MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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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 had 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.

LOYALTY.

[CONTINUED.]

Such as we have described it was the state of feeling in the South, when the war ended. It was common, immediately afterwards, to hear Federal and Confederate soldiers conversing like old friends, of engagements in which both had taken part; and the officers met each other with perfect courtesy and kindness. The desire was general in the South to bury all animosities, and let bygones be bygones. The men of thought, to whom the war had been the culminating struggle between two opposite political creeds, recognizing the fact that their opinions were hereafter to be mere theories and abstractions, yielded with regret and sadness, but honestly and in good faith; and, acknowledging that republican government, even in accordance with the theory of the victors in regard to the nature and meaning of the Constitution, was preferable to any other, were willing, as their own ideas could not prevail, to do all in their power to maintain it upon that theory. The *effect* of all had been the same,—to perpetuate our free institutions; the only difference being as to the means and mode of securing that perpetuity; and none of us wish to see them destroyed, because they could not be preserved in the manner preferred by ourselves.

Even when it was announced that all our slaves were emancipated, there was little discontent and less murmuring. Those who owned no slaves, as we have said, felt little sympathy for those who lost them; and even the slave-owners accepted emancipation philosophically. To this, of course, there were some exceptions; but on the whole there was very little bitterness; and you rarely heard a planter speak of his loss with anger. There had been, as we have heretofore said, bitter and bloody feuds; and it was matter of amazement to us, that these, for the most part, so quickly died out. Some, of course, continued Those who have killed the sons and fathers of each other do not *always* sit down together in peace; but, in Arkansas, there has not been one man killed, where we expected there would be twenty.

We, for our own part, submitted in good faith. We voluntarily took the oath of allegiance, and gave our parole of honor to obey the laws. We desired nothing, except to be permitted to live in peace. Such, so far as we know, was the general feeling. When we had once acknowledged that the negroes were free, we had no more idea of denying them any of the rights of freemen, than we had of giving up part of our own. We were willing to return into the Union and remain there. We were willing to be loyal to the Constitution of the United States, and to obey their laws. We accepted as final the decision, that whether there was or was not, by the compact between the States, or otherwise, a right of secession, it had for all practical purposes ceased to exist. We had long seen that under the operation of many influences combined, and especially by the inordinate and improvident multiplying of new States, destitute of State pride, and all else that constitutes true nationality, we were becoming more and more a nation, and less and less a confederation. We knew that the war and our defeat had only somewhat sooner effected that practical consolidation, and the change of condition of the States from that of Sovereignties to that of Municipalities, which time would inevitably, and in a little while, have effected, unless it could have been prevented by establishing the right of a State to secede, as a remedy of last resort, to be justifiable or advisable, only when all else had failed. The majestic march of events was not be stayed, as we fondly hoped, even by that. The Constitution itself was, as we always knew, no barrier at all; for although its letter remained unchanged, the unsound arguments of Mr. WEBSTER, and the immense influence of General JACKSON had settled its construction against us; nor had the Supreme Court failed to accede to the Northern construction.

Of course we and thousands of others were readily reconciled to that which we had long foreseen was inevitable. We had said, before the war, that God was forming here one great homogeneous nation and people, by the intermixture of many races; and that although there might be great effervescence and conflicts of States, and separations and wars, His work would never pause until His purpose should be completely effected. *We think so still;* and that, as the negro cannot be mingled with the other races to form one great whole, with distinct and harmonious national characteristics, he must, now that he is emancipated, drift off southward toward the equatorial regions, or be exterminated. And as the Mexican mongrel race cannot intermingle with ours, while the negro can mingle with them, his exodus to Mexico ought to be assisted, and white laborers take his place.

We have therefore not become a subject of the United States through force or fear, but voluntarily; and the obligations which we assumed upon doing so, we will in good faith keep. It is undoubtedly true that the people of the South are not now in the same humour as they were at the close of the war. They are discontented, because they are disappointed. If a general amnesty had been at once declared, and the States received back into the Union upon no other conditions than those of obedience to the laws, fidelity to the Constitution, acknowledgment of the freedom of the negroes, and securing to them the rights of freemen, as guaranteed by the Constitution and its original amendments, all would have been peace and quiet, and the traces of the war would soon have been effaced.

But all the legislation of Congress, since the war, has been one huge blunder, and much of the action of the Executive unwise. The consequences have of course been disastrous; for Nations never commit blunders with impunity.

It was, for example, a great mistake committed by the President, to except persons owning a certain amount of property from the operation of his proclamation of amnesty. Whatever secession was, whether crime, fault or murder, many of those who were most responsible for it did not come within any of the exceptions in the proclamation. If there was guilt, there was, in the nature of things, no connection between the amount of one's property, and the crime, to increase or diminish it. The man worth nineteen thousand dollars was not, *therefore*, any less guilty than the man with twenty thousand. It was by no means the men of wealth who were most eager for secession, but the adventurers who had nothing to lose, and to whom politics had been a trade.

