# MEMPHIS APPEAL.

## MEMPHIS.

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EDITOR ..... ALBERT PIKE.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR..... ST. CLAIR DEARING.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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All Communications for publication must be written on the back 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, had in respect to the interests of different parties to 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 returns equal to those of any other journal of the city to the support and confidence of the community.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.


### IMPEACHMENT.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* states that it has advices from Washington that the Radicals will, beyond any doubt, within ninety days, revolutionize the Government, by the forcible deposition and removal of the President from office. It adds:

"Under this impression we advise our readers and friends to avoid the entanglements of debts and other business contracts that are dependent upon a state of peace and tranquility for their performance, and to keep all sails set for an impending storm and convulsion. Crisis is at hand, for such a step will, beyond any doubt, create a general state of uncertainty as regards the future, will destroy all confidence in the south to meet its engagements, and unsettle trade and business in every direction. The impeachment of the President will lead to consequences the most serious—consequences that those engaged in pushing it on have little contemplated or dreamed of in any respect. It will open a new and revolutionary chapter in our history, when all the checks and balances of the government will be destroyed, and everything like permanency in it forever disappear. In its best aspects, the usurpation would be dangerous to the public peace and tranquility, and in its fruits will be followed by results that we can hardly consider without a shudder.

We have all the time believed that the President would be impeached, and that by virtue of a statute enacted in advance, and passed over his veto, he would be suspended by the mere preferring of the articles of impeachment. It is useless to argue that the Congress has no power to enact such a law. In the course of a revolution, the governing body, whatever it may be, has power to do what it pleases. There is no restraint upon it. The Radicals do not pretend to argue the constitutionality of their measures. They are applying in their own way the maxim "*Salus populi suprema lex*"—the safety of the People is the supreme law. The same maxim and the plea of necessity justified all the usurpations of the late war. We have, in fact, only a reproduction of the contest between CHARLES I. and the Parliament, and that between LOUIS XVI. and the National Assembly. The same contest was preparing for LOUIS NAPOLEON when he was only President of the French Republic. He crushed it by the *coup d'etat* for which he has been so much denounced, instead of yielding inch by inch, like LOUIS, until he became contemptible, or violating his faith and deceiving the Parliament, like CHARLES; and he still reigns as Emperor.

It is idle to talk of resistance, on the part of the President, if he is impeached. He has lost the golden opportunity, if he intended ever to resist. In June, 1865, the Secretary of State notified foreign Governments that the rebellion was at an end, and the authority of the National Government everywhere restored, as a ground for claiming the Confederate vessels then in England. Yet martial law and military commissions, and the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus were continued for many months after this statement, made upon the honor of the Government and the President and Secretary, that war and rebellion were wholly at an end; *as in fact they were*. They were, nevertheless, kept up on paper; and fiction was resorted to, to justify what was wholly inconsistent with a state of peace.

Many months after this notice, the President declared by proclamation, that the rebellion was, *at that time*, at an end. It was quite as much at an end nine months before. If he had then said that it *had been at an end* from the time when notice to that effect was given to foreign governments, and that he had waited in the hope that Congress would so declare it, and admit the Representatives of the Southern States into Congress; but that he had waited in vain, and now declared that he regarded the Southern States as in the Union; and, that as a co-ordinate and independent Department of the Government, representing the whole people, he could no longer recognize that body as a lawful Congress, which refused to permit eleven States to be represented in it, and should sign no more bills passed by it,—if he had so declared, the cases of CHARLES and LOUIS might not have had a parallel in the year 1867.

But he has continued, ever since, to recognize that Congress as the true and lawful Congress of the United States. He did so, when his own State was refused representation, although, if it was not a State in the Union, he was not lawfully President; and if it was, there was no lawful Congress when its Representatives and Senators were excluded; for no State can be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

It follows, the Congress *being* the lawful Congress of the United States, by his own admission, reiterated for months, *it has* the constitutional power to impeach him. He cannot resist that. The Senate, if he is impeached, has the constitutional right to try him, Chief Justice CHASE presiding. He cannot resist that. If the Senate adjudges him guilty, it decides in the last resort, and deposes and perhaps hangs him. That, also, he cannot resist.

The only real question, therefore, is, whether a law can be enacted, by which impeachment shall, *pleno jure*, suspend him from office, and transfer the functions of the Presidency, pending the impeachment, to the President of the Senate. It is quite true that in the Convention of 1787, the Convention that framed the Constitution voted down, after discussion of the question, the proposition that Congress should have the power to suspend the President, after impeachment.

This appears by MADISON'S Minutes, [ELLIOTT'S Debates, V. pp. 541, 542,] where we find the following:

On the 14th of September Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Gouverneur Morris moved:

That persons impeached be suspended from their offices until they be tried and acquitted.

