MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

SUNDAY.....NOVEMBER 12, 1865.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

JOHNSON RATIFICATION MEETING.

At an early hour last night the City Hall became crowded to see what it was all about.

H. G. Smith was called to the chair by acclamation. He stated that a preliminary meeting had called this mass of citizens together, to take into consideration the administration of the General Government, as controlled by Andrew Johnson, in its relations to the people and States of the South. Were there any other object in view, he had no information on the subject. He invited persons present who might know more of the objects of the meeting to give their knowledge voice. No one appearing inclined to ventilate what he knew, the meeting proceeded to the election of Secretaries. It was proposed that three reporters, who were present, important looking persons, act as Secretaries. The gentlemen excused themselves, and were excused. The meeting then nominated and elected by acclamation J. H. McMahon, M. C. Galloway and L. J. Dupree. Col. McMahon was not in attendance, but the other gentlemen took their places and the meeting proceeded to business.

The Chairman stated that there were gentlemen present whom the audience would be glad to hear. But, as a preliminary step, he suggested that a set of resolutions, which had been prepared by the preliminary meeting, (these resolutions were not intended to forestall the action of the meeting—only time savers,) be acted upon. Having permission, he proceeded to read the following resolutions:

The people of Memphis and of the country around have assembled to testify their sentiments in regard to the measures and policy of the Administration of the Government of the United States, in its relations to the States and people of the South.

They therefore resolve,

1. That the people of this portion, and of the whole country of the South, are, in the true sense of the word, loyal to the Government of the United States—ready and desirous for the restoration of the Government in all its constitutional functions, over the States of the South, and for the restoration of the people of the South into equal and active participation in the administration of the Government.

2. That the people of the South accept and will maintain the Union of the States, in accordance with the Constitution, one and indivisible, and are ready and willing to pledge themselves to its maintenance, in good faith and with an earnest will to promote the prosperity, liberty, happiness and equality of the whole common country, from ocean to ocean, and from the far borders of the North to the extreme limits of the South.

3. That the policy and measures of the administration, as inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln and pursued by Mr. Johnson for the restoration of the Government of the Union over the South, and for the restoration of the South into the Union, receive the cordial approval of the people of the South; and they so give their approval because those measures and that policy are practically and happily adapted to restore the Government of the Union over the South and to restore the States of the South with the Union and under the protection and equality of the Constitution; and to restore with the Constitution and the Union the harmony, fraternity and happiness of the people of the South with the people of the North, and to consolidate and maintain the peace of the people and the blessings of peace upon the whole country, and to give to the whole people a common destiny, a common prosperity, and a common Government of liberty and equality, one, indivisible and perpetual.

And we appeal to the justice and magnanimity of the triumphant North to give such sanction and support to the measures of the Administration as will, while they restore the Government of the Union, restore, also, the happiness and prosperity and equality of the South, and as a certain consequence, the love of the people of the South for their ancient Government and Union.

These resolutions were received with considerable enthusiasm, and their adoption was moved and seconded. There were some incoherent calls for a division, which were not heeded. On putting the question, there was a shout of ayes, followed by some six nays—three of them in same tone. It appeared that there were only four among the immense mass of whom the resolutions were not acceptable.

Wm. K. Poston was called to the floor. He said he came there for the purpose of listening. He was there for the purpose of uniting with conservative people of all sections, for the restoration of peace to the country. He was reminded by faces around him, of old times. He had met them before. The long absent had returned and all were gathered together to advance the general interest. He was reminded of the old adage that politics make strange bedfellows. The speaker announced himself as an old line Whig in other days. He used to think that Democracy was the sum of all villany and that he was ever ready to go with those who went farthest in opposition to it. He was and is still a Southerner and was represented by every male member of his family in the Confederacy. He had no sympathy with men now most prominent and had no expectation beyond a selfish and statesman-like Administration of the Government. He proceeded to say most eloquently "well done" for the man by the grace of God at the helm of State and is guarding her safely. "Well done" for the man who heedless of opposition from the Radicals, in the time of the country's greatest danger sinks the politician for the patriot, and knows how to be and dares to be President of the United States. His peroration was eloquent and beautiful.

