MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

SUNDAY, ... FEBRUARY 3, 1867.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith and responsibility.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

All Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.

In consequence of judicial proceedings, bad in respect to the interests of different parties in the APPEAL, the paper, the printing establishment and the good will of the paper have been sold, and the undersigned have become the purchasers.

Every possible exertion will be made to render the APPEAL more acceptable to its readers, and more desirable as a medium of advertising. Much more space will be devoted to reading matter, and a special column be appropriated weekly to Masonic information.

The undersigned hope, by close attention to the affairs of the paper and office, to give it claims equal to those of any other journal of the city to the support and confidence of the community.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

THE POLICY AND DUTY OF THE SOUTH.

NO. II.

The words "policy" and "duty" are synonymous. What it is *right* for the South to do, under the pressure of its calamities, that it will be *best* for it to do. The bargainings of interest, and compromises of principles, are eventually ruinous to nations.

The first duty of the South is to remember that a State, like an individual, lives and acts not for the short Present only, but also, and much more, for the long Future. Reverses and distresses are temporary and evanescent; but dishonors are eternal. We shall have to submit to, because we have vainly endeavoured to prevent, the destruction of the great principles and safeguards of true and national republican freedom; but no stress of present calamity, no supposed necessity of doing evil lest a worse evil befal us, can justify us in becoming accessories to their annihilation. Let the fortunes of war and the will of the victor take from the States their sovereignty, and prepare the future Empire of some successful usurper. There is nothing to be ashamed of in defeat or misfortune. Rome sold the land on which the victorious army of HANNIBAL lay encamped, after the battle of Cannæ, and gave the purchaser the Republic's warranty of title and possession: for the Roman republic never despaired. Let land and money, and the right of voting and holding office, go! We can live, and be men, without them. But God forbid that our States should strip *themselves* of their old prerogatives and *consent* to become mere municipalities.

Believing, as we all do, that to confer the right of suffrage upon the negro race would be an act of insanity, and that the inevitable consequence would be anarchy and the reign of folly, succeeded by a military despotism, we ought, at all hazards and utterly regardless of consequences to ourselves, to refuse to be parties to so hideous a crime. We are not at liberty to become the enemies of the human race. We have believed, and we believe now more firmly than ever, that a permanent republican government is possible only upon the plan of a federal union of the States, and under the Southern as contradistinguished from the Northern construction of the Constitution. If the people of all the States are to form but one great democracy, of natives, Europeans, Chinese, Indians and negroes, in which all are to vote, and majority of numbers is to govern, all human experience and history teach us that it is impossible for such a mis-government long to continue. It is simply an organized anarchy, of which, sooner or later, some one man will avail himself to become Dictator or Emperor.

And the ready submission of the people, North and South, under the supposed exigencies of war, to the suspension of the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus; to the substitution of "the will of the Commanding General" in the stead of Constitution and law; to trials by military commissions as murderous as the Star-Chamber and the Bloody Assizes; to unconstitutional conscription acts; to arbitrary arrests for suspicion of disloyalty, at the nod of a General or the rescript of a Secretary of State; to the incarceration of citizens and their deportation to the Dry Tortugas, without legal trial or any trial at all; and to a military censorship over the press, the suspension of public journals, and the denial of the right of free speech to public men addressing public assemblages of the people,—too conclusively proves that under a like pressure of supposed necessity, the people will cheerfully and even eagerly surrender to a CÆSAR, liberties and privileges that will have become too cheap and profitless to be worth the keeping.

Defeat and calamity cannot relieve the Southern States from the obligation of loyalty to the great cause of Constitutional liberty, as contradistinguished from democratic anarchy and the most odious of tyrannies, that of numbers. They have endeavored in vain to maintain the supremacy of their own theory. Without repudiating it as erroneous, it is their duty to make the best of the opposite theory; to give it, as far as they have to deal with it, a fair trial; to counteract, as far as they can, its evil tendencies, and to delay as long as possible the final ruin. They will as little effect this, on the one hand, by abandoning their own principles, as they can on the other by a blind and factious opposition to those destructive theories that cannot for the time be opposed with success. The only Union into which they ought to wish or consent to return, is the *old* Union of the STATES; but there will always be hope of a return of the States and people to sounder and more rational views; and even a consolidated republic, or a great democracy, is preferable to a military despotism or hereditary monarchy; and to these it will always be possible to resort, when anarchy and mis-government become intolerable.