It was still more an abuse to pardon any of these and not all; as it was to pardon those in Mississippi, for example, who had been most violent for secession—Confederate Senators and Generals—some, even, who had left the Federal Senate to enter the Confederacy; and to refuse pardons to others not more prominent and influential, nor more responsible for the secession of their States. Why pardon Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, and not Senator HUNTER, of Virginia? Why was this General, educated at West Point, pardoned, and not that?

We do not know that any conservative journal has said it, because the same wretched policy that has ruined us, still continues, of justifying everything on one's own side or done by him whose flag we follow, and condemning everything done by those whom we oppose,—but we say, and thousands of just men must in their hearts feel, that the President is not invested with a capricious power of pardoning those, out of large numbers, who are equally guilty with the rest, and leaving others, who cannot bring so potent an influence to bear, to the tender mercies of military or criminal injustice. In this we have been consistent,—for when we asked for a pardon, we explicitly declared that we had no special claim to it above any other person who had acted under a conscientious belief that he was in the right, who had adhered to the cause until it was lost, and who still retained unchanged his former opinions: and we urged the President to pardon all, and give the Southern people no single martyr to revere.

To pardon one single man, equally guilty, if there was guilt, with the rest, and with the same excuses or equally inexcuseable with them, necessarily made it a supreme injustice and a crime to punish any one. We do not impute to the President intentional wrong, but we do deny the wisdom and the justice of granting pardon to prominent secessionists, who offered pitiful or paltry excuses for their course, at the urging of Radical leaders that *publicly* clamoured for the punishment of rebels; and retaining others in prison or under indictments for treason. To take the life of one of these, when others had been carpitiously or in deference to the wishes of influential friends freely pardoned, would be neither more or less than murder.

It has been a great mistake every way, to withhold pardon from the noblest and purest and bravest of our leaders, while granting it to the masses, and to other leaders, some of them honorable and manly, but others who stooped and cringed to procure it. For though all men love life, the vast majority of those whom the amnesty or special pardon availed did not, desire to save their own lives or their estates on the condition that even *one* of their chosen leaders should bear the burthen of their offences, like the scape-goat sent by the Israelitish priests, laden with the sins of the people, to AZAZEL in the desert.

Of the language of the Northern press and pulpit since the surrender of our armies, and of all the measures enacted or proposed by Congress, it is enough to say, without reciting them in detail, that if there was any desire to restore the harmony and brotherhood that once existed, they have been singularly ill-calculated to effect that purpose. The legislation of Congress on the subject of re-construction has been from beginning to end a series of inexcusable blunders, and the continual exercise of unconstitutional powers. The gratitude of the Southern people to the President for even the qualified mercy that he has dispensed, though he has never expressed himself opposed to political disabilities permanently to be imposed on the immense majority of the people of the South, is sufficient evidence of the gratitude with which they would have received from Congress a general amnesty and restoration to their civil and political rights. It is never impolitic to be generous. Hearts are to be won by kindness only; and the people of the South would have added a new proof to the many which history affords, of the wisdom of a general condonation at the close of a civil war.

Disappointed, and deeming themselves harshly and ungeneriously treated, the people of the South are dejected and despondent, but they are not disloyal. They have no further desire for separation. They would fight for the country and its flag against a foreign power; they do not wish to subvert the Government. They patiently endure, hoping for better times and wiser and more generous legislation. How truly we and they are loyal, we will show in our next.

A LAST WORD.

We do not acknowledge the justice of the censure of the *Post* in respect to the mode in which deeds of violence have been spoken of by the press of Memphis. We condemn *all* violations of the law, by whomsoever committed. We desire to see peace and the just laws reign in Tennessee, and the Tribunals of justice do their duty, unawed by power of any sort. As the judges and officers of the courts are appointed or elected by those in whose hands as rulers or voters the State is, and as only those who had no connection with the lost cause can sit upon juries, the presumption is that all guilty of unjustifiable outrages on Union men will be duly brought to justice; and that unless where the justification is perfectly clear, none will escape conviction. So it is natural to suppose that if any offender escape it will not be those who are unfortunately under the ban.