A. W. Walter was loudly called for, but did not respond to the call.

Gen. Phil. R. Glenn was introduced by the Chairman. He is a hearty, earnest man, from Somerville, and at once caught the attention of his audience. He was an old associate of Andy Johnson. He had raised him. He saw him two months ago and examined him closely. He was sound all over. Gen. Glenn was in advance of the world fifteen years in regard to Andy Johnson. Fifteen years ago he regarded Andy as a political necessity. This was the General's opinion when Johnson was nominated for Governor of Tennessee. The General announced himself a Democrat. He expected to die a Democrat, but he seemed to consent to a kind of mixture. All Whigs, all Democrats, all Union men, thank God, and when anybody gets the General out of the Union again, he will have to fight for it. The most unbounded confidence was expressed, by the General, in the President. The more enthusiastic this expression on his part, the more extravagant appeared the enthusiasm of his audience. He is, said the General, our only hope for salvation; outside of him there is no hope North or South. The speaker gave a most interesting and significant account of his interview with the President, from which the audience drew the conclusion that it is determined that the South shall have her rights. Mild measures will be used to bring the Radicals to terms, to bring them into the Union, and if they are refractory they will be whipped in. It is a matter of sincere regret that we have not room for the honest, hearty and earnest endorsement with which this eloquent gentleman honored the President.

Rev. Andrew Kerr.—This eloquent and pious gentleman made an earnest and hearty speech. He was most happy to meet the people. It was no political meeting. He was no politician, and had this been a political meeting he would not have been there. He was simply an old school Presbyterian preacher. He denounced political preachers with earnest and appropriate bitterness. The Reverend gentleman gave a most affecting instance of the President's confidence in the future. He was in Washington, recently and urged the President, who looked feeble and exhausted, not to over-tax himself. Mr. Johnson replied that it was a singular Providence that he should be President at this crisis, and by the help of God the South should have all she was entitled to. The Reverend gentleman enquired to what rights the South was entitled, and the President replied, that in the Union they were entitled to all that freemen were entitled to under the Constitution. He said there was no power in North to keep the South in vassalage. Let her come with a clean record and we will beat them. We have submitted questions to the arbitrament of the sword. Let us accept the issue and all will be well. The eloquent gentleman closed his happy speech with delightful expressions of piety too beautiful and too earnest to be reproduced except in his own language.

Gen. Jno. L. T. Sneed was next introduced. The meeting was now in an enthusiastic state. Gen. Sneed was almost induced to catch its present glow and move an adjournment. But his enthusiasm in the cause led him into a rather lengthy but most interesting speech. He was amusing, eloquent and pathetic. His tribute to the bravery of the Southern soldier—the suffering, patience and patriotism of the Southern women—were received with tearful enthusiasm. The General seems to be trying very hard to love the Union and the old flag. He may succeed after a while. His teachings are good, and the admiration he expresses for the brave men (who are now our best friends at the North) who have followed its fortunes during the past four years, is a good first lesson. It is very sad. Satisfied the stars and bars, next to household gods, will be nearest millions of hearts during our lives and that of our children who have sang, and shouted, and hoped for Dixie; but as the General says, it will not do to fight against the stars and stripes. This speaker gave good reasons why we should harmonize and be homogeneous. He picked his subjects for illustration from the audience. He saw a Democrat who, in the olden time, was opposed to a protective tariff and wanted direct taxation. He had it. He had in view an old Whig who wanted a national bank, and a currency good alike in Maine and New Orleans. He had his national banks. He saw no old-line Tories, but if there were any such he could assure them that they had the stamp act. We have a wonderful country, and a soil which, tickled with a straw, will laugh till harvest.

Gen. Forrest—There were earnest calls for this brave gentleman. The clamor was continued until it was officially announced that he was not in the city.

Charles Kortrecht, Esq., answered the calls of the audience, with some reluctance. His speech was most excellent and well considered. He pictured how the President had trusted the people of the South. If they are false to him, and fail in sustaining him in his plans of restoration, both he and the South are ruined. Andy Johnson and the South are as much in the same boat as when he was making speeches for Breckinridge in eighteen hundred and sixty.

Mr. J. A. Smith.—This gentleman was most happy in his speech. It gave him pleasure to add his voice to the endorsement which had been placed upon the policy of Andrew Johnson. "He stands to-day," said the eloquent speaker, "bearing his bosom to the storm. Assent of honor, you are right in lending him your aid. He is grappling with the greatest problem ever committed to man, that of restoring the old amity and friendship of the sections." We make no effort to follow the eloquent and convincing fancies of this speaker.

W. J. Sykes.—This gallant and eloquent Tennessean mounted the rostrum reluctantly. Himself a Confederate soldier he was anxious to hear the views of other, and, as he was modest enough to say, better soldiers. He spoke for the Confederate army and for the Federal army. He believed that were the question submitted to the men who had fought, one to save and the other to destroy the Union, its perfect restoration would be accomplished in a few weeks. He fought manfully, and sacrificed everything for the cause. When Confederate soldiers took the oath of amnesty, they were in earnest. They had really turned their swords into plow shares, and their spears into pruning hooks. The abolition of slavery he said was accepted by the Confederate soldiers, and the best friends of the negroes were their former owners. He denounced, in the most bitter terms, the Radicals, who are now calling for blood, but shad none when the country was in danger. He concluded with an incident in the life of Mr. Johnson, which showed his consistency from the beginning to the present. He has full faith in the consistency, virtue and patriotism of the President.