If one opposes the ideas or passions of the populace when they are swelling and gathering strength, he will be swept away with them or destroyed. If he yields to them, he will probably be sacrificed in the reaction: for revolutions always devour their own children. If he waits until the tide begins to ebb, he will be able to lead and control. The reign of passion is always succeeded by lassitude and reaction; and it is quite possible then for the old ideas, that for a time have been odious, to regain their supremacy. All epidemics must run their course, and all, after a time, die out. The more furiously they rage, the sooner they exhaust themselves; and the sooner radicalism and rascalom attain all their ends, and reach the lowest deep, the sooner reaction will commence. It will never begin until then. Popular frenzies are not to be cured by logic or expostulation, but only by the unanswerable ruin that demonstrates their folly, and the wickedness of the plotters to whom the ruin is owing. If we are in the right in believing that inevitable destruction must result from giving the rights of suffrage to immense masses of emancipated slaves of an inferior race, we ought to be glad to see the experiment tried as speedily and as completely as possible. For when the preposterous experiment has proven, as it will prove, a shameful and ridiculous failure, it will be easy for the white race to regain its supremacy; and the consequent popular reaction will sweep away forever all the wretched architects of ruin who now strut their brief hour on the stage, and "play such fantastic tricks before high heaven as make the angels weep."

Fortunately, the financial cataclysm cannot be very long delayed. The sooner it comes, the better, on all accounts. It will be destructive for the time, like the thunder storm or the tornado; but it will be a blessing, because it will demonstrate to the Northern people the absolute necessity of either re-establishing the old land-marks of constitutional government and reinstating the States in their ancient prerogatives, or of resorting to that panacea for anarchy, a monarch.

It is astonishing how the country endures patiently the present state of the currency. It is wonderful with what oxlike apathy a people can bear outrages and abuses. In England or France, twenty-four hours of such insecurity as this country now suffers under, would crush every bank and half the commercial houses of the realm, and the result be wide-spread, universal ruin. The operation and effects of the experiments of the Treasury and the mad antics of the Radicals are slower here, but they are quite as sure.

Never in the history of the world was there so general and so immense a system of robbery of individuals, and especially of the poor, by the constant fluctuations in the value of the currency, caused by the follies of the Government and the rascalities of gamblers in stocks and gold, as in this paper-currency-cursed country of our masters. The hand of the Government is in every man's pocket. It not only taxes the poor, but it helps gamesters of all sorts to filch from them, and by and by the evil and imposture will become past endurance.

The idea that a National debt is a National blessing, in a country where all men vote, is preposterous. In England, where only a limited portion of the people vote, those who do so are those who have their means invested in the National debt. All their interests forbid repudiation. In the Northern States, the immense majority of those who vote have no other interest than to throw off the debt, and it is quite certain that the great Northwest will not long consent to be doubly taxed—first, to pay the interest on an enormous debt, and, second, to enable New England manufacturers to declare large dividends.

With ten Provinces to govern, that were once free States, and the immense expenditure which that condition of the country will compel and continue, the financial crash will come all the sooner; and nothing else will restore the people of the North to their senses. The South has nothing to hope for from their generosity, but only from policy or necessity. The Northern Slaveowners are not wise enough to be generous.

THE CITY PRESS.

We acknowledge the courtesy and kindness of our Brethren of the Press of Memphis.

If the sentiments uttered by the APPEAL *are*, and are to be *extremely Southern*, it is only because we believe them to be just and true. A wise statesman, we think, ought to look at the late war as a war of ideas, which should not have left after it the bitterness of hate and the burning desire for revenge. The people of the South would not have fought and struggled and suffered as they did, unless they had been inspired by an intense faith in the right and justice of the cause for which they imperilled all that is dear to a people. LA VENDEE fought heroically for royalty against republicanism; and when the armies of the Republic had conquered, there were no confiscations, no disfranchisements, no ignoble and unwise revenges. LA VENDEE became at once a part of France, and her voice was heard in the Legislative body; and peace, once made, was not again disturbed, even by a local commotion. It was perhaps unwise and unnecessary for the Southern States to secede, *when*, and especially *as*, they did; but it cannot be demonstrated that they had not the *right* to do so. At all events, they sincerely *believed* they had that right, and that it was an immense injustice to make war upon them for exercising it.

It is a poor statesmanship which, instead of considering a country, and both sections of a country, ennobled by a war in which each, at an immense sacrifice and with an energy and perseverance never surpassed, contended for its construction of the Constitution, its opinion of the origin and nature of the Government, insists on belittling and abasing into a rebellion, an insurrection, and the commission of individual treasons, the heroic struggle of eleven States that might, on the score of wealth, and extent and population, well have claimed the right to a separate nationality, without regard to the wishes or selfish interests of other States. This is a simple stupidity, and the very driveling of folly. If we were a Frenchman, or an Englishman, as we should condemn the impolicy of England's tyranny over Ireland, of that of Philip II over the Netherlands, of Austria over Italy, or Russia over Poland, so we should deem that of the Northern States over the Southern, the galling insults, the petty revenges, the little, mean acts of spite, to be *worse* than crimes—to be blunders, disgraceful to any man pretending to be a statesman.

