# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1867. VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 214


## MASONIC DIRECTORY.

### HEBREW AND MASONIC CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5627.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Tisri, 10th September | | 1866. |
| 1 Kislevan, 10th October | | " |
| 1 Chisleu, 9th November | | " |
| 1 Tebeth, 9th December | | " |
| 1 Shebat, 7th January | | 1867. |
| 1 Adar, 8th February | | " |
| 1 Veadar, 8th March | | " |
| 1 Nisan, 8th April | | " |
| 1 Ijar, 8th May | | " |
| 1 Sivan, 6th June | | " |
| 1 Thamuz, 6th July | | " |
| 1 Ab, 3d August | | " |
| 1 Elul, 1st September | | " |
| Ash Wednesday, 6th March | | 1867. |
| Maundy Thursday, 18th April | | " |
| Good Friday, 19th April | | " |
| Easter Sunday, 21st April | | " |
| Ascension, 30th May | | " |
| Pentecost, 9th June | | " |
| Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. | | |

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### MASONIC DIRECTORY.

1867.

LODGES.

Anderson, No. 184. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. C. Trader, W. M.; R. T. Tomlinson, Sec.

Hope of Memphis, No. 115. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Sellars, W. M.; J. F. Woodward, Sec.

Leila Scott, No. 293. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Aiosiln, W. M.; J. F. Woodward, Sec.

Hamilton, No. 289. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

Kilwinning, No. 341 (I. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—2d Front street. John J. Worsham, 32d, W. M. E. S. Finlen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

Penn Chapter, No. 4. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. A. J. Wheeler, H. P.; H. H. Parker, Sec.

K. AND S. M.

Eureka Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Best, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

Greene Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zeat, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

*2d Front Street.*

Hermes Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Master Council, Hallows 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G.·. M.·.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.

Memphis Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 14th, Sec.

Cassiphia Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d, Tarshish, Sec.

Calvary Chapter of Rose Croix, 18th; No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. J. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.

Philippe Duplessis Council of K.·.H.·., 30th; No. 1. Henry P. Woodward, 32d, Comm.·.; William T. Cirode 32d, Rec.·.

Constellat of West Tennessee, 32d. John Atkins, 32d, Comm.·. in Chief; Dudge C. Trader, 32d, Rec.·.

### CENTAL SYSTEM.

Calculation made at the rate of 56 pounds per bushel for corn and 32 pounds per bushel for oats.

CORN.

| Per Bus Cents & cts | Per Cental $ cts | Per Bus Cents & cts | Per Cental $ cts | Per Bus Cents & cts | Per Cental $ cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 80 | 1 42-8 | 1 12 | 2 00 | 1 44 | 2 57 1-7 |
| 82 | 1 46-3/7 | 1 14 | 2 03-4/7 | 1 46 | 2 60 5-7 |
| 84 | 1 50 | 1 16 | 2 07 1-7 | 1 48 | 2 64 2-7 |
| 86 | 1 53-4/7 | 1 18 | 2 10-3/7 | 1 50 | 2 67 6-7 |
| 88 | 1 57 1-7 | 1 20 | 1 14-2/7 | 1 52 | 2 71 3-7 |
| 90 | 1 60 5-7 | 1 22 | 2 18 4-7 | 1 54 | 2 75 |
| 92 | 1 64 2-7 | 1 24 | 2 21-3/7 | 1 56 | 2 78 4-7 |
| 94 | 1 67 6-7 | 1 26 | 2 25 | 1 58 | 2 82 2-7 |
| 96 | 1 71 3-7 | 1 28 | 2 28 4-7 | 1 60 | 2 85 5-7 |
| 98 | 1 75 | 1 30 | 1 32 1-7 | 1 62 | 2 89 2-7 |
| 1 00 | 1 78 4-7 | 1 32 | 2 35-3/7 | 1 64 | 2 92 6-7 |
| 1 02 | 1 82 2-7 | 1 34 | 2 39 2-7 | 1 66 | 2 96 3-7 |
| 1 04 | 1 85 5-7 | 1 36 | 2 42 6-7 | 1 68 | 3 00 |
| 1 06 | 1 89 2-7 | 1 38 | 2 46-3/7 | 1 70 | 3 03 4-7 |
| 1 08 | 1 92 6-7 | 1 40 | 2 50 | 1 72 | 3 07 1-7 |
| 1 10 | 1 96 3-7 | 1 42 | 2 53 4-7 | 1 74 | 3 10 5-7 |

OATS.