Col. Robert Crockett.—This gentleman made a most effective speech. His course, according to his own showing, has not been very consistent, but he impressed his audience that his was a most noble nature though it was governed more by his heart than his head. He is a kind-hearted and fiery-tempered. Recalls how he was a gallant and noble soldier. In eighteen hundred and sixty he made Union speeches. His family, of which he speaks most pathetically and endearingly, at that time he seemed willing to see buried rather than that one star should leave been blotted from the constellation of the Union. In sixty days he was at the head of one hundred and sixty braves, fighting for the Southrons. He fought four years and four months. He eulogized the late Mr. Lincoln most highly, and gave a glowing and truthful picture of the hatred and fear with which Andrew Johnson was regarded at the time of the assassination. But he now expresses almost a sacrilegious veneration for one whom he regards as a true prophet, not without honor except in his own country, and for whom the dark cloud has been withdrawn, and who now stands forth the pure patriot and the just and good man.

Dr. Leftwich. This honorable gentleman, closed the speaking at this successful and enthusiastic meeting. He was at Washington when Mr. Johnson was inaugurated, as a chairman of a Committee sent there to look after the interests of this city and section. His Committee deemed it a duty to pay respects to the Vice President. The Committee was pressed with the interview, and found Mr. Johnson a better and wiser man than the country thought him. On his accession to the Presidency, this Committee tendered Mr. Johnson their support and the honorable gentleman was glad to see that tender unanimously ratified by this meeting and the country. No man who does not rank him in talent supports more potently the policy of Andrew Johnson than the Honorable speaker.

And the meeting adjourned.

☞ We are happy to state that Col. B. P. Dill, proprietor of this paper, who, during the past week has been so ill as to give much anxiety to his friends, is convalescing, and considered out of all danger.

☞ A correspondent of the New York *Express*, writing from North Carolina, says: "Things have altered greatly here, (in the South), in the last six months. The Southern people are crushed and broken hearted. They need friendship and kindly feeling at the North, and in selecting those to represent them in Congress, the great consideration will be to get men who, by being popular at the North, and having friends there, will be the better able to promote their interests."

☞ In the celebrated Pike County Case, in Missouri, where the Methodist Episcopal Church North took forcible possession of a church belonging to the Church South, and where the County Judge ruled in favor of the Northern or usurping party, a decision has finally been obtained in the Supreme Court of the State, awarding restitution of the property to its rightful claimants. If this result can be reached in Governor Fletcher's Supreme Court in Missouri, there is a pretty show for church robbers in other parts of the South.

☞ Ben. L. Turner, a negro, who was elected as a delegate at the recent negro meeting in Selma to the Convention shortly to assemble in Mobile, publishes a card to his brethren in the Selma *Times* declining the honor, on the grounds that "it was a political concern," and he has "no desire to enter into politics, feeling that the time has not arrived for extending franchise to the whole colored race." Sensible negro, that!

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.

The Chamber was called to order at twelve o'clock, on Saturday. Quite a large number of business men were in attendance. The Chairman announced that the Chamber was called for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee recently sent to Nashville.

W. R. Moore reported that the Committee had no written statement to make, but would state in its behalf, that on its arrival at Nashville, the Legislature was found unconcerned about the interests of Memphis and West Tennessee. But the Committee made itself acquainted with the members of the Legislature—stated to them the oppressive operations of the present law, and explained how the necessary revenue could be raised by means far less oppressive. The Nashville Chamber heartily co-operated with the Committee, and the press of Nashville sustained its views. After the banquet given by the Memphis Committee, Mr. Moore says the feelings of the Legislature perceptibly softened. The most Radical members became Conservative. Gov. Brownlow, as well as the members of the Legislature, appeared anxious that a full representation from Memphis should be sent to Nashville, Memphis having but two, while entitled to four members.

The expense of the expedition, Mr. Moore stated, would be about twenty-five hundred dollars, for which vouchers would be presented in due time. He thought the delegation was eminently successful in promoting the political and commercial interests of this section and in securing brotherly feeling throughout the country.

Mr. Richards, a member of the Legislature from this district, thought the visit of the Committee would result in untold benefits to this section. It was very effective in softening the asperity of feeling which existed toward this section of the State, on the part of many members of the Legislature. He stated that the delegation from Memphis had a heavy load to carry; only by hard labor could anything be done for this part of the State. He also confirmed Mr. Moore's statement that the feast had materially softened the feelings of the Radicals. He has no doubt of the modification of the two-per cent tax. It may be reduced to one-half cent; but it will surely come down one-half, which would leave it, as we understand the gentleman, one instead of two cents. Mr. Richards was informed by Gov. Brownlow, that writs of election would shortly be issued to fill the vacancy in our delegation, and he urged the election of business men. Mr. Richards announced himself as a worker and not a talker.

