands to other staples. The Jackson *Clarion* of the 25th reports: We had a call yesterday from B.F. Brown, Sheriff of Simpson county, who reports that he saw cotton growing at Georgetown, Copiah county, on Monday last. He represents the crop in Simpson and Copiah as very promising. The bollworm, or cotton caterpillar, however, was making considerable havoc, but the planters were making vigorous and very successful efforts to destroy the insect. The plan adopted is the erection of a platform to about every four acres of cotton, upon which pans containing kerosene are kept burning all night. The light attracts the insect in its embryo state, and myriads are thus destroyed. It has been estimated that after the moth emerges from its pupa-state, it is capable of laying 3,000 eggs. The Raymond *Gazette* of the 20th condenses its information of the operations of the cotton worm in the following paragraph: The appearance of this very destructive little pamphlet in the south part of the State is duly announced. The Hazlehurst *Copiah* of last week says it is appearing with full force on the Pearl river plantations in that county. The Natchez *Courier* notices the appearance in that vicinity, and expresses the fear that "no cotton at all will be made this year" in that section of the State. The Grenada *Sentinel* thinks the worm this year is some weeks earlier than usual.

FLORIDA.

The Marianna *Courier* says the crop prospect is much better than it was last year at this time. Cotton is good of size and vigorous. Corn is growing finely, and the season is so far advanced for any casualty to prevent a full crop being made. Cane and other food crops are doing well.

TEXAS.

On bottom lands there have been overflows, and the cotton is poor. Generally corn is very good. The cotton-worm is doing much damage, and no one apprehends more than half a crop of cotton. Wheat was yielded well, and in some neighborhoods in large only 75 cents a bushel. The raiige never was better, beef is plentiful, and it is expected that pork will be low.

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Journal* says of the tobacco crop: The failure of the plants, arising from the fly and the cut-worm, as well as other causes, necessarily compelled a late planting, which, together with the drouth, has caused a general despondency in the minds of some, and the writer, after careful inquiry, as well as extensive observation, feels warranted in saying that there has not been planted in this section of our country one-third the usual quantity, and, from present indications, it will not yield one-half what might have been reasonably expected under more favorable circumstances. In addition to this, the scarcity of labor is being deeply felt. Other articles of indispensable necessity have to be raised, and hence we feel assured that our tobacco prospect never presented a gloomier look. We cannot hope for the best, but really we cannot help fearing that nothing but gloom and disappointment await those who usually rely upon the production of that article for the supply of their wants.

TENNESSEE, GEORGIA AND ALABAMA.

A traveler writes of these States as follows: Along the Memphis and Ohio Railroad there is an abundance of corn. The cotton section, extending to Paris, Tennessee, does not present a very gratifying appearance. The greater portion of it is very small, and not as carefully cultivated as is necessary to produce it advantageously. The tide lands have much microscopic cotton, very light prospect for corn, and averaging half a mile. Here we look for wheat to the acre. The better class lands from Memphis to Louisville have more luxuriant corn, wheat, potatoes, peas and grasses than were ever raised before along the route. From Nashville to Chattanooga the crops adopted to that section are in splendid condition. There is an immense surplus of all manner of provisions, comprising vegetables, corn, wheat, hogs, chickens, &c. Flour is selling at $11 a barrel, and falling, in Nashville. At numerous places, not very convenient to transportation lines, wheat is selling at 75c. to $1 25 a bushel; potatoes at $1 a bushel, and other articles in proportion. Throughout North Georgia the wheat and corn crop, are at least three times as large as is necessary to the subsistence of the people, and the other cereals of this season surpasses in bulk and weight that of any other ever raised in that section. The mills in the vicinity of Dalton, Rome, Adairsville, Kingston, Cartersville, &c., are grinding immense quantities of wheat. Prices, however, rule higher than throughout Tennessee.

Throughout North Alabama, along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and Nashville and Decatur Roads, an immense yield of wheat has been received. The threshing machines are now making their yearly visits to the loaded fields, and their buzz and clouds of dust are heard and seen everywhere, exhibiting an extraordinary scene of bustle and activity. The valleys and hillsides along the route are teeming everywhere with the most bountiful harvests. The mills are constantly employed, and the most cheerful prospects imaginary are in store for the hungry. Cotton promises better along this route and Mississippi than any where else I have heard from. There is a great deal of very poor and sickly-looking cotton, yellow in the grass and very small, apparent throughout the entire route. I think, however, that at least one half that is now planted will do well and furnish a good yield. The crop will be a third more than the same section produced last season. There is not more than a half as much more planted than there was last year, but this crop will be vastly more productive. Along the Mississippi river, from every quarter, I have reasonably reports that the crop of corn promises to be much larger than during any season of ten years past. The cotton crop generally is in splendid condition along the entire bottom and throughout the rich interior lands of the country, bordering along the rivers of this section. The crop of Arkansas promises an abundant yield.

The *San Mateo Gazette*, of June 29, says: Much of the grain is already ripe for harvesting in this valley, and we notice that the reapers are at work in the vast fields of wheat that are seen in every direction. The wheat crop has seldom, if ever, been better than in that portion of San Mateo county bordering on the bay the present season. A day or two since we saw the best field of wheat that California or any other country ever produced. The field contains about 250 acres, upon the ranch of Joshua Leavitt, and it is estimated that it will yield at least 60 bushels per acre, and probably more. This wheat was sown as late as the 1st of March, and at that time Mr. Leavitt was fearful that the crop might prove a failure. Mr. Leavitt planted corn, potatoes and other vegetables this year upon a portion of his ranch that had never before been disturbed by a plow, and which had heretofore been considered almost worthless, but to his astonishment he finds it the most productive portion of the farm, producing vegetables of the rankest growth, without irrigation.

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Fruit in the Mountains.—The *Register* says the fruit crop this year promises an abundance of fruit and every land and around San Andreas. While rambling around last Thursday, escaping the noise and tumult of patriotic men and boys, we saw many fields of corn, potatoes, beans, peas, apple, peach, cherry, plum and apricot being literally bowed to the very ground from the immense weight of fruit with abundant yield. We would suggest a simple remedy, which is, some good stalwarts under each limb not able to support itself and another: knock from off each limb, particularly the peach, and plum trees, such quantities as we believe the limb, and in their time you will have larger and sweeter fruit than if you had let all remain upon the limbs. Try it. The grape harvest will also exceed any of a previous year, and all in all, the fruit crop will be unusually large, and very delicious in flavor.

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JNO. BURAND, General Superintendent.

J. P. SCULL, General Ticket Agent.

JNO. H. MILLER, General Agent.

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READING RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 24, 1867, the Passenger Trains will leave the Depots of Philadelphia, Reading and Wyoming Valley, the North, Northwest and the Canadas, leaving the Company's Passenger Depot, Fifth street, leaving the Company's Depot, Fifth street, Philadelphia, as follows:

MORNING ACCOMMODATION at 7.30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 12 M. and 7 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—Leave Pottsville at 6 A. M., Reading 7.45 A. M., Leaving Philadelphia at 12 M., Reading at 4.15 P. M., Pottsville at 5.45 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leave Pottsville at 12 M., Reading 3.15 P. M., Leaving Philadelphia at 6 P. M., Reading at 7.45 P. M., Pottsville at 9 P. M.

AFTERNOON ACCOMMODATION at 4.30 P. M., stopping at all intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—Leave Philadelphia at 8 A. M.; arrive in Reading at 9.45.

Leave Reading at 4 P. M.; arrive in Philadelphia at 5.45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia at 8 A. M.; arrive in Pottsville at 9.45.

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Leave Reading