| Per Bus Cents & cts | Per Cental $ cts | Per Bus Cents & cts | Per Cental $ cts | Per Bus Cents & cts | Per Cental $ cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 65 | 1 74 2-7 | 82 | 2 19 1-7 | 1 00 | 2 67 1-7 |
| 67 | 1 79 1-7 | 84 | 2 24 4-7 | 1 04 | 2 77 1-7 |
| 69 | 1 80 | 86 | 2 40 | 1 06 | 2 80 |
| 71 | 1 89 4-7 | 88 | 2 45 3-7 | 1 07 | 2 85 5-7 |
| 73 | 1 94 2-7 | 90 | 2 40 1-7 | 1 08 | 2 88 4-7 |
| 75 | 1 85 4-7 | 92 | 2 48 4-7 | 1 05 | 2 80 4-7 |
| 77 | 2 05 5-7 | 94 | 2 51 1-7 | 1 10 | 2 94 2-7 |
| 79 | 2 11 3-7 | 96 | 2 56 2-7 | 1 10 | 2 94 2-7 |
| 81 | 2 16 1-7 | 98 | 2 56 1-7 | 1 11 | 2 97 1-7 |
| 70 | 2 00 | 1 00 | 2 67 1-7 | 1 12 | 2 99 4-7 |
| 71 | 2 02 6-7 | 90 | 2 62 6-7 | 1 15 | 3 07 2-7 |
| 72 | 2 05 5-7 | 92 | 2 65 5-7 | 1 17 | 3 12 6-7 |
| 73 | 2 08 4-7 | 94 | 2 68 4-7 | 1 15 | 3 28 4-7 |
| 74 | 2 11 3-7 | 96 | 2 71 3-7 | 1 18 | 3 21 3-7 |
| 75 | 2 14 2-7 | 98 | 2 74 2-7 | 1 20 | 3 20 |
| 76 | 2 17 1-7 | 1 00 | 2 77 1-7 | 1 18 | 3 37 1-7 |
| 77 | 2 20 | 98 | 2 80 | 1 20 | 3 40 |
| 78 | 2 22 6-7 | 99 | 2 82 6-7 | 1 20 | 3 42 6-7 |
| 79 | 2 25 5-7 | 1 00 | 2 85 5-7 | 1 21 | 3 45 5-7 |
| 80 | 2 28 4-7 | 1 01 | 2 88 4-7 | 1 22 | 3 48 4-7 |
| 81 | 2 31 3-7 | 1 02 | 2 91 3-7 | 1 23 | 3 51 3-7 |

### Value of Foreign Coins in American Gold.

| COUNTRIES. | VALUE. | |
|---|---|---|
| Austria | Silver Florin (100 Kreutzers) | $ 48[illegible] |
| Belgium | Silver Franc | 18[illegible] |
| Bolivia | Silver Dollar | 75[illegible] |
| Brazil | Milrei (1,000 Reis) | 2,[illegible] |
| Canton | Tael (22 Dollars) | [illegible] |
| Central Am'ca | Dollar (Same as Guatemala & Mexico) | [illegible] |
| Chili | Dollar (Same as Bolivia) | 15,25[illegible] |
| China | Gold Dollar | [illegible] |
| | Silver Dollar (2 Kaendee) | 2.00 |
| | Gold Dollar | 1.[illegible] |
| | Tael | 1.40 |
| | Mexican Dollar | 1.07 |
| | Chop Dollar has no value | |
| Denmark | Silver Rigsdaler (3 Marks) | .[illegible] |
| Egypt | Dollar (5 Piastres) | .[illegible] |
| England | Pound | 4.84 |
| France | Franc (100 centimes, gold) | .[illegible] |
| | Franc (Same Belgium, Silver) | .19[illegible] |
| Germany | Thaler (30 Groschen) | .7[illegible] |
| | A Strian florin (100 Kr'tzer) | .48 |
| | S'tlsatz florin (60 Kr'tzer) | [illegible] |
| Greece | Drachm (100 Lepta) | .1778 |
| Hamburg | Mark Banco (16 Schillings) | .943 |
| India | Rupee (16 Annas) | .45 |
| Italy | Lira or Sapdina | .188 |
| | Lira of Florence | .1[illegible] |
| | Scudo of Rome | 1.05 |
| | Ducat of Naples | .8[illegible] |
| Japan | Itzebu | .34 |
| | Mexican Dollar | 1.05 |
| Mexico | Dollar (100 Cents) | .[illegible] |
| | Gold Dollar | .8[illegible] |
| | Silver Dollar | 1.0[illegible] |
| Netherlands | Guilder | .40[illegible] |
| N Granada | Peso (in gold $ 3.85 to 90 at Cambio in silver) | .85[illegible] |
| Peru | Same as Bolivia | |
| Portugal | Milrer (1,000 Reis) | 1.[illegible] |
| Russia | Thaler 30 Groschen (Same Ger) | |
| | Rouble (100 Copeks) | .7[illegible] |
| Spain | Real (100 Centimes) | .10 |
| Sweden | Rigsdaler (Riksm'nt 48 specie Dalar) | 1.[illegible] |
| Switzerland | Franc (10 Rappen) see France | .[illegible] |
| Tunis | Piastre | .[illegible] |
| Turkey | Piastre (40 Paras) gold | .[illegible] |
| | Silver | .[illegible] |