A tax bill was read to the Chamber which it was thought would pass the Legislature if it received the stamp of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce.

A motion for the publication of the bill in the daily papers, so that merchants and others interested in the matter could see its points and digest its bearings, was withdrawn, to give way to a motion endorsing its main features.

Mr. Richards stated that he was a member of the Legislature when the present bill passed. It was an emergency bill, and never intended to be permanent. When the bill was passed, he said, the imports of the State were sixty million, Nashville now imports thirty million, and Memphis seventy million. These two cities alone would yield revenue at present rates far above the necessities of the State.

On motion, a committee consisting of F. Malone, W. R. Moore, Henry J. Smith, W. C. Nixon, Dan Able, Thos. R. Smith, and J. J. Rawlings, were appointed, who, after a short absence, reported as follows:

The revenue bill proposed by the Hon. Mr. Rosson to the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, having been brought to the attention of this Chamber, and its being a subject of great importance to the people of the State, therefore:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of Memphis heartily approves of what is understood to be the principle of the bill; that taxation shall be levied upon the actual properties of all kinds within the State, including monies and credits, whether belonging to non-residents or residents, so that each person shall be taxed, not according to the employment he may follow, but according to the actual worth of his estate. The details of the proposed bill this Chamber will not undertake to express an opinion. The principle they approve, viz.: that taxation shall be upon properties of all kinds, and not, as it now largely is, upon the energies, enterprise and industry of persons, which is in fact class legislation.

Resolved, That the interests of the people throughout the whole State make it desirable that the plan and subjects of taxation be settled by the Legislature at as early a day as may be practicable.

Mr. Nixon then presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce approves of the action of the Delegation from Memphis, and tenders to them its thanks for their services.

Mr. Moore moved, and it was unanimously adopted:

That the thanks of this Chamber are due and the same are hereby tendered the Nashville Chamber of Commerce, individually and collectively, also the press of that city.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

During the absence of the Committee, Mr. Prescott addressed the Chamber. He urged that some influence may be brought to bear which will restrain the press from publishing disagreeable squibs calculated to wound the feelings of Gov. Brownlow and the Radical members of the Legislature. He seemed to fear it would have the effect of checking the softening which was perceptible after the frost. Mr. Prescott was proceeding to give some interesting statistics when the return of the Committee interrupted him.

Mr. Nixon made a motion, which was carried unanimously, to approve of the actions and proceedings of the delegation, and to thank them for their successful efforts in behalf of Memphis and West Tennessee.

Mr. Moore made a motion that the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to the Nashville Chamber of Commerce, and the Nashville press and the individuals connected with it, as well as to the citizens of Nashville, for co-operation, assistance and courtesies.

A motion to adjourn hung fire. The Chamber seemed to be pleased to hear Mr. W. R. Moore say that we had misunderstood Gov. Brownlow, and that he was our friend, and had at heart the best interests of the State. According to Mr. Moore's statement, the Governor "is down" on the Mobile and Ohio road, which he thinks is fostering outside interests. Gov. Brownlow, he reiterates, is not our enemy. He alluded to a member named "hatchet, who he denominates as the most radical man of the Legislature, as also not our enemy.- Mr. Fletcher seems to desire a full delegation from Memphis of sensible men. One man, whose name Mr. Moore did not mention, recently sent to Nashville, is represented as not being acceptable.

It was stated that the Legislature would adjourn over the holidays, and that the election would probably be ordered for the fifteenth of December, so that the new members could take their seats on its reassembly.

The Chamber adjourned.

POSTAL SERVICES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The following exhibit of the newly restored postal service in the Southern States, has just been made up in the General Post Office Department, and is a part of the data to be used by Secretary Dennison in making up his annual report. The whole number of routes restored is two hundred and forty-one, which includes eighteen thousand five hundred and fifty-three miles of service. The cost to the Government by the late contracts is eight hundred and ninety-five thousand seven hundred and ninety-six dollars less than by the contracts in existence at the outbreak of the rebellion for the same amount of service:

STATES	No. of miles of service.	Cost.	Saving.
Virginia	2,192	$192,257	$118,743
West Virginia	1,000	12,000	4,000
North Carolina	2,169	46,847	31,823
South Carolina	1,798	48,904	20,270
Georgia	2,700	74,250	92,250
Florida	488	15,936	8,720
Alabama	3,311	54,971	153,535
Mississippi	1,410	84,973	59,027
Arkansas	1,300	36,275	78,400
Louisiana	2,017	74,968	202,032
Texas	3,600	99,597	77,997
Tennessee	1,200	52,752	49,247

ALABAMA.—The annual Conference of the M. E. Church will meet in Lowndesboro on the fifteenth inst.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 10th, 1865.