It is because we too well know how unreliable the statements of partizan presses are, in the accounts they give of acts of violence done by those whom they hate, and when each such occurrence is so much party capital, that we will not undertake, upon *ex parte* statements, to denounce as outrages without excuse, acts done at a distance, and of the real nature whereof, and the circumstances, and the antecedents out of which the quarrel grew, we know nothing with certainty. We are content to leave such matters to be dealt with by the courts. In every case, the party is entitled, not only before the jury, but with the press, to the presumption in favor of his innocence, until he is proven guilty. It is not the province of the press to prejudge cases that are to be passed upon by juries, and especially when it must do so upon hearsay, and upon accounts almost certain to be colored and exaggerated, and in which part of the truth is almost always suppressed, and much that is false suggested. We shall observe the rule of conduct here indicated, in all cases. Nor, without meaning to censure any other journal, do we think that it conduces to the peace of the country or is very worthy of the press, to notice and recount, often in very inaccurate detail, every homicide or fight, growing out, perhaps, of neighborhood broils or antecedent feuds. Let the arm of the law be strengthened by every legitimate means, and crime and violence be sternly and severely dealt with. That, every good citizen ought to desire.

GENERAL GRANT is justly respected and esteemed throughout the South, as a generous enemy in war and true to even his implied pledges afterwards. By all, we think, he is regarded as a brave and noble gentleman. All, therefore, who would fain not lose all respect for human nature, will be glad to read the following paragraph, and know that one soldier, at least, does not wish to hold the Bloody Assizes:

The New York *Times* of yesterday has the following important revelation: "As late as Thursday last the bill for the establishment of military despotism acquired great strength in the house, by the declaration of Mr. Farnsworth that Grant favored it, and the member who announced the news was regarded for the time being as an oracle to be respected. Owing to the importance of the matter, Grant took the earliest opportunity to inform a prominent member of the house that he had been misrepresented—that he did not favor the erection of a despotism, with himself as chief despot—and that he was really surprised that such a notion should be attributed to him."

—Frederick Colby, aged fifteen, committed suicide in Lawrence, Mass.

THE military despotism bill declares that the governments in existence in Louisiana, Arkansas and other States, were created without authority of Congress or of law, and in the exercise of a usurped power. So much the authors of the abomination know of the history of the country; so much they respect and regard the memory of LINCOLN!

The present government of the State of Arkansas was established in May, 1864, under the proclamation of President LINCOLN. A convention assembled and a Constitution was made, voted on by part of the people, and declared adopted. Gov. MURPHY was first appointed by Mr. LINCOLN, and then elected. Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts were elected, and the Supreme Court, of "loyal" men, elected under this Constitution, decided, more than a year ago, that the test oath prescribed by a statute enacted by a legislature sitting under that Constitution was void.

President JOHNSON has had nothing to do with Arkansas. The Constitution of 1864 is recognized as in force. MURPHY is still Governor. The Legislature and Judges now in office hold under that Constitution, and the State is perfectly at peace. Here is a State already reorganized by loyal men. Why go through the same process again? Is there to be a re-organization, preceded by a military despotism, whenever the loyal men extend the right to vote to all the people of the State? Really, a Congress ought to have something like a soul and a conscience, and not be *totally* insensible to shame.

So also, in the case of Louisiana, it is not Mr. JOHNSON's work, but Mr. LINCOLN'S, that this *monstrum fadisiunum*, this most filthy monster and resident abomination of the anarchists, aims to demolish. President JOHNSON has had as little to do with the formation or continuance of the State Government of Louisiana, as with that of Arkansas. It was in full life when he came into office. The malice of his enemies has overshot the mark, and he is persecuted for the acts of him whom these hypocrites call "the sainted LINCOLN." If any one "usurped" power, in the case of either Louisiana or Arkansas, it was not President JOHNSON. Moreover, the emphatic denunciation of the State Government of Louisiana as a usurpation, fixes the same stigma on the Convention which undertook to re-assemble in New Orleans, and caused the riot that has proved so serviceable to the enemies of human freedom in Congress. It was President LINCOLN who set the example of acting in matters of this sort without Congressional authorization; and President JOHNSON should be grateful to his haters for having so connected his acts with those of his predecessor, that to condemn one is necessarily to damn the other.

THE effects of a pardon are plenary. The offence is completely erased, and I as if it had never been committed. After it is granted, the United States, whose act the pardon is, cannot disfranchise or in any wise disqualify the party pardoned, on account of the offence, which has thus, in law, never been committed. For as the pardon is the act of the nation, the President, in granting it, belog only the nation's instrument, a subsequent attempt to enforce penalties or disabilities on account of the act condoned is what would be stigmatized in an individual as a rascally attempt at *fraud*. In attempting to take from a person pardoned, the right to vote, on account of his commission of the act condoned, the nation endeavours to take away by force, what it has itself, by its pardon, guaranteed to every one who relied upon its honour, and found it a broken reed.