### Foreign Weights and Measures.

*Reduced to the Standard of the United States.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Aham, in Amsterdam | 41 gallons |
| Almmie, in Portugal | 4½ gallons |
| Almude, in Madeira | 4.68 gallons |
| Alquiere, in Madeira | 4 gallons |
| Alquiere, in Portugal | 1½ peck to nearly ½ |
| Alquiere, in Seville | 1 bushel |
| Alquiere, in Malaga | 1½ bushel |
| Alquiere, in Rio Janeiro and Pernambuco | 1a1½ bush |
| Arroba of rice, in Portugal | 30 lbs |
| Arroba, in Portugal | 32 lbs 12 oz |
| Arroba, in Spain | 25 lbs |
| Arroba, in Spain (large) | 4.26 gallons |
| Arroba, in Spain (small) | 4 gallons |
| Arroba, in Malaga, of Wine | about 6½ gallons |
| Arsheen, in Russia | 28 inches |
| Bahar, in Batavia | 5a1½ piecals |
| Bale of Cinnamon in Ceylon, net | 64 lbs |
| Barile, in Naples | equals about 11 gallons |
| Barile, in Leghorn, of wine | 12.04 gallons |
| Barile, in Leghorn, of oil | 10 gallons |
| Cantar, in Malta | 175 lbs |
| Cantar, in Naples | 100 rotoli, lbs |
| Cantar, in Sicily | 17 rotoli, lbs |
| Carro, in Naples, of grain | 32½ bushel |
| Carro, in Naples, of wine | 264 gallons |
| Catty, of Tea, in China | 1¼ lb |
| Cayang, in Batavia | 3.56 lbs |
| Chetwert, in Russia | 5.95 bushels |
| Fanega, in Spain | over ½ bushel |
| Fertoltlon, in France | 2.84 bushels |
| Kilogramme, in France & Netherlands | 2.2046 lbs |
| Last, in Amsterdam, of grain | 85½ bushels |
| Last, in Brenen, of grain | 80 bushels |
| Last, in Cadiz, of salt | 20.40 bushels |
| Last, in Dantzic, of grain | nearly 92 bushels |
| Last, in Flushing, of grain | 85½ bushels |
| Last, in Hamburg, of grain | 80 bushels |
| Last, in Lubec, of grain | over 91 bushels |
| Last, in Portugal, of salt | 42 bushels |
| Last, in Rotterdam, of grain | 80.18 bushels |
| Last, in Sweden | 75 bushels |
| Last, in Tonning, of grain | over 80 bushels |
| Legumen, in Nantes | 16 lbs 5 oz |
| Legumen, in Holland | 18¼ oz |
| Mark, in Holland | 8 oz |
| Maund, in Calcutta | 82 lbs 2 oz 20 |
| Mina, in Genoa, of grain | 4.45 bushels |
| Mina, in France | 1 peck |
| Moy, in Lisbon | 34 bushels |
| Moyo, in Oporto | 30 bushels |
| Moyo, in Portugal | contains over 22 bushels |
| Mks, in Smyrna | 2 oz 20 |
| Orna, in Trieste, of wine | 14.91 gallons |
| Orna, of oil | 17 gallons |
| Saloma, in Naples | is a little over 10 gallons |
| Picul, in Batavia and Madras | 133⅓ lbs |
| Picul, in China and Japan | 133⅓ lbs |
| Pipe, in Spain, of wine | 104 gallons |
| Pood, in Russia, is equal to nearly | 36 lbs 2 oz |
| Quarter, in England, of grain | 8 bushels |
| Quintal, in Portugal | 108.96 lbs |
| Quintal, in Smyrna | 120 lbs |
| Quintal, in Spain | 101.4 lbs |
| Quintal, in Turkey | 132 lbs 3 oz |
| Rottol, in Portugal | 12 lbs 4 oz |
| Rottoli, in Genoa | 24 lbs |
| Rottoli, in Leghorn | 3 lbs |
| Salma, in Malta, of grain | 5.22 bushels |
| Scheffel, in Germany, varies from 1½ to nearly 3 ofo | |
| Shippound, in Hamburg and Denmark | 320 lbs |
| Shippound, in Holland | 264 lbs |
| Stara, in Trieste | 2½ bushels |
| Tale, in China | 1⅓ oz |
| Vara, in Rio Janeiro | nearly 1 yard |
| Vara, in Spain | 10 are equal to 11.9 yards |
| Werst, in Russia | 1066⅔ feet |