Mr. Madison—The president is made too dependent already on the legislature by the power of one branch to try him in consequence of impeachment by the other. This intermediate suspension will put him in the power of one branch only. They can at any moment, in order to make way for the functions of another who will be more favorable to their views, vote a temporary removal of the existing magistrate.

Mr. King concurred in the opposition to the amendment.

On the question to agree to it:

Connecticut, South Carolina, Georgia, Ays, 3; New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina—Noes, 8.

It is noticeable that New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania all voted against giving it power. *Now*, they are all bent on *taking* it. South Carolina and Georgia voted for it. It is now to be used to their injury.

As the Constitution does not give congress the power to suspend the President, by a law passed despite his veto, it needs no argument to show that the power cannot exist. But neither CHARLES the First nor LOUIS the Sixteenth found his plea to the jurisdiction of the tribunal that tried him, of any avail. It was as little regarded as those not long since overruled by military commissions. Want of constitutional power is a barrier that the power of a body representation or wielding the masses crushes like an egg-shell.

The President has always pronounced all who participated in the late war on the Southern side, to be guilty of treason and rebellion. If so, they were criminals, who should have been either pardoned or tried. It was hardly fit for the President and his officers to admit to their presence, and consult with, and recognize as gentlemen, unpardoned, and indicted, though not convicted traitors. Moreover, you can find no one, yet unpardoned, who cannot point to some one whose pardon is an injustice to others. One Confederate Senator is pardoned, and others are not: one General, and another not; the President of the Confederacy languishes in prison; the Vice-President is at large. Mr. BUCHANAN'S Secretary of the Treasury, afterwards a Confederate General, has never been disturbed. Senator HUNTER has always been at large. Mr. TRENHOLM, Confederate Secretary of Treasury, is pardoned. Mr. MALLORY, Confederate Secretary of the Navy is not. Naturally, the President has made only a few friends by his sparing and *apparently* capricious exercise of the pardoning power: and he has certainly failed to conciliate in any degree the Radicals. Consequently he justifies them in insisting that all who are not amnestied or pardoned shall be tried; and that the confiscation laws, which stand unrepealed, shall be enforced. It was in the President's power to close all agitation on those subjects, long ago, by a general amnesty. The courts would then have settled all questions under the confiscation laws. It is not too late now.

If Congress suspends him, he leaves those who have relied upon his generosity and mercy to their fate. It is to be hoped that, satisfied of the uselessness of any attempt to soften and conciliate the Destructives, he will defy them, by a general Act of Grace. He should have known long ago, that to temporize with a popular assembly like Congress, was to make it his master. If he were to be now suspended, the army would side with Congress, General GRANT foremost of all; and the people of the Northern States would sustain their representatives. He will be feebler than a child, when it comes to an open rupture with Congress, and he seeks to resist force by force.

CHARLES THE FIRST had at first more than half the Kingdom, nearly all the nobles and the soldiery, with his divine right, to back him, and the immense prestige of royalty, and the old English feeling of loyalty to the Crown. LOUIS XVI had not only the priesthood and the nobility, but whole Provinces on his side, and the kingdoms of Europe. Yet the power of each shrivelled up like a scroll before the fiery energy of the popular assembly; and in each case the republican chiefs and armies crushed the Crown, directed, in each case, by a central despotism, stern and remorseless as fate.

We do not imagine that the President, if he is suspended, will attempt to resist at all. If he should, Congress will denounce and outlaw him as a traitor. What will follow afterwards, we can only judge from the few cases of this kind that have occurred before. There is no loyalty to the Crown, no long line of royal ancestors, no nobility, no army whose officers owe their rank to him, to sustain him against the popular body. He has but the Constitution, to the continual and incessant violation whereof the people have become so accustomed as no longer to have for it any feeling of respect. It is now no palladium of Liberty, and few are so poor as to do it reverence. It is found to be easy for the popular will to change its very nature and annihilate its most solemn guarantees. According to the new doctrines, anything whatever can be put into it by amendment. It might be made to legalize polygamy, or to declare, as FOURIER held, that property is theft. It is not worth, to-day, the paper it is written on. The popular will is the Constitution, henceforward; and it will not be long before such "States" as Colorado and Nebraska can *impose* a constitution on New York and Pennsylvania. The New York *Herald* says, and with this we conclude:

The radicals, in these bickerings and divisions, are only re-enacting history. It was the same with the Girondists and Jacobins in France, with the Independents and Presbyterians in England, and back in the Roman republic from the days of the Gracchi down to Augustus. But this haggling and pettifogging will not do at this time. The radicals cannot back out of the impeachment after the violent charges they have made, and the people will demand that the trial of the president shall be proceeded with at once and a decision arrived at without delay. If the verdict should be "guilty," as there appears no doubt it must be, they will elect a successor in accordance with the constitution, and that successor will in all probability be Gen. Grant. No radical squabbling can prevent this result.