Our "extreme Southern sentiments" are only those of one who detests usurped power and ignoble revenge, and who has been trained to reverence the Constitution and the laws, and those who minister at the altars of the laws. We have a horror of all that tends to anarchy and to that annihilation of the rights of the States, and substitution of the great, tumultuous, fickle, unreasoning, half-negro Democracy in its stead, which cannot but end in universal demoralization and disorder, to which the despotism of a single will will be preferable.

We have seen enough of war; and it is with a burning anger that we see the Radical leaders at Washington and Nashville setting in concert in originating measures *intended, meant*, invented by a devilish ingenuity, to push the people of these poor, ruined, disheartened States into a resistance that shall seem to justify the Northern armies in again invading them, and drenching every God's acre, from the Ohio and Potomac to the Gulf, in blood. "Judgment has fled to brutish beasts, and men have lost their reason." What *can* come of a war by Congress on the rights of the States, on the President, on the Supreme Court, on the common rights of humanity, on common sense, but the excesses of the French Revolution, and "horrors on horror's head accumulated?"

We have no race of rivalry for the popular favor, with any other journal. There is need of none. We shall simply say in plain words what we think; and whether that is to be popular or not, we shall not stop to consider. We do not choose to be deemed the rival of the *Avalanche*, in the sense that the success of one must needs be the injury of the other. If we restore the APPEAL to its old place in the people's affections, we hope that this may not withdraw a single reader from any other journal, nor diminish its receipts by a dollar. We even hope that the circulation of the *Post* may enlarge: that the people may authentically be informed of the plans and purposes of those who rule us, and learn to detest them as the enemies of the human race. "We may always safely refrain from persecuting error, if truth is left free to combat it." Above all, we desire to thrive by no one's undoing or injury. Many ships may sail the seas, side by side, and all make safe and profitable voyages.

Wanted to see History.

The Detroit *Post* says that a little Italian boy, 13 years of age, applied at the central policestation for lodgings, on one of the nights that Ristori played in that city. He had walked all the way from Chatham, C. W. He pawned his harp and purchased a ticket to see Ristori, but it left him not enough to procure lodgings, so he asked the charity of the policemen. He had traveled on foot forty-five miles to see the tragic queen that spoke his native tongue, and he, perhaps, of all the audience, was the only one who understood her.

By manuring and careful culture, Dr. Cloud raised 6808 pounds of cotton to the acre, on poor, piny woodland, in Macon county, Ala. By the same system, Gen. Dunlap, of Mississippi, picked five pounds of cotton by weight from a single stalk. It does pay a farm well anywhere, whether in a new or old country.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

On the 14th of January, in the House of Representatives of the United States, the following resolution, offered a week before by Mr. LOAN, of Missouri, and afterwards by Mr. KELSO, his colleague, came up:

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing the fruits of the victories gained on the part of the Republic during the late war, waged by rebels and traitors against the life of the nation, and of giving effect to the will of the people, as expressed at the polls during the late election by majorities numbering in the aggregate more than four hundred thousand votes, it is the imparative duty of the Thirty-ninth Congress to take, without delay, such action as will accomplish the following objects:

1. The impeachment of the officer now exercising the functions pertaining to the office of the President of the United States of America, and his removal from office, upon his conviction in due form of the crimes and high misdemeanors of which he is manifestly and notoriously guilty, and which render it unsafe longer to permit him to exercise the powers he has unlawfully assumed.

2. To provide for the faithful and efficient administration of the executive department within the limits prescribed by law.

"Mr. Loan thereupon proceeded to read a written speech, in which he arraigned the President for acts of his administration, and suggested that he was privy to the assassination of President Lincoln."

He was called to order, and his manuscript read at the clerk's desk, as follows:

"The crime (meaning the assassination of Mr. Lincoln) was committed. The way was made clear for the successor. The assassin's bullet, wielded and directed by rebel hands, and paid for by rebel gold, made Andrew Johnson President of the United States. The price which he was to pay for his promotion was treachery to the Republic, fidelity to the party of treason and rebellion."

The Speaker overruled the point of order, saying:

"This resolution makes a general charge of high crimes and misdemeanors, without specifying particularly what the high crimes and misdemeanors are. The resolution is now open for debate. If a member, in debating it, charges that the President was an accomplice in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, that is certainly in order, both under the Constitution and under the rules of the House, and for this reason: If it were not, then, if any member charged the President with treason he could not state the grounds on which he charged him with treason. If it were not in order, then, if any member charged the President with bribery, he would not be allowed to state the particular grounds on which the charge was based. The charge in the resolution is not a specific, but a general charge of "high crimes and misdemeanors, of which," it says, "he is manifestly and notoriously guilty." The member from Missouri, in debating it, sees fit to specify one, which he charges against the President of the United States. This is certainly not out of order.