C. H. BRACKETT & CO.,

Crescent Livery, Auction

—AND—

SALE STABLES

THE finest Harness Buggies and Carriages for hire.

Auction Sales Every Day at 10 O'Clock

Special attention paid to the unloading of stock from Steamboats and Cars.

YARD ROOM furnished with or without feed

mch26 tf WM. PAYNE, Auctioneer

Stockholders' Meeting.

OFFICE MEMPHIS & LITTLE ROCK R. R. CO.,
No. 14 MONROE STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENN., March 15, 1867.

THE Board of Directors of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company have this day called a meeting of the Stockholders of said company, to convene at the office of the company, at the City of Memphis, Tenn., on the 8th day of April next, to take action on the subject of a contract that the President of the company has made with the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, for the consolidation of the two companies.

W. E. WALDRAN,
mh19 td Secretary and Treasurer.



## MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily (in advance) per annum | $12 00 |
| " " per week | 25 |
| To carriers and newsdealers, per copy | 5 |
| Weekly, per annum (in advance) | 5 00 |

☞ No subscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

| | |
|---|---|
| One square one insertion | $1 00 |
| " " each additional insertion | 50 |
| " " two weeks | 6 00 |
| " " one month | 8 00 |

☞ All advertisements considered due after the first insertion.

☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitutes a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 20 cents per line.

☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly only, at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ All advertisements not marked for a special time will be discontinued at the end of one week.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

| | |
|---|---|
| One Copy, one year | $5 00 |
| To clubers of ten or more, each | 4 00 |
| " twenty or more, each | 4 00 |

*Invariably in advance.*


### ARKANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.

SUMTER HOUSE, HOT SPRINGS, ARK., March 15, 1867.

DEAR GENERAL:

Having noticed that you were exceedingly busy about the time I left Memphis I forbore to visit you as often as my heart prompted, for it needed not more than a few days' acquaintance and several general meetings to convince me that you were "a good man although you were a rebel," and evidently suffered much from "heaviness of spirit" (like the rest of the "rebels" under God's chastening hand) and abhorred the "covelousness," etc., of the times. The few copies of the APPEAL that I have had the good fortune to see since you acceded to the tripod, indicate quite directly, that you are "old fogy" enough to believe in the "God of Israel" and go somewhat reluctantly to bow to the "greenback" calf, or any other yankee abolition god, in the union.

Yes, my dear sir, I quickly saw this much and more, and not willing to consume your time, I did not call to ask your permission to write occasionally a letter to "our" paper, and give you and your readers a little item of interest from this *wonderful* locality. Then, pardon me for sending you this impromptu *midSummer-like* effusion. The want of polish in my style and smoothness in my rhetoric please excuse, for I wasn't educated at Harvard or Yale; or in other words, didn't drink deep at the classic fountains where Wilson and Sumner, Burlingame, Elliott, Wendell Phillips, Emerson, Stanton, Seward, Thad. Stevens, H. Greeley, Ward Beecher, Brownlow, Sheridan, Sherman, Milroy, McNeil, Butler and other "fere nature" of this highly civilized stage and "progressive," "enterprising" *christian* "nation," got their classic education and purity of style, and I may add morals and religion, too). Please excuse my crudities and put me down as a natural native of the frontier, who has not progressed with the "progressive spirit of the age" and don't know any better. And so I hope if I've inadvertently poison from my associations here and elsewhere, and "it sticks out" of this rude garb at the "elbows," that our most kind, good, true and "amiable" masters at Washington City will not take offense, but consider my poverty, the squalid wretchedness which *the sin* has brought upon me, and "deal gently with the erring," with the hope that as I grow older I will become less ignorant and "loyal" to the constitution and the union, etc., etc., and eventually conform to the principles and wishes and little vagaries of the "institution" "Laws and Results;" and when I receive absolution for this unpardonable sin-abomination-*atrocity* of asking to be excused from joining the Martyr-Gen. John Brown, and the men of "unblemished virtue and *amiable* manners" who bore hands and hearts, and handcuffs and arms in their *apotheosis*, most gallant and eminently successful march from Charlestown to Appomattox Courthouse, and meekly preferred to follow the adverse fortunes of the hero of Buena Vista and his "whelps" from Mongomery to Fortess Monroe, that I shall be allowed to "go and sin no more."