### DYING OUT.

The following statistics are curious and should cause many jeremiads in New England. If correct, there is positively a chance for mankind's regeneration somewhere in the neighborhood of the year 5000, for the Puritan stock begins to exhibit decay.

An exchange says: The town records, it is said, show that the first generation of settlers, when they were Englishmen, the average number of children in a family was eight or ten; in the second, third and fourth generations, the number was seven or eight; in the fifth, five was the average number; in the sixth, it was less than three. In the present, which is supposed to be the seventh generation, the average number of offspring is less than three even, and the deaths exceed in number the births. Meantime, the foreigners increase by immigration and by excess of births over deaths. It is calculated that if this process go on, the foreign born population and their descendants will, in about twenty-five years, outnumber the Puritan stock.

The signs of decadence are yet more plain in the rapid deterioration of the public men of New England. There is an immense difference between WEBSTER and CHOATE, and their successors, not alone in intellect, but in the other attributes of a Statesman. Mr. SUMNER is a lawyer and a scholar; but the orations which he reads in the Senate have nothing in them, in all their sham-Ciceronian pomp, to make them live and be remembered. They always remind one of a short-legged man on stilts. Mr. WILSON is a person, we believe, of more real vigor of intellect than SUMNER; but there is no possibility of mistaking him for a *great* man. Of the two, he is, we sincerely believe, by far the *better* man, the less vulgarly vindictive; in many respects, indeed, generous. FESSENDEN is the ablest *lawyer* in the Senate; but he is very little except a lawyer.

The other New England Senators are like the fly in the amber: nobody cared about the fly; the only wonder was how he got there. No one who knew the Senate in its palmy days ought to wish to witness its deliberations now. For it and the House are full of such men as those whom CICERO terms,

"Reptiles, wh-having climbed to the top
Of this h-go mouldering monument of Rome,
Hang blowing at the nobler man below."

CHARLESTON, February 10.—Gov. Orr has just arrived from Washington. He expresses himself as convinced of speedy restoration on the basis of impartial suffrage. It is understood he will defer convening the legislature of South Carolina until the North Carolina legislature takes action on the new propositions.

South Carolina did not "wait" for North Carolina, or any other State, in 1861, when a few of her leaders, urged by hot-headed persons at Washington from other States, hurried and precipitated her into secession, for the avowed purpose of *forcing* the other Southern States to secede, whether they deemed it wise to do so, or rash and premature. We should think that Gov. ORR and Gov. AIKEN would think it not exactly in the best taste for South Carolina to be eager to return into the Union at the price of negro suffrage.

### PLUNDER.

We do not conceal our gratification at the discipline which New England selfishness and greed is administering to the North-West. There never was, as the future will show, so complete an act of fatuity as the North-Western States committed, in denying the right of eleven States to withdraw from the Union and establish a separate nationality; for the right to do so, though not one to be exercised hastily, rashly or except in the last resort, was the only *real* barrier against a general overflow of mobocracy, and the sweeping away of all the guarantees and safeguards of the Constitution. Neither a Conservative President nor an upright Supreme Bench of Magistrates, venerable and wise, can stand for a moment in the way of a raging sea of popular opinion,—of a mad and unreasoning democracy, whose present organs and future victims are such hideous and hateful exaggerations of infamy as MARAT, COUTHON, and THADDEUS STEVENS. When beings as detestable as these are allowed by God to govern nations, as the instruments of His avenging justice, we doubt whether He is not an Omnipotent cynic who has made this miserable world to gratify His malevolence, and that He may amuse Himself with the antics and petty rascalities of small knaves wearing the robes of office, and with the writhings and contortions of nations wrenched limb from limb upon the rack.

We cannot by any words of our own more forcibly show the system of black mail to which the Northwest has submitted itself by aiding Europeans, Canadians and negroes, bought and paid by New England, to crush the South by mere weight of numbers, than by copying here the following cogent arguments from the *National Intelligencer*:

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

It seems probable that the senate will pass the tariff bill now pending, which is, in its main features, the same as the one passed by the house last session. The alterations made by the finance committee, which were generally improvements, are being rapidly eliminated, and by the time the bill gets through the senate and the conference committees it will be as bad as it was in the beginning, if not worse. The lobby have turned their batteries on Senator Fessenden, and have beaten him one or two votes.) There are not six members of the senate who do not believe in their hearts that the bill is morally wrong, that it is economically a blunder, and that it is fraught with extreme danger to the republican party. We make the statement upon our responsibility, that the number of senators who believe that the bill is right, and that it ought to pass, does not exceed six. Yet they are goaded on to passing it by an importunate and merciless lobby, whom they have not the nerve to resist. There are a few senators who sincerely believe that a prohibition of foreign commerce is the great di-lideratum of this country. They would copy the commercial system of Paraguay and Japan if they could. They believe that the surest way to get rich is to make it a crime to fight off the bounties which Divine Providence has bestowed upon other lands, and produce them at home at three times the cost. These philosophers would refuse to buy wool from South America, *because it is so cheap*. The South Americans and South Africans give us ten pounds of wool for a dollar. "No," says congress, "we want only two pounds of wool for a dollar; we are for protecting home industry." But the South Americans take our produce in payment for their wool, and if we cease to take their wool they cease to take our produce. For a barrel of flour they give us, say, one hundred pounds of wool. To protect American industry congress enacts that the American producer shall not exchange his barrel of flour for one hundred pounds of wool, but shall exchange it for twenty pounds. So the American producer is stinted out of eighty pounds of wool, besides losing a valuable customer in South America. But this is not all. In order to protect American industry in the manner described, it becomes necessary to raise the prices of clothing *four times*, when we raise the price of wool once. We get a dollar away from the rightful owner, and into the pocket of the wool grower, we must first throw four dollars into the sea. The woolen manufacturer does not want the tariff on cloth increased, unless the tariff on wool is to be raised. If the latter is raised, however, he must have the prices of his goods raised in the proportion of *four* cents per pound on cloth for every one cent per pound on wool. And then the iron mongers, and the salt boilers, and the glass blowers, and the cotton spinners, and every other interest that has a monopoly under existing laws, or wants one created, come rushing at the heels of the wool and woolen men; and the net result is a bill to rob the American people of some hundreds of millions of dollars, and to give the finishing blow to our already crippled and declining commerce.

If such a bill passes congress, we hope Andrew Johnson will veto it, and if he vetoes it we shall certainly sustain that veto. More than this, we shall point out every particular item of knavery in the bill, and, so far as we are able, show how it came to be there. Such a bill, if it passes, will cling to the republican party like a shirt of Nessus. The paralysis which it will inflict upon the industry of the country will be keenly felt about the time for the next presidential election. We have now a tariff averaging fifty-eight per cent. in gold on all dutiable goods. The moment everything that the American consumer buys of foreign production (or of American production, if the article is protected by the tariff) is fifty-eight per cent. higher, on the average, than nature and the laws of trade would make it. Hence the American consumer must charge fifty-eight per cent. more for his labor and produce than they are worth, to make himself even. But other countries, which have gone through the folly which prevails in Paraguay and Japan, treatment business on the basis of buying and selling things for exactly what they are worth, will underbid us by fifty-eight per cent., and drive us out of all the markets of the world, and cover the seas with a prosperous commerce from which we have been excluded by our own stupidity. Our trade with South America has fallen to one-sixth of its former greatness, to the injury of every "home industry" that produced anything which entered into that trade, and now congress is preparing to blot out the remaining sixth by putting a prohibitory tariff on wool.

Senator Grimes is right in saying that this bill will be a crushing incubus on the agriculture of the country. Every blow levelled at commerce is a blow at agriculture. "Indissoluble bonds bind him who plows the land and him who plows the sea," said Daniel Webster in one of those ponderous sentences of his. Every important article has to be packed with an exported article. The American farmer is now paying for everything he buys fifty per cent. more than it might be had for, and suffering from a diminishing foreign market, which congress proposes still further to diminish by a higher tariff. Meanwhile domestic manufactures in the aggregate are decreasing, the prices of goods being so high that people cannot buy them. And still congress would make them higher!

If this bill becomes a law, then upon the heads of those who pass it be the guilt of the political and commercial ruin which will follow in its train. We will not defend robbery, nor apologize for fantastic folly in high places.

The same paper had said in a previous number:

Referring to this subject in autumn last, in the connection of the prospect of a presidential veto of the rapacious measure, which we then felt assured would pass, and of the game of the destructives to impeach the president, and thus get rid of that "obstacle," we wrote as follows:

"We are greatly surprised that the Chicago *Tribune* should exhibit so much lees of sagacity than its radical contemporary, the *Republican*, together with many other radical presses, in advocating the movement of the most conspicuous of the hare-brained leaders in congress in demanding Andrew Johnson's head through the impeachment process. The press signalized itself as the representative of the agricultural northwest, twin sister of the south in resource and interest, in its hostility to the new protective tariff bill, the consideration of which was postponed from the last session to the coming one. It exhibited a spirit closely bordering upon a menace of secession, if the rapacious measure in the interest of mammoth eastern manufacturing monopolies should be adopted. It laid bare the selfish motive of the class interests that were pushing the bill by more or less of unquestioned acts of an obvious political diabolism. It showed a knowledge of the character of the measure in its inception and in detail that was possessed by few, even including political economists, financiers, and protectionists themselves. It had, as the motive power of its powerful arguments and fierce denunciations, the imperilled interests of the great northwest, who would be still further borne down by the weight of taxes and enhanced prices if the odious measure were to pass. To give edge to its hostility to the contemplated rapacity of the class interests upon the agriculturalists of the interior and of all the country, it had the pies of the previous effectual opposition of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens and his followers to measures in congress that, by cheapening the carrying trade between the center of the continent and the Atlantic marts, would materially aid in giving some return to the husbandman for all his toils. As things were and are, their value is now nearly absorbed by the cost of transit of his products, and of what is received in return.