It does this, in addition to enacting a law contrary to common right and the solemn guarantees of the Constitution, to punish an offence, after its commission, by the imposition of a penalty to which the party is for the first time made liable, months or years after the offence. This is, of course, an *ex post facto* law. Until long after the war ended, there was no law that made it part of the punishment for taking up arms against the Government, that those so offending should be disfranchised and deprived of their representation in Congress. There is as little legal as moral right to exclude ten States from the halls of Congress, as a punishment *for* treason committed by individuals.

Neither is there any greater outrage upon law and justice than to punish a man by disabilities and penalties, when he has not been legally convicted, by due course of law, of the offence imputed to him. This is itself a crime, of the same nature and degree as it would be to condemn and punish without any evidence whatever. And if there be a crime that puts the offender utterly beyond reach of forgiveness, it is that of stabbing liberty itself, through the individual whom the stiletto pierces, only to reach the nobler victim behind.

We do not believe that the anarchists in Congress will succeed in their devilish project of forcing any portion of our Southern people into resistance; although "the worm will turn when trodden on." There is a judgment recorded in heaven against every villainous injustice. Patience!—and the scorpion will sting itself. It is impossible that the Northern people should long endure the miasmatic poison that must flow over their own States from the putrid pools of military despotism in the Southern Provinces. The Carnival of Hell cannot continue long. God is just! He patient and endure. Remember the old Scottish Jacobite song:

> Tho' we be rosely now oppress,
> By numbers driven from home,
> Yet Fortune's wheel may turn at last,
> And Justice back may come;
> In Providence we'll put our trust,
> Which never shaddows quite the just.
>
> E'en let them plunder, kill and burn,
> And on our wealth prey;
> We'll hope for charity's safe return,
> As jostly as we may;
> The laws of God and man declare
> The son should be the father's heir.
>
> Let wrat'ches flustered with revenge,
> Dream they can conquer hearts,
> The steady mind will never change,
> Spite of their cruel acts;
> We at it have woods and rocks and mer,
> What they pull down to raise again.

RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE.

Among the many worthy educational institutions of the south, may be mentioned the Randolph, Macon college, of Virginia. The president, Hon. Thos. C. Johnson, in the course of a friendly letter to the St. Louis *Times*, writes as follows concerning the aims and prospects of the college:

"If you know of any worthy maimed Confederate soldiers who desire to get a collegiate education, and are in necessitous circumstances, let them come along and they shall attend any or all the schools of this college free of charge for tuition. The standard of scholarship in this college is as high as any in the United States. Living is cheap—the climate is mild compared to that of St. Louis—the health of the country unsurpassed—no temptations to vice or extravagance—our faculty are all earnest men, highly qualified and not indistinguished. We know nothing else but work, work. The community is refined. Society is excellent. Attached to the college are two literary societies, the Washington and Franklin, in which debates are held weekly. The halls have every comfort in the way of carpets, arm chairs, tables, candelabras, and each society has a library of about 5000 volumes of choice standard authors. The president and professors are honorary members of both, and they often attend, and take part in the debates. These discussions sharpen the wits, expand the mind and give a free use of language. And the facilities afforded by the libraries for investigating almost every question, render these societies a source of great profit to the student, and of interest to the friends and patrons of the college.

Should further information be desired by any one, please refer them to Dr. Wm. A. Smith, of St. Louis, who presided over this college for twenty years with great ability and usefulness. Please accept my best wishes for your success in conducting a rare thing in these days, a *democratic* newspaper.

Very truly, yours, THOS. C. JOHNSON
Prest. R. M. College.

THE oldest book in New England is owned by a Catholic clergyman, in Worcester, Mass. Its title is "Pantheology," and it was printed in 1479, twenty-two years before the discovery of America by Columbus. Its author was the Rev. Dom Ramer, a Dominican of Pisa, vice-chancellor of the Roman church, and bishop of Magulesn. He died in 1249. It is a ponderous volume, bound in boards half an inch thick, covered with leather, and protected by heavy brass knobs and clasps. It is printed in "black letter," and is in an excellent state of preservation.

CORRUPTION IN THE NAVY YARDS.

We are not in the least surprised at the disclosures contained in the following article from the New York *Tribune*. The Brooklyn Navy Yard has been for years, like the New York Custom-house, the peculiar booty of political victories. To its emoluments Jas. C. COCHRANE, a member from New York, preferred a formal claim, if we remember aright, in behalf of his janizaries, in the days of BUCHANAN. It seems that when it became prize of war to the Republicans, they also succeeded to the stealage, and farmed the property so some purpose:

In 1864 the notorious mismanagement and corruption in the navy yards induced Secretary Welles to appoint a special commission for their investigation, of which Col. Olcott was made chief. The inquiry more than substantiated the charges, and a thorough reform was begun. It does not appear to have been carried out till recently. The department was disorganized, but the system of corruption was compact and difficult to overthrow. Col. Olcott was succeeded in 1865 by Mr. J. P. Veeder, and it is understood that by their efforts the collision between contractors and davy yard officials is in a fair way to be entirely broken up.