To the Hon. Charles K. Cameron:

SIR—The undersigned citizens of Shelby county invite you to address them at an early day, to be named by you, on the questions of State policy, as well as to give the public an account of your stewardship as their representative, and the cause which led the Legislature to refuse to recognize your claims to a seat after having been duly elected.

JOHN PARK, JAMES H. SWAN,
J. R. SHELL, Deputy Sheriff,
C. KORTRECHT, NEWBERRY GIBSON,
JAMES TOBIN, W. T. IRWIN,
L. P. JONES, R. A. MASSEY,
JAS. F. LANFORD, M. D. L. STEWART,
Deputy Sheriff. And others.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 10th, 1865.

To His Honor Mayor Park, Judge L. P. Jones, J. R. Shell, Col. C. J. Seldon, Dr. W. T. Irwin, M. D. L. Stewart, and others:

GENTLEMEN:—Your favor of yesterday, inviting me to address the citizens of Shelby county at an early day on questions of State policy, and to give an account of my stewardship while at Nashville, as well as to the causes which led the House of Representatives to refuse to recognize my claims to a seat on the floor of the House after having been duly elected, is before me. It will afford me great pleasure to meet my fellow-citizens at the Common Law Court Room, on Tuesday evening at half past seven o'clock, there to discuss these questions, and give the people a correct history of the causes which led the House of Representatives to refuse me a seat on their floor.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
CHARLES K. CAMERON.

MISSISSIPPI MILITIA.

Gubernatorial Orders Defining their Duties.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
ADJT. AND INSP. GEN'L'S OFFICE,
JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 3, 1865.

General Orders, No. 1.

Officers commanding the volunteer companies, already, or that may be organized and commissioned, are warned that it is their duty to aid civil authorities in the suppression of crime and the prevention of lawlessness of all kinds. They are not authorized to take the law into their own hands and be judge and jury—such conduct would rather aid to, than decrease the evils that surround us. Any one found committing depredations or endangering the peace and safety of the community in any way, should be arrested and turned over to the proper authorities for trial.

While the organization has for its object the protection of the persons and property of the citizens of the State, it should be borne in mind that any opposition of any class of the population of the State is not only contrary to law and will bring sure and speedy punishment upon the offenders, but is also contrary to good policy. It is recommended that each company make rules and regulations for their government in patrol duties and that system of patrols within each company best be at once inaugurated and kept up. The companies are warned to avoid all conflicts of authority or action with the military forces of the Federal Government, and, whenever practicable, to act in concert with them. They are also warned to treat them at all times with that respect and courtesy due from one military organization to another, and the officers will be held to a strict accountability for any deviation from this order.

By command of
BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief State of Mississippi.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, By a recent legislative enactment, the Executive of this State is authorized to accept the services of, and to commission as many Volunteer Companies as he may deem necessary to keep the peace and preserve order, and for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens, and,

WHEREAS, The organization of such companies appear to be entirely unprejudiced by the present condition of affairs in this State:

Now, I, Benj. G. Humphreys, Governor of the State of Mississippi, do earnestly exhort the good people of the several counties of this State to organize themselves into volunteer companies and elect to their command men of known prudence and sagacity, for the purpose of suppressing crime and preventing lawlessness of all kinds, and for the better protection of the community at large against all excess and for the security of their lives and property. Every company organized under this proclamation, shall consist of at least thirty-two privates, besides the necessary officers, and shall not exceed one hundred. Within thirty days after the organization of each company, a muster-roll of the company and the election proceedings of said companies, certified by a Justice of the Peace, shall be forwarded to the Adjutant General at Jackson, in order that the officers may be commissioned, and the organization be duly recorded.

All organizations failing to comply with these requirements, will be considered as not legally organized, and will be disbanded.

All companies organized under the proclamation of Provisional Governor Sharkey, which have been reported to this office will be reorganized and are properly in commission.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Mississippi annexed, this the third day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS,
Governor of Mississippi.

By the Governor:
A. BISCOMBE,
Secretary of State.

November 4, 1865.

ARCHBISHOP FENELON.

To those who are acquainted with the life and labors of the sainted Archbishop of Cambray—one of the best and wisest men that France or any other country has produced—it may seem a startling and incredible statement that there is a probability of his having passed some of the years of his youth as a missionary among the Iroquois Indians, or Five Nations, in the western part of New York. His numerous biographers are silent on the subject; but their very silence as to six or seven years of his life, while minute in detail as everything else connected with him, as some of them are, only renders it more probable. It would require greater space than we can afford to give all the evidence, uncontradicted by any other, in favor of the belief that these years were spent in this country, though we shall adduce some.