Under such circumstances, the ponderous blows dealt against the infamous measure by the *Tribune* and many other northwestern journals should have insured its immediate defeat in congress, but, by means best known to its backers and their tools, it passed the house, and would undoubtedly have passed the senate also, had there not been fear of adverse election results in the autumn. It was suspended in that body mainly, no doubt, to make the class interests contribute their money (as they have) to carry the elections. It will undoubtedly be adopted by the senate next winter under a party and other pressure that the *Tribune* can comprehend.

If it passes congress the burdens to the people will rise from the near 50 per cent. of protection afforded manufacturers by the present tariff to nearly double that figure, on an average, upon articles of prime necessity to the masses.

What is to prevent its enactment into a law? Nothing under the broad heavens but the certain veto of the president.

The wool and woolens party have united upon a curious principle of plunder. The duty on wool and woolens will impose a tax of *sixty* millions of dollars on the country, for the sake of giving only *eight* millions to the beneficiaries. The Chicago *Tribune*, therefore, which has for years done as much as it could to crush the South out of sight, and leave the Northwest at the mercy of the vultures of New England, proposes to compromise the matter by appropriating the eight millions out of the Treasury directly to them.

JONATHAN WILD pursued an avocation eminently respectable, in comparison with that of the harpies who define the meat that they cannot eat, and tax the people *sixty* millions in order to pocket *eight*. What is there in a government where a Congress can be bribed into sanctioning such a scheme of robbery, to induce the honest people of the South to become responsible for its action by a re-admission into the Union, that can only be secured by fawning and crouching at the feet of power, and kissing the feet that kick them?

Jeffersonville Cor. New Albany (Ind.) *Gazette*.

Our city was the scene of the most intense excitement yesterday afternoon, which utterly defies the powers of description by pen or tongue, to fully represent, or even give anything like a representation that will convey to those who were not witnesses of it a correct impression of it. I, who was one of those who witnessed it from beginning to end it seems more like a frightful dream than a reality.

In the morning appearances, well understood by river men, indicated the probability of a break-up of the immense fields of ice extending from one to two miles in width, and from Six Mile island, and from fifty to one hundred yards in width. Every boat and barge along our wharf had extra lines out, and every other precaution that was possible was resorted to to meet the emergency that finally occurred. All the steamboats and ferry boats kept a head of steam, and the John Shallcross made several trips in the forenoon, and a little after noon took on a large load of teams and passengers to return to Louisville. But the floating ice was so thick and strong that she lay at her dock some time, apparently waiting for an opening in the ice for her to go through in crossing.

About one o'clock p.m. the shore ice opposite our city, on which but a few moments before several persons were skating, started and passed down the river without doing any injury, and it was but the larger quantities farther up would not start. But soon it was discovered that it too had started in immense and unbroken quantities, starting at the upper end and swinging around from the Kentucky side reached the shore on this side of the river, and came down with an irresistible force. Hundreds were on the shore watching its approach with an almost unbroken silence, evidently hoping for the best but fearing the worst.

When the ice reached an empty coal barge fastened with three heavy rope cables, any one of which seemed strong enough to hold it; but one after another of them snapped like so many strands of packing twine, and she drifted down against two others equally well fastened, which were also broken from their fastenings and all three of them were driven against the Louis Bowman. In addition to several rope cables she had out a very heavy chain, all together with the aid of a powerful head of steam, which was let on both engines with full force, it was hoped that she would be able to resist the pressure enough to let the barges and ice pass by, and thus serve as a protection to the wharfboat and the John Shallcross, lying just below.

But this hope was of short duration. Very soon she parted one after another of her lines in quick succession, and then her chain cable. From that instant a scene ensued that beggars all attempts at description. Everybody then knew that the ice would take everything before it. A shout was raised to clear the Shallcross of her passengers as fast as possible. Until then they had not supposed themselves in any danger, as the Bowman had bid from their view the effects of the ice. They had merely got out to see what was the cause of the alarm before the Bowman came out to the wharf boat, breaking her lines and crushing her upper works as though they were built of pasteboard, and piling them on board of the Shallcross which then received the forces of all the boats and barges and ice combined, snapping her lines like those of all the rest. Then they suddenly realized the great danger they were in, and as fast as possible jumped over the side of the boat next the shore, and over the bow, some at first jumping forward or quite on to the shore, while others, as the boat started from her moorings, jumping on the floating ice, several yards from the shore, and escaping drowning or being crushed by the masses of broken ice, through the heroic efforts of those on shore, at a great risk to their own lives. Several ladies clung up on the railing at the bow of the boat, which was eight or ten feet from the water or ice, and jumped as far as they could.