If you can pardon the dreariness of these platitudes, please do me the honor to insert this under a *nom* or some such short introduction, and then let it float to every haven on the broad ocean of your prosperity, where "our" God-loving APPEAL and its noble editor are, I'm sure, of the most welcome of all visitors. Let it go to *true* hearts and *brave* hearts as it comes from my heart, who will feel that I am

"Nothing extenuate,
Nor aught set down in malice."

As I said before, this is a very *wonderful* place. You may see here the broad, beautiful, *kind* impress of the Almighty's hand in crystal characters that will not fade, but bear on to a dimly remote posterity

"Confirmations strong
As proofs of Holy Writ,"

the excellence, munificence, and beneficence of our good Lord and Father. Here is romantic scenery among mountains and valles far more fascinating to my inexperienced eye and sense, in its unique simplicity and unpretending style, than all the travel-worn Meccas of the world's travelers ever would be from the H. E. Bab temple, in Brooklyn, to the holy sepulchre. In fact, the absence of that "respect" which man pays so devoutly and constantly to everything under the sun, from "gold and precious stones, wine and women, myrrh and frankincense, down to greenbacks, (and United States bonds,) and deities, or begrudgingly eke out now and then to a merciful, kind and loving God, is a high recommendation of the place to me, and its "simpleness," and the plentiful lack of good taste that distinguishes me among my obscure followers, as regards religion, politics, apparel, food, etc., etc.; and wandering over these pine clad mountains, lingering along the clear, pretty murmuring brooks, I listen with ecstatic emotion to the heaven-born melody of the waters and trees, and thank God "in spirit and in truth," that it has pleased Him to bring His servant to so delightful a place, far removed from "vanity and lies," where he can find rest after the long and tedious and afflicting *warfare with the Philistines*, and is not insulted by a daily morning issue of fresh unadulterated lies from Washington City *"from one end of the avenue to the other."*

No railroad is here; that huge, easy road that leads from temple to temple of the "worshippers of Mammon;" and hence we enjoy a refreshing exemption from the hurry and flurry and scrambling, the hoarse despairing mutterings, and the "blue and gray" of the vast multitude who would go on by the "lightning express train" to bask in the pewter-shine of their greenback god.

Here, also, is but water, and cold water, in streams, adown the mountain side, not a yard apart in many places; no, not an inch, but mingling here and there and everywhere. Strangely wonderful enough to draw admiration, if not *awe*, from one of those *traveled* abolition yankees, who has never been able to find anything particularly fine or good or *comme il faut* outside of his New England "sheep pasture" and "turnip patch," and yet, while he admires and wonders, "guesses" he could "improve" God's handiwork by introducing some "northern capital and enterprise," and some "patent" *calculated* to make the water better and quicker of cure, and set up here, as a "hum," as clinks at the sweet-toothsomes in Massachusetts, a "smart chance" of "loyal" "temples of worship," dedicated to the "greenback" abomination. The ignorant, unenterprising followers of Moses (no doubt enshrouded even yet in the "black pall" of slavery) have only a *golden* calf in their poverty of invention, and in the absence of yankee notions and fruitful genius, which may have cost perhaps the labor of, say thirty or forty days; but it is the peculiar glory and honor of this age and "nation" that we have a "cheaper" "calf," and one that can be made and dedicated as soon as a "gift-book enterprise" can be started in the rear part of a three-by-ten foot newsroom, or as soon as a pious abolition colporteur can open his "patent" carpet-bag and expose the *treasures*, which he will sell "cheap for cash," in the nation's scrip, (and in some cases where there is a prospect of the "bread" returning very soon, present, "free gratis" for nothing, from "anti-slavery" god, and "anti-slavery" bibles, Uncle Tom's Cabin, and Harper's book down to the *Tribune* and *Chronicle* and *Evening Star*, also the "Nation's Almanac" which gives all the brilliant victories of the "grand army" "Manassas, Big Bethel, Belmont, etc., etc., *etc.*, and the terribly *dangerous* and difficult raid "to the sea," and the *accidental* conflagration of Columbia.)