The Brooklyn navy yard, it is asserted, is a good, or bad, example of the general rottenness of the department. It is charged that the books of account have for years been systematically kept so as to prevent the business of the yard from being inspected, and to give the fullest protection to fraud. This was the great difficulty of the commission; that frauds had been committed was notorious, but by whom, when, or how, it was almost impossible to decide. But patience will accomplish much, and it is charged that the system of swindling underlay the whole business of the yard, and extended from the higher officers to the mere laborers. Receipts for goods delivered were signed by officers who knew that the bills were false, and that one-fourth of the goods had never been sent. Inferior and damaged goods were bought without examination. At none of the yards were regular inventories of stock taken, a neglect intended to facilitate open and wholesale robbery. Goods valued at millions of dollars were not placed upon the records, and it is asserted that metal, lumber, hardware, in fact every material used in the navy yards, have been carried out of the yards by persons employed therein, to the amount of many millions of dollars. Fictitious names were placed on the pay-rolls, three clerks, it is said, receiving the pay of twenty men in addition to their own. On the pretense of raising funds for political purposes, the workmen were robbed by constant assessments of fifteen or twenty per cent on their wages. Merchants willing to make fair contracts with the department were underbid by men who afterward obtained extravagant prices for their goods. Indeed, the catalogue of charges is too long to be now repeated.

We are glad to hear that the commission have already saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the government, and that since the beginning of the year they have established a thorough system of book-keeping in most of the yards. But much more remains to be done, if these charges are true, as there seems no reason to doubt. The contract system should be reformed, and perhaps the best manner in which Congress can aid the secretary of the treasury to complete the difficult work he has attempted, is to appoint a committee with instructions to investigate the matter from beginning to end, and to report a bill which shall provide, if necessary, for the complete reorganization of the yards.

The Tangle at Washington.

Contrary, as we believe, to general expectation, the lower house of Congress has rejected the senate "compromise" for Stevens' military reconstruction bill. It was supposed that, in view of the proximity of the close of the session, and the doubt as to the fate of the measure, the house would, by a small majority, adopt the senate amendment and promptly send the bill to the president for his action. But the body in question has held out for the original bill, and asked a committee of conference, which the senate refused. We are glad of it. The chances are now decidedly against this bayonet contrivance becoming a law this session.

The reason why the house refused to accept the senate's amendment is that the radicals are unwilling to commit themselves to the pledge that even should the once rebel states adopt the constitutional amendment and give suffrage to the negroes, they then might be accorded representation in congress and the electoral college. As the radicals have never kept a promise, we hardly see why they should have hesitated on this occasion, unless they were doubtful as to their future power.

The difference between the senate and the house on the reconstruction question is now wide and fundamental. Congress has no longer any "policy" on the reconstruction question, if indeed it ever had.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The *National Intelligencer* well and truly says:

"The miserable demagoguery which disgraces the lips of so many members of congress, about the state governments of the south being organized in the interests of the rebellion, is as sicking in truth as it is in statesmanship. The objects of such averments is patent. They are designed to inflame the people of the north against the people of the south; to perpetuate the fierce passions and bitter memories of the late war; to throw such odium on the latter as will kindle a state of feeling amongst the former as will justify any outrages, which will applaud any disregard of the constitution and any prostitution of power on the part of the congress of the United States. The perpetuation of the power of demagogues—this is the object for which the passions of "the loyal" are appealed to, the constitution trampled in the dust, the rights of one-third of the people subjected to the boyonet, and the attempt made to delude the other two-thirds into the belief that it is done in the interests of liberty and for the advance of civilization."

New Counterfeit.

The detectives of the secret service division of the treasury department have just discovered a new counterfeit on the ten dollar plates of the national bank notes. The ones discovered represent to be the issue of the Flour City national bank of Rochester, New York; but as the name of the bank can be changed at the instance of the counterfeiters, parties receiving such notes should be on their guard and closely scrutinize all national bank notes of this denomination. The general appearance of the counterfeit is very good indeed, and well calculated to deceive any but the most expert. The vignettes on the face of the note are exceedingly well executed, and show that experienced engravers have been engaged in preparing the plate. The signatures of the register of the treasury and the United States treasurer have been well imitated, but the signatures of the officers of the bank are very poor, and plainly show that they have been printed. The back of the note has not been so well executed as the face, but the green coloring is very good, and equal to if not better than the genuine notes. The copy of the picture representing the discovery of the Mississipi by DeSoto, which is borne by the genuine notes of this denomination, is not so well done in this counterfeit as the remainder of the note, but, nevertheless, shows the skill of an experienced workman, and will, doubtless, deceive many.