The cry of "We are lost! we are lost!" rang throughout the boat, and women on the shore who had fathers, husbands and brothers on board were shouting in the agony of despair for them to "jump off! oh, jump off!" One man with his wife and two little boys were on board. He got the boys off with the aid of some persons on shore, and they stood wringing for their father and mother, both of whom finally succeeded in getting ashore. Still there were many passengers unable to get off at all, and they, with the officers of the boats, seemed destined to almost certain destruction; for, if the boats did not break in the ice before they reached the falls, as nearly everybody supposed they would—for it was supposed they would be so badly crushed as to make them leak at a fearful rate—it seemed hardly possible that they could pass over the falls in their crippled condition.

But the officers and crew stood by them and worked with a vigor and coolness worthy all praise. Capt. D. N. Dryden, falls pilot, seeing that their only salvation was in going safely over the falls, small as the chance might be, jumped on board just as she was passing out of the reach of all possible aid from the shore, and lent his energy and experience to that desperate effort.

The engines were kept backing as the boats approached the falls, and they got quite a distance from the shore, and to the falls pretty at about 4 o'clock, that in spite of the ice they slowly obeyed their rudders, swung their heads down stream and finally passed over the falls in safety, rounding to below Sand island, and landed at Portland wharf.

We are unable to give the extent of the damage to property, and will conclude with heartfelt congratulations that so far as we can learn, no one was killed or even seriously injured, although there were several rumors to that effect, which followed us to New Albany, where we went on foot to watch the fate of the fugitive boats.

### The Territorializing to be Again Tried

From Washington Cor. New York Tribune.

The committee on the New Orleans riots, in accordance with their instructions, will report a general bill for provisionally governing Louisiana until it is admitted to representation in congress, and also an enabling act. No bill has yet been prepared by the committee, but it is understood, from free conversations lately had with the members of the committee, that the following will embrace its leading features: First. A provisional governor and legislative council, both to be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate, and of unexceptionably loyal antecedents; the governor and council not to remain over one year in office. Second. This appointed government to be superseded by a provisional government, elected by all loyal citizens, without distinction of race, and the leaders of rebellion to be excluded from office and the elective franchise. Third. The provisional state government to be entitled to a delegate in the house of representatives. Fourth. No law of the provisional state to be valid unless approved by congress. Fifth. No distinctions in civil or political rights to be enforced in such provisional government. Sixth. A convention to frame a constitution, and to apply for representation in congress, to be elected by loyal men alone, and this as soon as the congressional or provisional legislature shall deem it proper. But no constitution to be presented which does not recognize the equality of man in civil and political rights. Seventh. All sections to be held subject to the rules and registrations of elections; three to be provided by certain officers to be named.

### NEWS ITEMS.

—An exchange says President Johnson is the only public man who has rivaled a *danseuse* in standing on one toe—the veto.

—Moscow, Russia, was first lighted with gas on the 27th ult. A "Te Deum" was sung at the gas factory, and a banquet and other ceremonies followed.

—The government has lately paid $100,000 in gold for a lot three hundred feet square in San Francisco as a site for the United States branch mint. The proposed building will cost $600,000.

—The New York Southern Relief association has already received $17,000 in cash. The association has voted that $10,000 worth of corn shall be immediately purchased, in the cheapest market, for distribution in Alabama, under the direction of Maj. Gen. Swayne and Gov. Patton.

—The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye* mentions the case of a young man, an employe in the express office in that city, who, after his father's death, married his step mother.

—The great Italian leader, Garribaldi, discountenances any rising in Rome just now, and is becoming quite a monarchist.

—Ashley, who proposes to impeach the President, was once a devil in a printing office. He is now one in Congress.

—The steamship Bavaria, bound from Havre to New York, was abandoned at sea. She was spoken by the ship Resolute, and one hundred and seventy-five passengers taken off.

—Gov. Peabody has addressed a letter to Gen. Grant and others, donating $100,000 to be used for ameliorating the condition of the destitute women of the southwest.

—There are said to be fifty thousand of the grand army of the republic in Ohio, and proportionate numbers in other "loyal" states.

—The goods already received for the Paris exposition are said to amount to five millions of dollars.

—Napoleon, since his accession to the French throne, has added $1,350,000,000 to the debt of France, which now amounts to $2,415,000,000, a sum almost as great as the total debt of the United States. Napoleon's wars have cost him about $500,000,000, and since 1851 the annual deficit of the French revenues has averaged $50,000,000.