But this is only mere mention of the miraculous properties of this neglected locality—unobserved and neglected by man and not had, of respect *by him*, but not forgotten or neglected by that generous good Father who dispenses His blessings alike " to the just and to the unjust," and does not overlook any, even the wildest and most obscure spot in our "bright heritage." If there is notsihrubbery that "Shenstone might have envied," there is a freshness and quietude and loveliness about the tall pine trees and untrodden mountains paths that would have enhanced even the attractions of *that* classic spot. If there is not "music that might have charmed Calypso and her nymphs," there is a sweet harmony of the waters and trees and winds that Apollo and Pan would not have disdained to hear. But if I had all the eloquence of Wirt and Irving, and the author of Beulah, and told you in their exquisite vein the long story of the attractions of this sequestered place in *one letter*, I would not have told you the half. Here is a veritable "Pool of Siloam" and a "balm of Gilead" that will bring the "bloom of health" to the worn and weary and disheartened invalid—that will change the premature decrepitude and childishness, ensuing imprudence, folly and sin, to the vigor, strength and confident assurance of athletic manhood. Here almost may *age* be turned to *youth*, *old* maids to young maids, freckles and pimples and blemishes to beauty, may be removed with the magic success that never "enamelique de Paris" had, and Jules Hauel never dreamed of in his brightest visions of perfumery and toilet articles.

As yet, since the abolitionists and their union allies burned the hotels here, the accommodations are not so good or acceptable as they might be and *will* be, soon, but there are several comfortable houses which receive visitors, where plain, substantial fare is to be had in abundance and there is plenty of room for tents, which, in this warlike time, and during this armistice, ought to afford a very comfortable summer residence for those who would fly from the evils of *quackery*, in all the schools, to this only one panacea not found in the materia medica, who would prefer health to disease, even at the expense of fashionable convenience and luxurious ease. If there is not a bill of fare that would have delighted Lucullus or put Epicurus into ecstacies, there is hog and hominy, and corn bread and coffee, and butter and eggs, and venison—such venison as Tom Fassitt, Henry Littleton, Will McLennan, Sam Cox, Charlie Gregoire, Hugh Smith, Beaon Katzenbaus, and Jim McNair would have smiled to see, and would have relished more than they ever did young prairie chicken, trout or Bourbon, or oysters, *in the shell*.

But I weary you and your gentle readers. Look leniently; view not with a critic's eye this hasty contribution.

Before I close, let me make a suggestion to the lovers of the principles of '76 *here* and *everywhere*, but most especially to those who hoped and believed in the Southern Confederacy, and would be glad to see the Confederate States of America yet take rank among the kingdoms of the earth—"righteous in Thy sight; an honor to Thee among the nations; the glory of all lands by reason of their righteousness and obedience towards Thee." As a proper *vindication* of those true and just principles of our fathers and a simple offering to the blessed memories of Washington, Putnam, Stark, Hancock, Adams, Greene, Lee, Henry, Marion and Sumter and Hayne and their compatriots; and that suggestion is simply this—since we have no Stonewall Jackson, no Gen. Lee, no Gen. Joe Johnson, and their noble officers and men to finish and invoke for victory and independence, let's turn us to the God of Araham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob. As we have *worshipped in our knees*, if not *on our knees*, our valient generals, and trusted to them and their armies for *forty-eight* long months, suppose we worship on our knees and trust in God, both *in our hearts* and often *on our knees*—say, for only six or eight short months, or longer, *if need be*, awaiting patiently and faithfully His own good pleasure till He cause "His face to shine." To that end let's read fervently and prayerfully one or more times a day, the Psalm LXXX, and those of us who believe in prayer may not inappropriately add the petitions that occur to every prayer-maker, not forgetting to ask, *"Let the sighing of THE PRISONER come before Thee."* Let us do this, and not go after strange gods, the "greenback" calf or any other yankee-abolition "patent." Let us look to "the Lord," for we have been assured that "trust in man" is cursed.

"Be not deceived" by false promises of "yelps" and "my policy," and the other plausible *tricks* of the political mountebank "at the other end of the avenue." As you refused to worship the "knight of perfidy" introduced to you as "a man of unblemished virtue and amiable manners," do not, for the sake of the honored dead, and for the welfare of the honorable and true hearted living, be duped by the Sancho Panza of the Don Quixote. *Verbum sat.*

Very Respectfully yours. DAVID.

### DEATH OF DR LIVINGSTONE.

**Official Account From the American Consul at Zanzibar.**

From the New York Tribune.)

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
ISLAND OF ZANZIBAR, Dec 8, 1866.