Mr. Hale said he feared he had not stated the point with sufficient explicitness. His point was that the President of the United States could be put on trial only by a solemn form of impeachment, and that on a resolution declaring it would be as this old, that it was the duty of this house to inaugurate such proceedings; but, before that was done, such charges could not be made in debate against the president.

The Speaker—That would be a good point of order in the senate when trying specific charges made by the house of representatives. But before charges are made by the house it is of course within the province of a member to state the points of his charge against the president. If complicity in assassination is a "high crime and misdemeanor"—as the chair certainly thinks it is—it is perfectly in order to charge it in debate. The charge is made on the responsibility of the member, not on the responsibility of the house. The ruling which the gentleman desires would apply in the senate, where the specific charges, presented by the house, can alone be tried.

Mr. Hale—I ask the speaker if the resolution now before the house is a resolution for the impeachment of the president.

The speaker. It is a resolution declaring it to be the imperative duty of congress to impeach the President. A resolution affirming congressional duty opens up the whole question, according to the ruling of every gentleman who has occupied this chair. If it be the imperative duty of congress to do so, a member has the right to state why he thinks so, and the chair cannot restrain him.

Mr. Loan continued to read his speech to its conclusion.

The sentence immediately following that excepted to by Mr. Hale, was, "Has he [meaning the president] performed his part of this agreement as faithfully as the Rebels did theirs.

"Mr. Hale then said: The member from Missouri has made the deliberate charge against the President of this nation of complicity in assassination and murder. I ask him if he does not feel it due, as well to his own sense of self-respect as to a proper respect for the dignity of the House, and for the character of the Government at home and abroad, that before he leaves his seat, he shall at least disclose to the House some particle of evidence on which that charge—so grave a one—is founded. I have waited, thinking that before the gentleman took his seat he would at least intimate to the House that he had such proof. I now challenge him to specify the first particle of proof that he can lay before the House, or can point to as existing. I insist that it is due to the character of this body, as well as to the character of the nation, that he shall do so before he takes his seat.

"Mr. Loan said he proposed to pursue this matter in his own way and in his own good time. He was taking the initiatory steps in this matter, and they were now in progress, to inquire into it in the legal way, and he presumed that the proof which would be furnished would be satisfactory to the gentleman.

"Mr. Hale remarked that Mr. Loan had not answered the further part of his question.

"Mr. Loan declined to do so.

"Mr. Hale wished to ask him a single question.

"The Speaker here announced that the morning hour had expired, and that the resolution went over till next Monday."

We do not believe there is an intelligent man in the country who really thinks that the President had the slightest connection with the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, and we know that when his complicity in it was charged by BEVERLY TUCKER, in a pamphlet written in Canada, those who disliked Mr. JOHNSON most, gave it no credence, and censured Mr. TUCKER for the suggestion. But, unfortunately, it seems that all the villanies of past ages are to be reproduced at the present day; and men are now to be found, in high places too, as ready to suborn witnesses in order to murder innocent men by accusations known to those who prefer them to be false, as they were in the days of SEJANUS and, long after, in those of ROBESPIERRE. The very sense of shame seems to be lost. The infamous attempt to fix upon Mr. DAVIS the stigma of connivance in the plot of assassination, is still persisted in; and no doubt SURRATT will be used, if he can be bought or bribed by money or the dread of death, to implicate either Mr. DAVIS or Mr. JOHNSON. As it will be more profitable to fix the suspicion, at least, of guilt on the latter, we do certainly look to hear in due time that SURRATT has made disclosures showing that the Vice-President was cognizant of the intention of BOOTH to murder the President. It is already hinted, by way of cue, that he *has* done so. The worst practices of the worst times are becoming naturalized in the nation of which we are Provinces, while politics and the excellence of punishment and revenge are preached from Northern pulpits; and in the Provinces negro wenches are taking lessons on the piano at the expense of the tax-payers; and over all frowns the ghastly visage of murder by Military Commissions, and by its side that of murder by means of perjured witnesses suborned by government officials; while over the waters of the gulf float the faint echoes of the moans of citizens incarcerated without legal trial and conviction upon that disgrace of the nation, the Dry Tortugas.