In brief, Fenelon was born on the sixth August, 1651, and received his elementary education at the age of fifteen, having chosen the ecclesiastical profession, he was placed first at the College du Plessis, where he "preached a sermon which had extraordinary success;" from thence he was soon transferred to the Theological Seminary of F. Sulpice, in Paris; and while there, in sixteen hundred and sixty-seven, he conceived an ardent desire to consecrate himself to missions in Canada. Of the six or seven years immediately following we have no direct and positive account by any of his biographers, no doubt because they are given of the manner in which they were passed by Fenelon. In eighteen hundred and thirty-six he was made preceptor to the Duke of Burgundy, a fitting instrument to the crown; from this position he was raised to the Archbishopric of Cambray in sixteen hundred and ninety-seven; and twenty years afterwards his *Telemaque* was published surreptitiously by the person charged with copying the manuscript, which brought upon its author the hatred of the despot, Louis XIV., a hatred occasionally masked, but constantly subsisting until the death of Fenelon, in seventeen hundred and fifteen. Now it is to the whole long interval between sixteen hundred and sixty-seven and sixteen hundred and seventy-four, comprising an interesting portion of the Archbishop's history, that the evidence applies, tending to show that he was actually engaged in arduous and praiseworty missionary work among the Iroquois, in the Western part of the territory now included in the State of New York.

In the first place, in the "History of New France" by the Jesuit Father Charlevoix, he speaks of a M. de Fenelon in one thousand six hundred and seventy-three as having been imprisoned in Quebec on account of his resistance to the mandates of the arbitrary Governor-General, speaking of him expressly as of "the Seminary of St. Sulpice." The standard biography of Fenelon is that by Cardinal de Beausset, published at Paris in eighteen hundred and eight, in which, though he gives many particulars respecting his family, and mentions several persons of that name, does not speak of any one except the distinguished prelate who could have been the missionary in Canada. Again: in the memoirs of his adventures in this country by Friar Louis Hennepin, who accompanied La Salle in his first expedition to the Mississippi, he says: "I remained in this country four years, and was sent on a mission whilst the Abbe de Fenelon, now Archbishop of Cambray, was residing there." It should be observed that his youth at that time would have prevented his employment in such duties, as numerous instances are found of persons still younger being thus engaged in preaching, catechising, and otherwise instructing; though they were, of course, unauthorized to receive confessions or to administer sacraments.

On the whole, we think there can be little doubt of the interesting fact that the great and good Fenelon may be counted by the most sacred ties with the history of our own Republic.—*St. Louis Republican.*

☞ Bishop Davis, of the Episcopal Church in South Carolina, has addressed a letter to his clergy and laymen on the subject of the proposed reunion of the Northern and Southern branches of that denomination, and is willing to submit to the decision of the general convention of the church South, which is to assemble in Mobile during next month.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Christian Action of the Late Convention Toward the Southern Churches.

To Our Brethren in the Southern Dioceses:

In assuming our seats in the General Convention of the Church of the United States, we have taken a step in advance of those with whom we have been for years associated. We were aware that we ventured much; but we were prepared to venture much in order to secure the reunion of the church, and to obviate the evils which were likely to grow up in the absence of frank and personal conference.

It seems proper that we should now make known to you what has happened during this memorable session.

We demanded no formal guarantees, The assembled bishops offered us no pledges save that of "their honor and their love." As a house and as individuals they welcomed us with a cordial greeting.

There has been in the house of bishops a careful avoidance of what might give us pain. Painful things were sometimes spoken, but even then the speakers used studied moderation and self-restraint.

The results arrived at are as follows:

Bishop Lay, although he held that the election of Arkansas into a diocese, and his election as diocesan, were valid acts, preferred to waive that question. By the calamities of war, the church in that State has been so enfeebled that it is no longer able to exhibit an organization. He therefore answered to his name, and was received by the house as Missionary Bishop of the Southwest.

In the matter of Bishop Wilmer, no official documents were before the Convention, and the case was complicated by an unhappy conflict between the military and the ecclesiastical authorities in the State of Alabama. And yet, after an elaborate discussion, his consecration was ratified on conditions not liable to objection, unanimously in the House of Bishops, and with only one negative vote in the House of Deputies, which vote was subsequently withdrawn.

The Bishop elect of Tennessee was accepted with great unanimity, and consecrated without delay to his high office.

In celebrating a thanksgiving, the Convention abstained from disputed topics, and confined its expressions of gratitude to the mercies which we recognize in common, viz.: peace in the country and unity in the church.