*Sir:* It becomes my painful duty to report the death of Dr. David Livingstone, the celebrated African explorer, who, as I wrote under date of May 9, 1866, (dispatch No. 4,) left here on the 9th of March last, for the exploration of the river Rovuma, and the region between the great lakes of Central Africa, of which, as yet, but little is known. The sad intelligence was received here on the 6th inst., by the arrival of several native followers of the expedition from whom but little of importance could be elicited, save the fact of Dr. Livingstone's death. I am indebted to Dr. Kirk, H. B. M. vice consul, and formerly a member of the Livingstone Zambesi expedition, for the following particulars of this sad event; and as his accompanying remarks may prove interesting, I cannot do better than give them in his own words:

"The return of a portion of the Johanna men who accompanied Dr. L., has made it certain that the distinguished traveler has fallen, and, with him, half of his active followers. * * * His present expedition may be briefly stated to have been an attempt to unite the magnificent discoveries of late years, and determine the limits and connections of the three great lakes, which, lying from fourteen degree south to two degrees north latitude, and flowing to the sea by the Zambesi and Nile at the two extremities, etc. with 32 intermediate space as yet unknown. Such was the geographical problem. But Dr. L. had in view to affect the present enormous East African slave trade, though pioneering the way which might lead to lawful commerce. To have consolidated in one the successive discoveries achieved by himself on the 'Nyassa,' Burton on the 'Sangany-lika,' Speke and Grant on the 'Victoria,' and Baker on the 'Albert Nyanza,' would have been a fitting triumph for one who was the first to cross the African continent within the tropical zone; but these hopes have been wrecked by his untimely death.

"We last heard of Dr. L. at 'N'dowe,' at the confluence of the Novuma and Niende. Here he met with kindness, but found the land desolated by the slave traders supplying the market of Zanzibar. We have information that he proceeded further to Mataka, a Mlao chief, who gave presents of cattle and food. At this point, the Indian sepoys remained behind, and have since returned to Zanzibar. From Mataka to Alake was eighteen days march. On crossing a wide water in Canves they followed the border of the lake several days, and then struck inland. They were suddenly attacked in a bushy country, by a band of Mavite. Dr. L. killed the most forward of the attacking party, but was surrounded and cut down by one blow of a battle-axe, which cut half through his neck. Beyond this we have no details, for those who returned were the first to flee. Almost all who stood near Dr. L. were killed, although they seem to have done considerable with their rifles. This happened about six weeks ago, or about October 25th. You now see how very meager our information is. Even with a personal knowledge of the lakes of the surrounding country, at least a short distance from the scene of this sad affair, and a knowledge of the very tribes of Zulees, called Mavite, Agite, Macsites, etc., it has been quite impossible for me as yet to elicit anything from the impenetrable simplicity of the few who have returned, as to where this tragedy took place. That it was to the west of the Nyassa is certain; and whether, in the district we have already explored, or further to the north, is uncertain. That Dr. L. was killed by the same Mayite, as he and I were among, together, is certain. They would have attacked us then if they had dared, but we were too strong for them. With such enemies, it comes to be a question of numbers, as well as equipment. The death of a few will not break their charge; and a small party, taken unawares, has no chance. Only one of the survivors saw Dr. L. fall, but they buried his body at three p.m., when the Mavite had gone. They took off all the baggage, and also the upper clothing of the dead body, so that not even a note remains by which to trace the route."

It is hardly probable that any further particulars will ever be obtained in regard to Dr. Livingstone's death, as the Mavite are a wandering people, and it will be quite impossible to ascertain the the particular tribe by whom Dr. L.'s party were attacked. I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD D. ROFFES, U. S. Consul.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

—Caleb Atwater, Esq., an old resident and senior member of the Pickaway county (O.) court, died in Circleville, a day or two since, aged eighty-nine years. He was a member of the Masonic order since 1820.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Republican.)

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Congress to-day, as was intimated it would in the dispatches of last night, reversed its position on the final adjournment question. The action in canvassing yesterday among those who favor continuance of the session, and the the absence of many members who favored it on Saturday as an unconditional adjournment, caused this result. The movement commenced in the senate by a recall of its resolution from the house, passed on Saturday in favor of an adjournment from to-morrow until December.

The house then passed a concurrent resolution that each house of congress give consent to the other to adjourn on Thursday, the 28th inst., until the first Wednesday respectively in May, June, September, October and November, unless the president of the senate and the speaker of the house shall, by joint proclamation, issued ten days before the time mentioned, declare there is no occasion for the meeting of congress. So active had been the canvassing on yesterday that notwithstanding the vote on Saturday, this resolution passed the house by a strictly party vote, and is regarded in a measure as the triumph of the impeachment party. The resolution was sent to the senate, and that body having grave doubts as to whether congress could delegate power to its presiding officers to convene. The senate referred it to the judiciary committee. There is a prospect, therefore, it may yet be amended.