One of the two persons who represent a sixth part of New England, or, to be precise, the State which, while yet a colony, hung Quakers to vindicate the rights of conscience, and burnt witches to prove the intelligence and humanity of its people, made a ferocious assault a few days since in his usual pretentious and stilted style on the President of the United States, in which he charged Senators with 'leaping forward' to vindicate the President, and 'leaping forward again to the same task,' insisted 'upon the complete freedom of debate,' and cried, 'Thank God! now that the slave-masters have been driven from this chamber, such at last is the liberty of an American Senator!!' Of this shameless, ranting diatribe, the *National Intelligencer* fitly speaks in these words:

"To no other hypothesis can be attributed the intemperate violence of the very erudite and polished Senator from Massachusetts in this ferocious, infamous, unprovoked vituperation of the President, in the Senate of the United States. While utterly devoid of argument, his speech in the Senate yesterday was made up of denunciations that partook more of the bully inviting a personal attack than of the statesman treating a grave subject of national importance. In the fierceness of his rage he sunk the dignity of a Senator into the abasement of a common calumniator in a manner that should not only disgust, but shock the sensibilities of those around him, who are expecting to be called upon to sit with him in judgment upon the object of his fury. His speech was, to say the least, a most disreputable exposition of partisan animosity that outlits him as a judge, and of petty charges that a gentleman should blush to bring against one with whom he had associated upon terms of intimacy, equality, and friendship subsequent to the origin of the slurs he preferred.

CONSOLIDATION.

The *National Intelligencer* thus describes the Revolution which is now in progress:

"It is now evident, from the measures presented to the present Congress, and the debates thereon, together with the response of the press in the various parts of the country, that consolidation is receiving a new impetus that threatens a total change of the Government, as it has heretofore existed under the Constitution of the United States. The storm of war has passed over, but the waves of public opinion are still dashing high, and are even now giving token of continuing in a deep, overwhelming current of dreadful portent. A new principle is being evolved and acted upon, which, though it may not be formally announced, is really that which is exciting to the destruction of State governments, the introduction of universal suffrage of all races in all the States, and finally, the complete identity and similarity of institutions and interests in all of them. Under the clause of the Constitution which says that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government," an effort is being made to imperialize the whole country into one mass, one department—the Congress of the United States—who shall now dictate the basis for the Southern States, and ultimately for all of the States, upon which citizenship, suffrage and qualification for office—State and Federal—shall rest; and who, when other questions of the policy may arise, shall draw them into the arena of national politics and by the decree of this central power, seek to assimilate all interests and institutions throughout all the States; and who, to insure this grand ultimate object, may reform, reorganize, or reconstruct the other departments of the government—the executive and the judiciary—as well as that of the States."

"The scheme, if consummated, will establish a new Union, and not the Union of the Constitution, which creates a General Government, with three coordinate departments acting in harmony, leaving each State forming it to preserve its own individuality, its own local policy and peculiar organism, so long as it is in form republican.

"It will be found that such a government would absorb in its administration and under its care and protection an infinity of local matters, extended over a vast space of country, embracing a great variety of climate and production, and consequently different modes and habits of life, and different phases of thought; all which are incapable of uniformity without the imposition by force of flagrant injustice and oppression. This system of centralization has been often tried and has always failed in the end.

"The Civil Rights bill and Freedmen's Bureau bill are parts of this scheme, which have already been inaugurated. The army of officers employed, the expense incurred, the complexity involved, and the conflicts of authority, as well as the little good accomplished under them, all show the intrinsic difficulty, if not utter impracticability, of carrying it out."

All this is no doubt true; but we do not think, with the *Intelligencer*, that the new nation, of which the States will be mere Departments or Municipalities, will absorb Canada and Mexico, and, becoming gigantic, dictate to the nations of Europe.

The Congress is evidently bent on curtailing the powers of the President, and making him the mere organ to execute its will. He will soon become as useless as the King was found to be in the French revolution, his power of the Veto, like that of Louis XVI., though ineffectual and therefore contemptible, will become odious, and if he resists, he will lose his head. Events move rapidly in revolutions, and ours, at its present rate of progress, will not be long of reaching that point. ANDREW JOHNSON *may* live out his term. We doubt it.

The Congress will also, and that without difficulty, subjugate the Supreme Court, either by increasing the number of the Judges, or by diminishing its jurisdiction. No judicial tribunal can long resist the onward march of a revolution.

The Congress must, of course, become virtually permanent. The powers of which the present President is stripped will not be restored to his successors. At last, Congress will grasp all the powers and exercise all the functions of government, the President being its mere lieutenant, and the Supreme Court without jurisdiction to question the constitutionality of Congressional action.

But it never was and never will be possible for a government to be so conducted for any considerable length of time. The experiment has always failed. In England it ended in the Protectorate of CROMWELL; in France, in the Consulate, predecessor of the Empire. In this country it will more probably wind up with anarchy and universal bankruptcy—the latter, which is as certain as death and the taxes, being perhaps the immediate cause of the former. The country will probably divide into three or four republics; and what changes, commotions and wars may result from this, no man can foresee. It is quite certain that there will be no gigantic power dictating to the rest of the world, for more than a very few years, under congressional government. If the nation is to be consolidated, it must resort to Imperialism, that will come at last, but after what changes, no one can foresee. Republican government is necessarily a temporary state, of transition, as it were, in the North. It is so in every populous country; and every thing there is preparing the people for it. To that tend the national debt, the growth of great cities, the increase of the social vices; and we are, indeed, much inclined to doubt whether it is possible for republican governments to be permanent anywhere, and also whether it is desirable it should be so.