—Nellie Dean, the twelve years old skatress, gets $200 a week and her expenses in Pittsburg.

—The New York *Freeman's Journal* says: The best remark upon the forthcoming paper, the "Southern Opinion," is Prentice's, that it will no doubt be known as Pollard's Opinion. That is the whole matter in the fewest words.

—The pecuniary loss arising from the cattle plague in England is estimated at £3,500,000.

The marble statue of Henry Clay, executed in Italy, by Hart, the Kentucky sculptor, has reached New York. It will be set up in the Louisville court-house on the anniversary of Mr. Clay's birth, April 12th.

—At Ticheville, in France, recently, 52 sheep out of a flock of 129 were poisoned by eating some white clover.

—A destructive fire occurred at St. Joseph, Mo., on the morning of the 9th inst., destroying Binger & Co.'s extensive pork-packing house and contents. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Very little was saved. Loss, $90,000. Insured for $85,300.

—Pittsburgh contains five hundred large manufacturing establishments. It has fifty glass factories and sixteen potteries, forty-six iron founderies, thirty-one rolling mills, thirty-three machinery establishments, and fifty-three oil refineries; besides miscellaneous works of almost every variety, the whole turning out an annual product worth about $100,000,000.

—The New York correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, in his account of the New England dinner, says: "Neither Butler nor Banks were at the table. There is a rumor that the proprietor of Irving hall stipulated that Butler should not attend. His stock of silverware is large and valuable. The reason of Banks' absence is said to have been an apprehension in the minds of the committee that the supply of liquors ordered would give out early if he was at the table."

—The cultivation of flowers and rare plants in Paris has largely increased. At the beginning of 1855 the number of gardeners and workmen belonging to the municipality was only 3; in 1855, 12; in 1862, 40; 1864, 60; and in 1865, 101. The plants and shrubs have similarly increased. In 1855, only 600 could be furnished; in 1863 there were delivered 1,602,265, of which 1,575,690 were furnished by the florists of La Ménette, 23,575 by the nursery of Long champs, and 3186 by the fir nursery.

—I. T. Martin, of Cynthiana, grand master of the Masonic brotherhood in Kentucky, will start south next week for the purpose of distributing several thousand dollars, contributed by the Masonic lodges in this and other states for the relief of destitute orphans and widows of Masons in the southern states. The lodges in Paris, Frankfort and Cynthiana have contributed $100 each. The Masons of York, Penn., have also sent to Mr. Martin a contribution of $50.

—Prentice (there is only one Prentice) says that Massachusetts "has more dead lions and more live jackasses than any other member of the union, and every one of the latter is flinging his heels at some one of the former."

—Fogg, of New Hampshire, rose like an exhalation in the senate the other day and endeavored to behoud the prospects of the bankrupt bill. It is only a short time since this Fogg settled on the senate, and if he were to blow himself away forthwith he would not be mist.

—The Montgomery *Mail* is coming to the conclusion, from the proceedings of the judge and jury, that when Judge Busteed drew that gorgeous and impressive picture of spring time, and the voice of the turtle being heard in the land, he referred not to the turtle dove but to the snapping turtle!

—The United States have 36,896,26 miles of railroad completed and now in working order. This is an increase of road brought into use during the year of 1535 miles, exclusive of some 200 miles of city railroads added to the length reported a year ago. The state of Pennsylvania owns 4560 miles of track. Ohio ranks second, with 3401 miles, followed by Illinois with 3230 miles, and New York with 3325 miles of road now in working order.

—The memorial to be distributed among the Prussian combatants in the successful campaign is just being turned out by the foundries. It consists of a cross cast from the metal of the Austrian guns, and bearing on one side the following inscription: "God was with us, to Him be the praise;" and on the reverse, "Koniggratz, July 3, 1866."

—A Swiss citizen, a native of the canton of Uri, was some months ago flogged for having published a pamphlet against the Catholic religion. The federal assembly, to which he appealed, has just decided that he was entitled to no redress, because flogging was adopted in the code of the state of Uri, and that the federal assembly cannot interfere with the jurisdiction of that sovereign canton.

—Dantu Junior, the sculptor of the busts of Auber, Meyerbeer, Rossini, etc., is at present preparing that of Verdi, which will figure among the busts destined to ornament the *salle* of the new opera in Paris.

—Mr. George Dobson, of Ohio, who has lost $15,000 in cotton planting in Missouri, says "the negro may 'fight nobly,' but he don't work worth a d——n."

"Jeems, my lad," said a hopeful father to his son, "keep away from the gals. Ven you see one comin', dodge. Just such a creature as that young 'un, cleaning the doorstep on t'other side of the street, fooled your poor old dad, Jemmy. Don't cast your eyes that way and wink. If it hadn't been for her, you and yer dad might have been in Brazil, hunting dimuns, my son."