Mrs. Partington on the Romans.

"I never did like the Romans," said Mrs. Partington, when seeing the play of "Coriolanus," "since I mistook some Roman punch for an ice cream and it got into my head. And I came pretty nigh exploding once in trying to light Isaac's Roman candle, thinking it was wax. I must say they are a set of fickle-minded creatures, taking the gentleman in the red table-cloth for a counsel, and then going to throw him over the terrapin rock. I am very glad, though, they don't do it, because I don't see how the play could get along without him, and it would have disappointed so many——" "Stop talking," said a harsh voice behind her. Mrs. Partington looked round at the speaker, who scowled at her with the indignation of impaired enjoyment, and she, simply saying "you needn't be so bituminous about it," was silent.

STRANGULATION OR DISLOCATION.

The Nelson (New Zealand) *Examiner*, in reporting the execution of Burgess, Levy and Kelly, three Thuglike murderers, says:

It has been a matter of dispute amongst medical authorities whether death in such cases is caused by strangulation or by dislocation of the spinal column. The necks of the three malefactors were therefore dissected by Drs. Williams and Cusack, and it was satisfactorily proved that death had resulted in each case from strangulation, the spinal column being found to be perfect in every instance; thus setting this much vexed question at rest.

A RAILROAD train in the south of France that had been stopped by a heavy fall of snow, was attacked by a number of famished wolves, who had been attracted by the smell of cattle on board. The beasts besieged the men who were watching, and after resorting to all manner of means to frighten them, the men beat a hasty retreat, but were closely followed by the hungry wolves. They got safely into the car, however, and soon after the retreat of the wolves the night was made hideous by the yells and howls of the cattle, which continued until the blockade was removed and the train was once more in motion.

—A clergyman "down east" asked a woman whom he had baptised, as she was coming out of the water, how she felt in her mind, and was somewhat surprised to hear her answer "bully."

BREVITIES.

—The largest county in Texas, Presidio, is equal in area to four such states as Massachusetts.

—Five women are editors in Java. No doubt they are "gossipy" journals.

—Five hundred Catholic priests have gone to China as missionaries.

—Decayed cabbage is said to be the agent of a delicious perfume, made by Lubin, and sold at $1 50 per bottle.

—Ninety thousand valentines were delivered in New York city on the 14th inst.

—A boy in Evansville, Ind., got a marble in his throat, and died Sunday night, while the doctor was endeavoring to extract it.

—A prairie wolf wandered into Dubuque the other day, and was killed in the street.

—It is now stated that Edward H. Wayland's defalcation on the Erie railway will reach three or four hundred thousand dollars.

—Napoleon is going to repair the British monuments in France at his own expense.

—It is proposed to extend the city limits of Richmond, Va. Those living outside the corporation are holding opposition meetings.

—The plan for the central monument for the Gettysburg national monument has been agreed upon. It is to be a white marble shaft forty-seven feet high, costing $47,000, with one or more statues by Rogers.

—The San Francisco *Mining and Scientific Press* has just come out in new type from the first font ever cast on the Pacific coast.

—The largest plow manufactory in the world is at Louisville, Ky. It can turn out one hundred thousand plows a year.

—An ingenious Frenchman has invented a method of stopping a running horse by a contrivance which seizes his nostrils and stops his respiration.

—A "reb" of our acquaintance is so thoroughly reconstructed that he calls canary birds "mulatto sparrows."

—A poverty stricken suburb of Atlanta is ironically named Shermantown.

—A hollow log picked up as drift wood in the Mississippi near St. Louis, recently, was found to contain the body of a dead Indian in full dress.

—Eleven of the jury who condemned Mollie Trussel petitioned for her pardon.

—All the steam trains enter the city of London under ground.

—The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular mourning the loss of Prof. A. D. Bache, and ordering the coast survey office draped in black, and closed on the day of the funeral.

—There are thirty iron manufactories in Chicago, several of which are almost exclusively engaged in preparing railroad iron, and altogether they do a business amounting to $2,500,000 a year.

—The trip to Hong Kong, China, can be made now in forty-three days, viz: York nineteen days to San Francisco, thence seventeen From New to Yokahama, thence six to Hong Kong; and the telegraph will soon do the same distance inside of forty minutes.

—Gen. Grant has issued a circular directing that hereafter none but unmarried men over five feet five inches high, shall be enlisted in the United States army, except as musicians, or in the veteran reserve corps.