QUARRELS.

In declaring that we would have no personal controversies, in our character as Editor, there was no covert censure intended of any of the genus *irritabile* who occupy the editorial tripods on Memphis. We are neither a censor of morals or of the Press. We have had too many disputes of our own, that we regret, to be entitled to cast a stone for *that* sin at anybody.

Our Brethren of the *Avalanche* in their disquisition as to the proper tone and style of editorial writings, give us occasion new to go somewhat further, and to say that undoubtedly wit and ridicule are potent weapons,—when one has the skill and dexterity to wield them with discretion; but that we have two serious objections to engaging in rapartee with a *confrere* of the Press: 1st, that we don't think it our *forte*, and have never known many of the tribe, with the brilliancy of whose wit we have been especially dazzled, and we prefer to use those arms with the use of which we are familiar,—logic and plain words; and, 2d, that we have never known a beginning in repartee that had not an ending in a quarrel: for wit, in this respect differing from humor, is malicious and ill-natured,—at least there must be a spice of ill-nature in it to make it *piquant*. We leave the use of it to those who are fond of it, and hope they may find it as efficient as they imagine it to be.

Bad News for Flash Travelers in Europe.

After the 1st of January, 1870, the gambling saloons of Baden Baden and Spa are to be closed, by order of the government. From that day there is no more *roulette* or *Trente-et Quarante* at these places. We can imagine what terrible consternation this news will work among the whole horde of *habitues*, the numerous *croupiers*, and all other loungers in and around those gambling hells, who are from year to year watching to catch the unwary in the mazes of the deceptive game, and then to pluck them with all the ease imaginable. Would it not be well for some industrious German in the old fatherland to compile a catalogue of the crimes, murders, suicides and cases of self-destruction generally, caused by play at these "fashionable" resorts? And not only at the two named, but at all others, and especially at Hamburg? We recommend the idea to some "professor" in Germany. He might add a number of very interesting volumes to the collection of *causes celebres* now in course of publication.—*N. Y. Times.*

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

From the Natchez Courier.]

VICKSBURG, January 22, 1867.

The city is filled with members of the Masonic Brotherhood. Hon. J. T. Lamkin, of Pike county, was to-day elected Grand Master for the ensuing year. About two hundred representatives are present, and great harmony seems to prevail. The Grand Chapter and Grand Council finished their labors last Saturday at Jackson. Everything betokens a renewed zeal, and a rekindling of the fires from coals on the ancient altars. It seems to be the almost unanimous understanding that next January there is to be a Masonic jubilee in Natchez. All the Grand bodies will probably meet there and celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of the formation of the Grand Lodge. Where the cradle of Masonry was rocked, seems to be the fitting spot where its manhood should be illustrated. Of course, Natchez will be alive on the gala week. Her citizens, whether of the fraternity or out of it, will greet their guests with a good will that will warm the heart and gladden the countenance.

MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, Jan. 20.]

The Nineteenth Grand Annual Convocation of the M. E. Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Mississippi, was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, in this city, commencing on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Present.—J. O. Lusher, G. Scribe, acting as G. H. P.; John H. Mitchett, D. G. H. P., pt.; G. W. Perkins, G. K., pt.; T. C. Everett, G. S., pt.; J. B. Cherry, G. Chaplain, pt.; J. W. Patty, G. Treasurer, pt.; Oscar T. Keeler, G. Secretary; Thomas S. Gathright, G. Orator, and other officers.

The rules requiring dues to be paid in specie were repealed, and the currency of the country made receivable in lieu thereof.

The rule requiring Chapters to confer the degrees for not less than fifty dollars, was modified so as to leave it discretionary with the Chapters to confer for not less than forty.

On complaint of several Chapters in North Mississippi, that Chapters in Tennessee had been conferring the degrees on citizens of this state, the Grand Secretary was requested to bring the same to the notice of the Grand Chapter of Tennessee, with a request that the same be discontinued, being an invasion of the jurisdiction of this Grand Chapter.

The Grand High Priest was directed to call a meeting of the Grand Lecturers at such time and place as he may deem proper, for the purpose of perfecting the work, and notice required to be given to the various Chapters who may desire to be present.