In devising measures to provide relief for sufferers in the South, the action of the church was marked by sympathy and delicacy.

In establishing a system for the instruction of the freedmen, our advice was sought, and Episcopal authority duly respected.

In general, while the Bishops and other members of the convention have in no wise fettered or controlled their sentiments on the questions political and social brought by the war to a practical solution, they have not required of us any expression of opinion on these topics. They have carefully discriminated between the political and the ecclesiastical aspects of these questions, and have confined their expressed judgments and their action to the latter. They are content with the assurance that we render for conscience sake, allegiance, honest and sincere, to the government of the United States, and will each others so to do.

We see nothing now to hinder the renewal of the relations formerly existing in the church.

We feel bound to acknowledge that we have been greatly indebted to many of the bishops for the warm fraternal feeling manifested by them, and for their generous exposure of themselves to censure, because of their efforts to promote peace and unity; nor ought we to withhold our conviction that the great body of the house of deputies have deserved well of the church, because of the manliness with which they have encountered reproach, and perhaps subjected themselves to suffering in the cause of peace and holy moderation.

In conclusion, we desire to record our deep conviction and our reverent acknowledgement, that the results now related are things not of man but of God. Our profound gratitude is due to Him who, as we trust, in this perilous juncture, has interposed effectually to heal the divisions of the church, and to calm the passions which threatened to render it asunder.

THOMAS ATKINSON,
Bishop of North Carolina.
HENRY M. ROOS,
Missionary Bishop of the Southwest.
House of Bishops, Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1865.

(House of Bishops,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26, 1865.

In all the statements and conclusions of the bishops of North Carolina, and the southwest, I most heartily concur; and with them desire to record my deep conviction that the results related are the doing, not of man, but of God.

CHARLES P. MCILVAINE,
Bishop of Ohio.

(*From the Springfield (Ill.) Register, Nov. 1.*

A WHITE MAN CONVICTED ON A BLACK MAN'S EVIDENCE.

Happening to be on business in the circuit court yesterday afternoon, we were struck with the appearance, to us, for the first time in our life, of a nigger as black as ebony, as a State's witness in a pending criminal case, in which a discharged soldier was arraigned upon the charge of stealing five dollars from the nigger witness.

Of course the Democratic prosecuting-attorney conducted the case for the State. The incongruity of the whole thing was further apparent when a Republican lawyer appeared for the defence, and reminded the jury that there was but one witness—the negro—against the client, and that, as a witness, he was not yet one year old, while the accused had fought four years to secure the nigger the privilege of sending him (the soldier) to the penitentiary. It is due to the officer to say that the district attorney told the jury that the nigger proved himself truthful by his consistent testimony.

We have seen many things, all this is upon the course things are taking, in consequence of our great and glorious war! A white man fights four years to open the witness stand to the nigger, the nigger sent to the penitentiary, no one stand is for the purpose of sending his benefactor to prison. An anti-war Democrat represents the negro, and a war Republican defends the white man, upon the ground that less than a year ago the niggers testimony would not have been admitted against the white man.

☞ We find the following telegraphed to the New York *News* of the sixth, under the heading "Important from Mississippi:"

JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 4, 1865.—Matters in this State are assuming a threatening attitude. Gov. Humphreys has issued a proclamation urging the immediate organization of volunteer militia companies, and the Legislature is memorializing the President to remove the United States troops and release Mr. Davis.

Meanwhile, two negro soldiers and six Government mules were captured yesterday, between this city and Raymond. The soldiers were probably shot. W. H. Wilkinson, of Lauderdale county, was murdered by his former slave on Saturday last. Gen. W. B. Wade was also killed. The Federal soldiers and negroes of Vicksburg have held meetings and resolved to defend their rights.

JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 4—P. M.

Gov. Sharkey has just received a dispatch from Secretary Seward, announcing that he is expected to exercise the functions of Governor of Mississippi until further orders from Washington.

A freight train on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad ran off of the track last night, seventy-five miles this side of New Orleans, smashing five cars and severely injuring the conductor.

MORE ABOUT THE CHOLERA.—The cholera excitement still continues here, and the feeling of apprehension and alarm is general. Last evening Dr. Post, a high medical authority of this city, delivered a lecture on the cholera at the medical college in Fourteenth street. He claims that the cholera is as "curable as the tooth-ache." His method of treatment, as he explained it, is briefly as follows: "The patient is first attacked by diarrhœa, accompanied by extreme lassitude. He should then instantly go to bed, and remain perfectly quiet for forty-eight hours, taking at least fifteen grains of calomel to drive the infection promptly from the system."