The most interesting subject in the senate to-day was the consideration of the resolution to authorize the sale to friendly belligerents of vessels and munitions of war.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, made a loud-voiced speech, in which he demanded that the Alabama claims should be settled at the mouth of a columbiad with fifteen-inch shells. The speech excited hearty laughter, and no vote was taken on the resolution.

The president had prepared a proclamation, in view of the final adjournment of congress to-morrow, convening the senate in extra session for the consideration of executive business, but the change in the adjournment programme obviates the necessity of its issuance.

The constitution for the new state of Deseret, now known as the territory of Utah has been received by congress, and duly referred. It provides for universal suffrage. No action or question is proposed at this session.

The commissioner of the general land office has received returns from the local office at Jackson, Miss., showing that forty-eight farms, comprising an aggregate of 2227 acres, were added to the productive force of that state during February last under the act of last session, providing for homesteads to actual settlers in the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Georgia, the entries being confined to eighty acres each.

Senator Wilson in a letter to John M. Waskom, of Texas, relating to the reconstruction laws, says: In reply to your question: "Does the law as it now exists disfranchise the rank and file of soldiers who had never taken oath to support the constitution of the United States?" I have to say, it does not disfranchise them. The constitutional amendment disqualifies from holding office certain persons who had taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States and then engaged in rebellion or gave aid and comfort to it. This class of persons are disfranchised and all other persons are entitled to vote.

The president has been urged by prominent republicans to release Mr. Davis from his own recognizance because there is no prospect of Chief Justice Chase holding a court in Virginia so long as that state is under control of military authority, he deeming it beneath the dignity of a judge of the supreme court to preside in a district under such control.

There is good reason for saying that within the next ten days Mr. Davis will be released upon his own recognizance to answer when called upon.

A special to the Chicago *Times* says: Considerable importance is attached to the fact that Gen. Grant was on the floor of the house to-day, and advised members not to adjourn over until December. He thought that some provision should be made for meeting at any time in the summer.

Mr. Shellabarger reported from the committee on finance, joint resolutions providing that:

WHEREAS, There are now in the hands of the treasury department several millions of dollars, the proceeds of property captured during the rebellion, which is under the control of the secretary of the treasury, and, as it now stands, may be disposed of in settling claims preferred by alleged former owners of said captured property without sanction of congress; and

Whereas, It is considered proper that such claims should not be settled and paid with out first receiving the approval of congress; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That all moneys thus held by the treasurer of the United States shall at once be conveyed by warrant into the United States treasury, only to be drawn by authority of law.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, it was postponed until December.

**Negro Meetings in the South.**

COLUMBIA, March 18.—One of the most remarkable meetings of colored citizens ever held in South Carolina convened here to-day, the occasion being the celebration of the passage of the bill enfranchising the colored race.

By invitation, Gen. Wade Hampton, W. F. Desaussure, Edward Arthur, A. P. Talley, and Jarves G. Gibbs addressed the meeting. Rev. David Pickett and Beverly Nash, both colored, also made speeches. Sentiments highly honorable to the negroes were expressed, and the meeting showed signs of gratification at the spirit of political affiliation with whites they have been met, and the citizens generally were equally pleased to find that the colored man evinced a disposition to become identified with the true interests of the state.

Should a convention be called, the people will nominate and support the best men in the country, and, as stated by the colored man, Nash, in his speech, they will urge congress to repeal the disfranchising clause which deprives them of the services of those in whom they have the greatest confidence.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 18.—A meeting was held here to-day, at which about 3000 negroes were present. Three white and five colored speakers addressed the assemblage. The speeches were confined to the topics of universal suffrage and the right to sit on juries. The affair passed off very quietly.

**Undaunted Etiquette and Courtesy.**

In England, during the French revolution, the duke of Bedford invited the emigrant Duc de Grammont to a splendid dinner, one of those magnificent entertainments which English nobles pride themselves on giving to crowned heads, and their good feeling prompts them to give to exiles. During desert a bottle of constantia was produced, which for age and flavor was supposed to be matchless. It was liquid gold in a crystal flagon, a ray of sun descending into a goblet of it was near which was worthy of Jove, and in which Bacchus would have reveled.

The noble head of the house of Russell himself helped his guest to a glass of this choice wine, and De Grammont on tasting it declared it to be excellent. The duke of Bedford, anxious to judge of its