A uniform Code of By-Laws were adopted for subordinate Chapters, and will be published with the pamphlet proceedings.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Wm. D Ferris, Deasonville, G. H. P.;
J. O Lusher, Hernando, G. K. P.;
Richard Cooper, Brandon, G. K.;
E. E. Marvin, Vicksburg, G. Scribe;
J. B. Cherry, Sparta, G. Chap.;
T. S. Gathright, Gholson, G. Orator;
A. P. Barry, Hazelhurst, G. Treas.;
Oscar T. Keeler, Columbus, G. Sec'y;
J. H. Mitchell, Macon, C. of H.;
G. R. Fee, Oxford, P. S.;
Peter Parker, Shubuta, R. A. C.;
J. W. Patty, Louisville, M. of 3d Vel.;
M. R. Knight, Shubuta, M. of 2d Vel.;
R. E. Brannin, Aberdeen, M. of 1st Vel.;
Dr. R. Corley, Corinth, Grand Tyler.

The Grand High Priest appointed as Grand Lecturers:

Morris Cook, Gallatin;
J. M. Young, Walden;
J. K. Gibson, Grenada;
James Watts, Meridian;
G. W. Perkins, Horse Lake.

Messrs. Giles M. Hillyer, J. M. Howry and V. H. Fugate were appointed a Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

In future, the meetings of the Grand Chapter will be held after the adjournment of the Grand Lodge and at the same place. It is supposed that both bodies will be held next year at Natchez, in commemoration of the organization of the Grand Lodge in that city just half a century ago.

GRAND COUNCIL.

The Grand Council commenced on Friday evening, 18th inst., Jas. M. Howry, M. P. G. Master, presiding. Twenty-two Councils were represented.

It was ordered that all the Councils who had, on account of the war, been compelled to suspend, were authorized to resume labor, on application to the Grand Recorder—and be allowed until the next meeting of the Grand Council to pay dues.

The several Grand Officers submitted their reports, all indicating a steady advancement of the Order in this State.

Charters were granted to Councils at Rienzi, Starkville, Ripley, and Deasonville.

Officers of the Grand Council of the State of Mississippi, elected for the ensuing year:

J. O. Lusher, of Hernando, M. P. G. M.
M. Cook, of Gallatin, D. P. G. M.
James Watts, of Meridian, G. I. G. M.
T. E. Cannon, of Columbus, C. of W.
R. B. Mayes, of Yazoo City, G. C. of G.
E. W. Upshaw, of Holly Springs, G. M. of C.
O. T. Keeler, of Columbus, G. Recorder.
A. P. Barry, of Hazlehurst, G. Treasurer.
D. R. Corley, of Corinth, G. Sentinel.
W. K. Douglass, of Natchez, G. Chaplain.

The Council was closed yesterday evening, with the understanding that the next Communication will be held at Natchez.

MORAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR PERSONS DESIRING ADMISSION INTO OUR FRATERNITY.

A brother desires a specific enumeration of these.

We cannot give a better than that found in the Book of the Law, lying upon the altar. Read it, as given in the 15th and 24th Psalms, and let committees and proposers inquire if the candidate meets these requisitions:

"He that hath clean hands and a pure heart;
Who hath not lifted up his soul in vanity,
Nor sworn deceitfully:
He that walketh upright and worketh righteousness,
And speaketh the truth in his heart:
He that backbiteth not with his tongue;
Nor doeth evil to his neighbor,
Nor taketh up a reproach against his neighbor:
In whose eyes a vile person is contemned;
But he honoureth those that fear the Lord,
He that sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not:
He that putteth not out his money to usury,
Nor taketh reward against the innocent."

MASONIC WORTHIES.

The Duke of Wellington was made a Mason in the Castle of Dangan, his birth-place, in Lodge 494. He was then Colonel of the 33d regiment of foot. The Duke's own father was at that time Master of the Lodge. The record is that "he was duly passed after the usual examination, and entered at the southern gate, and afterward raised. Somerville, North, Marquis Wellesley, Percival, Waller, Leslie, and Arthur Wellesley were present.

Vice-Admiral Sir Sidney Smith was a 33d.

In France, under the Empire, Eugene Beauharnois, Viceroy of Italy, was a 33d, and Grand Commander of the Sup. Council of Italy.

Cambaceres, Arch-Chancellor, was a 33d, and Grand Commander of the Sup. Council of France.

Other 33ds. were, Massena, Prince of Essling; Lannes, Duke of Montebello; Murat, King of Naples; Kellerman, Duke of Valmy; Soult, Duke of Dalmatia; Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum; Bernadotte, King of Sweden; Marshal Augereau; Mortier, Duke of Trevisu; Lefebvre, Duke of Dantzick; Sebastiani; Lieut-Gen. De Valence; Prince Godefroid de la Tour d'Auvergne; Marshal Serrurier; Marshal Beurnonville; Marshal Molitor; Mareschajchi; Richepanse; Gudinot, Duke of Reggio; Gen. Lauriston; Lafayette; Alexander, Grand Duke of Wurtemburg. Lieut.-Gen. Girard was a 32d, and Lieut.-Gen. Lasalle a 31st. Marshal Bazaine was a 33d.