—It is reported that Mrs. Salome Spinning, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Mr. Barlow Jennings, of Danbury, are heirs to the estate of the Duke of Marlborough, valued at $50,000,000.

—Gold, said to be in paying quantities, has been discovered near Marion, Crittenden county, Ky.

—For offering a bribe to a member of the legislature, a man in New Jersey has been fined $1000 and costs.

—Thirty years ago the sterile plains of Texas—"the great desert of the southwest"—belonged to Mexico. To-day Texas is doing more trade with the world at large than is the republic of Mexico, with its eight millions of inhabitants.

—A Paris journal speaks of A. H. Stephens as the Fenian head center, formerly vice-president of the Southern Confederacy! These foreign papers know all about us!

—The water of Loch Katrine, which supplies Glasgow with water, is so soft that $200,000 a year has been saved in soap since its introduction.

—In Brazil large pine apples cost four cents each; oranges one cent; bananas six for a cent, and cigars ten for a cent.

—A man in Geneva, New York, skated a mile in 2:18.

—The trial of ex-Gov. Eyre, of Jamaica, for the severities and barbarities perpetrated upon the negroes in their late insurrection, has commenced.

—The Russian treasury contains gems and jewels worth the bank of England and the British crown jewels together.

—The Kentuckiana promise to make J. C. Breckinridge governor if the president will only pardon him.

—A yankee miser is noticed as having learned to bark, in order to save the expense of keeping a watch dog.

—Siam will be represented by thirty-five tons of goods in the Paris exhibition.

—A lady in Mobile lately augmented her family by four children at a birth. The father is doing as well as could be expected.

—The daily pay of the Prussian infantry soldiers has been raised to seven cents. A U. S. soldier gets thirty-three cents per diem.

—Among the nations of Europe, Bavaria has the greatest number of schools according to population.

—The skaters of Clermont, Iowa, place live rats upon the ice and then chase them to death.

—The small-pox has made its appearance at Dublonegs, tia.

—A Paris journal, speaking of the *Tribune*, calls him Horace Grisley, and speaks of the president as Mons. Jeanfils.

—Thirty-five fires, each involving a loss of $20,000 and upward, are reported as having occurred in the United states during the month of January. The aggregate value of the property destroyed was $4,048,000.

—The population of New Zealand is rapidly increasing owing to the gold attraction. It now contains, exclusive of the military and Maories, two hundred thousand souls. The total value of the gold exported in 1865 was £2,226,474. The value of the wool exported was £1,141,790. The revenue for 1865 amounted to £836,945, an increase of nearly fifteen per cent. on the previous year.

—There are 202 daily, tri-weekly and weekly papers published on the Pacific coat at this time, of which San Francisco contains twelve dailies, one tri-weekly and forty-one weeklies. The balance of the state—twelve dailies, a tri-weekly, and seventy-four weeklies. Oregon contains three dailies and eighteen weeklies. Nevada four dailies and six weeklies. Washington territory eight weeklies. Idaho one daily, one tri-weekly, and three weeklies. Utah two dailies, one semi-weekly, and two weeklies. Colorado one daily and one weekly. Montana one tri-weekly and one weekly. The British possessions, three dailies and five weeklies. Mexico and Pacific ports, six weeklies. Sandwich islands two weeklies.

—Some person lately played a practical joke on the mayor of Quebec by issuing three hundred invitations to dinner in his name.

—Since the abolition of slavery the assessed valuation of property in Missouri has increased $65,000,000.

—The South Carolina people are bothered to know what to teach as history in their public schools.

—The cultivation of olives is spoken of in South Carolina as an experiment worth trying on a large scale.

—At West Hurtford, Vt., the ice formed a dam in the river, causing the water to rise to the second-story window of the hotel. A daughter of the landlord was drowned.

—A remarkable meteor has been seen by daylight at San Francisco, and in other parts of California. It exploded in the air with a loud report and tremendous shock.

—A man was asked what induced him to make a law student of his son. "Oh he was a lying little cuss, and I thought I would humor his leading propensity."

—Maximilian has decided to move his seat of government from Mexico to Puebla.

—Postmaster General Randall has not resigned.

—The president's reception on Thursday night was so crowded that people had to be taken out at the windows, and several ladies were injured by the crush.

—There are eight hundred ex-Confederates in Virginia who need legs or arms, or both.

—Iron nails were used by the Egyptians two thousand years ago.

—Brownlow announces he will retire from public life at the close of his present gubernatorial term.

—The supreme court of Massachusetts has decided that a bequest to secure the right of voting to women is not a legal charity, and has decided that the five thousand dollars left by Francis Jackson for that purpose shall be divided among his heirs.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

Night Dispatches.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, February 22.—The river has risen four inches in the past twenty-four-hours, but is stationary now.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 22.—The weather is clear and pleasant. Arrivals, Ruth and Clara Dolson from St. Louis; Magenta from Vicksburg. Departures, Mary E. Forsyth for St. Louis; Stonewall and Louisville for Louisville.