After this has acted freely a mild dose of laudanum should be given, to soothe the patient and prevent further intestinal action. Ice should also be applied to the spinal column. Dr. Post claims that this treatment has been applied in thousands of cases, and never failed to result in the entire and rapid recovery of the patient. It is of the very first importance, however, that the patient should not abandon the reclining posture, from the very commencement of the disease until his recovery. All the prominent medical men in the city are engaging themselves in the study of the cholera, not clinically, of course, as there have been no cases yet in this city.—(*Cor. of the Philadelphia Inquirer, Nov. 4.*

SOUTHERN MEMBERS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM THE ROLLS.—A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* dated Washington, November seventh says:

"A statement will be published here, to-morrow, which will declare, by authority, that Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, will not call in the roll of the States, on the first day of the coming session, a single State lately in rebellion. This, of course, finally settles the question that no man elected to the House of Representatives from these States will be placed on the rolls of members."

☞ A deficiency in the accounts of a high official in the War Department is said to exist, which is giving the clerks great trouble in straightening it out.

☞ The Provisional Governor of Georgia has transmitted documents to the State Convention advising the State to claim its cotton which was taken by Sherman.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORT OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

New York Preparing for Cholera.

TRIAL OF MR. DAVIS URGED!

THE WIRZ BURIAL.

The North Carolina Elections.

Great Fire in Philadelphia!

An Authoritative Announcement

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION

Repudiation of the War Debt

North Carolina Election.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 11.—Worth has been elected Governor, over Holden, by from five to ten thousand majority.

Spies Searching for Arms.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Mr. Wakeman, the surveyor, denies that he sent any officers from the Custom House to search any vessel for arms on the complaint of the agents of the Government of France. The searching officers probably were spies.

Trial of Mr. Davis Urged.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—There is a strong pressure on the President for the trial of Mr. Davis, under an indictment pending since June, in the Supreme Judicial Court of this District.

Death of Col. Bowman.

WILKESBERRE, Penn., Nov. 11.—Col. A. H. Bowman, of the United States Corps Engineers, died this morning at New York.

Haytien intelligence to October twenty-eighth says President Geffrard has issued a manifesto to the soldiers announcing that ships of war purchased at New York, on their way to Haity had been captured.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Cotton fifty-two cents. Flour declined five cents. Wheat unchanged. Oats fifty-three cents. Coffee unchanged. Sugar firm. Pork thirty-two and a half. Sterling eight and three quarters. Gold forty-six and seven-eights.

The Executive officers of the Fenian Brotherhood engaged a spacious mansion for headquarters.

The *Express* says the present organization is not intended for the government of the future Irish Republic, but only to aid Irish patriots in their struggle for independence by money, arms etc.

The City Bank of Trenton, N. J. suspended payments, but its notes are redeemed at the Merchant's National Bank.

Burial of Wirz.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The remains of Wirz was buried in the penitentiary yard.

Great Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The loss by fire at Bancroft's Mills, at Mellia, Thursday, was not less than two hundred thousand dollars.

Rencontre between Maddox and Dixon.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Nov. 11.—In a rencontre between Dr. Maddox and Maj. Dixon, paymaster, the latter received a fatal pistol shot in the abdomen. Maddox surrendered to the civil authorities.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The *Herald's* special says Kilpatrick has been granted leave of absence far one year, to visit Europe.

William E. Dodge intends to contest the seat of James Brooks in Congress.

Gen. Forrest, landed on the Mississippi bank, says he doesn't expect the President to pardon any of his class, but leave it to Congress. He proposes to go to Washington, to try the effects of money to accomplish his purpose.

Gen. Conway does not speak encouragingly of the spirit which animates the majority of Louisianians.

Navy Department.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Preparations are being made for quarantine hospitals, in view of the approach of the cholera.

The Navy Department has ascertained that during the war the navy has lost forty-seven hundred and six men killed, and sixteen hundred and thirty-eight wounded, the whole expense of maintenance being less than two hundred and thirty million dollars during the war, only about seven and a half per cent of our national debt, and our navy is now probably better than that of any European power. The army exceeds one hundred and eighty thousand men, one half of which is on each side of the Mississippi.

No new cases of cholera reported in the harbor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The following dispatch has been received by President Johnson:

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Nov. 7.—*His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States*: The Convention has repudiated the war debt by a vote of of one hundred and thirty-three to one hundred and seventeen.

[Signed] J. JOHNSON, Prov. Governor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Washington *Republican* says: We are able to state positively that it is the settled purpose of the Government to give Mr. Davis a fair and impartial trial before a jury of his peers, in the highest tribunal of the land having jurisdiction over such criminal cases. It is but just to state that the delay of the trial cannot be attributed to any act on the part of the President of the United States.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT GREENBACK. New counterfeit ten-dollar greenback legal-tender notes have