Other distinguished Masons were, Louis XVI, Louis XVIII and Charles X; Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, Grand Master of French Masonry; Count Francois de Neufchateau; William Frederick Prince of Orange.

Also the distinguished lawyers Dupin Senior, 33d, Dupin Junior, 33d and Berville; Horace Vernet, 33d, and Isabey, the celebrated painters; de Lacepede and Lalande, the astronomer. At a later day, the Duke Decazesst Gluckshterg was Grand Commander of the Sup. Council of France.

Lord Brougham's name can be found in the records of Fortrose Lodge of Stornoway, under date of 20th August, 1799. When Lord Brougham was initiated, he demurred to a certain condition, but was induced to proceed. Strand, Charles Steward and Robert Campbell, were Masons at the same time.

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION FRAMED BY MASONS.

By Rev. Bro. Hubbard, of Detroit.]

With the exception of six or seven of the men who constituted the federal convention that framed the constitution, its members were Freemasons. The same thing is true of the signers of the declaration of independence. Masonry may be denounced by some as sinful, and laughed at by others as trivial and ridiculous, but the wisdom of Masons secured to us our political system, and their liberality the right for every man to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience. In these bodies of men there were members of rival churches, but something led them to pledge to each other their lives, if need be, to defend, among other things, this liberty of conscience. This was not in accordance with church practices, for very good men say and do hard things against other very good men who differ with them in religious theories. It was Masonic, however. It was reasonable, right and proper. It was strongly tinctured with that humanity and philanthropy which is taught so impressively and beautifully in both the esoteric and exoteric lessons of Masonry. These men had learned the great truth that they were brothers. There was but one God in whom they all trusted; one altar at which they all bent the knee; and standing in the presence of that God, and remembering their service at that altar, they acted in unison, and accomplished their purposes by securing that for which humanity will never cease to revere their memories as sacred.

FREEMASONRY ABIDES.

At a banquet at Surrey, Bro. Brightwell said: Freemasonry has existed from the remotest ages of the world, and has never flourished most where civilization and the sciences have been conferred on mankind their most precious gifts. Thrones and empires have been shaken to their centers; ancient cities have ceased to exist; kingdoms and provinces have had their periods. Where is Thebes and her hundred gates? Where is that ancient and splendid city, Babylon, with her magnificent hanging gardens? Where is Troy? around which Hector was twice dragged by Achilles, and many others. They are names only left. Yet amidst all these convulsions, amidst all this ruin, desolation and change, our refulgent star, (Masonry,) has remained in all her meridian beauty and splendor, untarnished and undimmed. Among the many splendid ornaments which grace and adorn our Order, is that greatest and noblest of all virtues, charity, which is designated as the chief of every social and moral virtue, and is the characteristic of every true Mason, and not only inculcates a supreme degree of love and veneration of the Great Architect of the Universe, but also an unlimited affection of our fellow-creatures of every clime, country, sect, and opinion. It unites the enemies of the earth, and our brethren of all creeds and colors—

"Christians and Jews, all Turks and Pagans stand
One blended throng, one undistinguished band."

Within the walls of our Lodges no discordant jarrings are ever heard, though the minds of men may be disturbed by the elements of faction, though despots may govern with a rod of iron, and though the apple of discord be thrown into every society and home, yet within our sacred walls the still peaceful voice of Masonry has ever been heard, and, I trust, will continue to be heard till the end of time.

TO OUR BROTHERS LOST AT SEA.

Two out of the four of the crew of the yacht Fleetwing lost during the race across the Atlantic, were brethren of the Mystic Tie, and members of Huguenot Lodge, No. 381, Staten Island, David J. Wood and Charles M. Hazleton. The following lines are *in memoriam*:

Strong blew the gale o'er the mariners' graves,
No time for a funeral rite to be paid,
While every breath on the dark blue waves
Hissed loudly, to hallow the friendless dead.

And heavily heaved on the gloomy sea
The yacht that sheltered each homeless one—
As though the mournful mute show'd we
When the waves were rough, and the storm not gone.

And there each lay, in his coarse cold shroud—
And strangers were round the coffinless;
Though not a Mason was seen among the crowd,
There were eyes to weep, and lips to bless.

No sound from the church's passing bell
Was echoed along the pathless deep,
The hearts that were far away to tell
Where the mariners lay, in their lasting sleep.

Gen. Cass was the first active Grand Master of Masons in Ohio. Gen. Rufus Putnam was first elected to the office, but on his declining, Gen. Cass was elected, and continued to serve until he left the state during the war with England. He was made a Mason in American Union Lodge, No. 1, at Marietta, Ohio, 1800, Gen. Rufus Putnam acting as Master.

Charles XV, king of Sweden and Norway, Oscar, crown prince of Sweden and Norway, Christian IX, king of