To-day was generally observed as holiday.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 22.—Cotton is flat and lower; sales 3000 bales; low middling, 29@30c; middling, 30½@31; receipts for the week 28,782 against 19,453 for the same time last week; exports 26,082; stock on hand 224,700. Sugar is easier; fair, 13c. Molasses is lower; fair, 75c; prime to choice, 78@80c. Flour is lower; superfine, $11 50. Corn is easier at $1 12@1 15. Oats, firm, $1. Hay, firm and unchanged, $37 50@38. Pork, dull and unchanged, $21 75. Bacon is lower; shoulders, 11c; sides, 12½@13c. Lard, declining, 12½@14c. Whisky and tobacco are unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, February 22.—Sales of 108 hhds. tobacco at 24@27½c. Superfine flour $10 00. Mess pork $20 00; prime lard 12c; bacon shoulders 9½c; clear sides 12½c; packed bulk shoulders 7½c. Raw whisky in bond $2 28. Cotton 28½c.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm at $2 40@2 90. Corn 60@70c. Cotton dull at 29c. Whisky, in bond, $2 25. Pork $20. Lard 12c.

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton dull; 27½c for strict middling. Flour a little more active and rates unchanged; $8 25@11 40. Wheat, $2 75@2 95. Corn, 83@83c. Oats, 61@71c. Pork unchanged; bacon favorable to buyers; 9½@9½c for city shoulders; 11½@11½c for ribbed sides, and 12½@12½c for clear sides. Hogs firm at 6@7c. Whisky dull at $2 24 in bond.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

From the New York Herald, February 8.

The stated meeting of the board of managers of the American Bible society was held yesterday afternoon at the Bible house. At half-past three o'clock the proceedings were opened with the reading of the nineteenth psalm and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Ferris. After the adoption of the minutes of the last meeting the reports of the various committees were received. From these it appeared that a small balance was due the treasury, and that the work of the society was being vigorously carried on. During the last month seventy-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-six volumes had been issued, of an aggregate value of $36,194 24. There were thirty-six agents of the society and one hundred and eighty-seven auxiliaries reported. Eight new branch societies, in various parts of the west and south, were recognized. Notices of a number of legacies, varying in amounts from $10 to $500, had been received. Among the grants of bibles made were donations to the freedmen, and gifts of several copies, in raised letters, to the blind. The prospects in Mexico were most encouraging, three native colporteurs being there engaged in the dissemination of the scriptures. Additional translations of parts of the sacred volume into the Japanese and Siamese languages were in progress. An interesting relic was presented to the society by the Massachusetts Bible society. It was a copy of the scriptures issued by the board in 1828. It had been originally sent south, had found its way into the hands of a colored soldier, been carried by him all through the Georgia campaign, given to a northern officer, and so came back after a lapse of thirty-nine years to the source where it issued. Several gentlemen were nominated to fill vacancies in the board of managers and as vice-presidents, and Mr. Cummings was elected one of the auditing committee.

CITY MISSION.

The fortieth report of the New York City Missionary and Tract society has just been issued. It is a document of much interest, and contains information of importance to those who have at heart the morality of the city. A detailed history of the operations of the society during the last year is given, showing the measure of success with which its labors have been crowned. It supports fourteen mission stations and forty-eight missionaries, who are assisted in their work by 300 voluntary visitors. Through these instrumentalities during the year 1866 more than [illegible] million tracts have been distributed, 118,277 visits made, 3722 children induced to attend Sunday schools and 755 enabled to secure the advantages of daily instruction. Five thousand services have been held, at which ten thousand new attendants have been secured, while 904 persons were induced to pledge themselves to total abstinence from intoxicating drinks.

MARRIED.

SEONCE—GYNN.—On the evening of the 21st, at the First Baptist Church, by Rev. A. H. Miller, JOHN C. SEONCE and Miss AURELIA A. GYNN—all of this city.

May the love-lit fire ever burn brightly upon the altar of their united love, and be the guiding star of their destiny.

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The officers and members of Leila Scott Lodge, No. 299, will meet at the Hall of South Memphis Lodge, No. 114, This (Saturday) Evening at 7 o'clock, for business in the M. M. degree.

The officers and members of our fraternity lodges, and transient brethren in good standing, are fraternally invited to attend.

By order of JOHN AINSLIE, W. M.
Attest: H. P. WOODWARD, Sec'y. feb21 1t

R. P. BOLLING, President. JAMES STREETER, Secretary.

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