### Astounding.

The Buffalo *Commercial* states that the First national bank of that city has, in a period of four years, accumulated a surplus greater than its original capital, and, without impairing this surplus, it paid its proprietors a dividend for the past year of fifty per cent.

### GOOD PRECEDENTS.

The following disabilities were imposed on Jews, in the reign of EDWARD I, of England. They may be useful now, as hints to those engaged in the work of Reconstruction. Once, it would have gratified Gov. BROWNLOW to apply them to the abolitionists, who were then, to him, the seed and spawn of the devil:

1. No Jew shall come to or depart from England without license, on pain of death.

2. No Jew shall walk or ride without a yellow badge upon his or her outward or upper garment, on pain of death.

3. No Jew shall contemn Jesus Christ nor blaspheme His Divinity, on pain of being burnt.

4. No Jew shall stir out of his house or lodging on Good Friday.

5. No Jew shall strike a Christian, on pain of having his right arm cut off.

6. No Jew shall kill a Christian, on pain that he be hanged alive on a gibbet, and be let daily with bread and water till he dies on the same gibbet.

7. If any Jew shall cheat a Christian and escape, all the rest of the Jews shall make satisfaction to the Christian so cheated.

8. All the synagogues of the Jews shall be suppressed, and if any of their Rabbis or Jewish priests shall teach or preach against the Christian religion hereafter in England, all such preachers and teachers shall be burnt.

9. No Jew, on pain of hanging, shall transport any bullion or coin beyond the seas, nor deface or melt down any Christian coin.

10. The king's judges shall not hear the testimony of a Jew against a Christian.

11. No Jew shall be sworn upon the Evangelists.

12. The Jews shall have four judges, two whereof Christians and the others Jews, who shall try and determine all causes between Jews and Christians.

13. All the children of the Jews, as soon as born, the rector or vicar of the parish shall take from them, put each to nurse, and breed them up in the Christian religion, for which all the Jews must pay all the charges.

14. In the exchequer appointed for the Jews, there shall be half Christians and half Jews; and both shall have equal power and different locks and keys to prevent fraud.

15. The Jews shall account for all the money they lay out, and for the profits, and return before the justiciaries over the Jews as often as they shall be required.

16. If any Jew shall be converted to the Christian faith, all his usurious acquisition to be forfeited to pious and charitable uses, but all his goods, estate, and moveables, shall be his own, and not the king's, as formerly accustomed.

17. The Jews shall go to hear Christian doctrine once a week, and as many English Jews as turn Christians shall be as free of England as if they were born of Christian parents.

18. No Jew shall cohabit with a Christian woman.

19. No Jew shall be buried in any consecrated ground.

20. No Jew shall correspond with any of the enemies of England.

21. No Jew's widow shall have any right of administration, but after the decease of her husband all the Jew's effects and movables shall be vested in the king, and the king shall be executor and administrator to all the Jews in England.

22. No Jew shall sue for his own debts but in the name of the king and with the king's license, and if any Jew defrauds the king of his customs or other rights, he shall forfeit his all to the king.

### A REMINISCENCE FROM GRATIOT STREET MILITARY PRISON.

Not Found in Greeley's History of the Rebellion.

Now that the war is over and those who took part in it on either side, are beginning to tell over their trials and tribulations, we gather the following letter from one of the inmates of Gratiot street prison, written during the war which is too good to be lost.

For the sake of convenience we shall call the two brothers by the name of Smith. Jack was a young man, who soon after the rebellion broke out joined the rebel army. Henry, being an unconditional union man, rushed to St. Louis for safety, and to further the cause of the government was willing to sacrifice all his wife's cousins, and if need be, to put one or two of her brothers into the army also, and even as a last resort let the "old men go." Jack joined General Price's command and was with him at several fights in Southwest Missouri, in one of which he got wounded in the cap of the knee. He then left the army and came to St. Louis, where he remained about nine months, or until the federal authorities arrested him—probably at the instance of his brother—and placed him in Gratiot street prison, from which he wrote to his brother several times, knowing that this brother, who lived in the county, near Wellsville, was one of the union men, and could get him out of prison if he wanted to. But, not having heard from him, Jack, after several months, concluded that his brother did not want him out, and that perhaps he had been instrumental in having him arrested and incarcerated in the first instance, and therefore would not assist him in getting out; and being somewhat disappointed at his conduct as a brother, wrote him the following conclusive letter:

"GRATIOT STREET PRISON,
"ST. LOUIS, MO., March 9 1863.

"*Dear Brother:* It being quite common for those in this department to perform some good union friend or relative to do something in their behalf, I concluded it would not be amiss to enclose you a few lines respecting my present and future prosperity. Here lately I have been very uneasy lest something might turn up which might result in my discharge from this department