THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURRDAY, JUNE 22, 1867. VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 278

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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Daily (in advance) per annum : : : : $12 00
" " per week : : : : : 25
To carriers and news-dealers, per copy : : : 5
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☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.
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☞ Our friends are requested to the 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 the mere current office expenses will admit of:
One Copy, one year : : : : $3 00
To clubs of ten or more, each : : : 1 50
" " twenty or more, each : : : 1 00
Invariably in advance.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW AND MASONIC CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5627.

1 Tisri, 16th September, 1866.
1 Kheswan, 16th October, "
1 Chislev, 15th November, "
1 Tebeth, 15th December, "
1 Shebat, 17th January, 1867.
1 Adar, 16th February, "
1 Veadar, 16th March, "
1 Nisan, 15th April, "
1 Iyar, 15th May, "
1 Sivan, 14th June, "
1 Thamuz, 14th July, "
1 Ab, 13th August, "
1 Elul, 12th 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. jal2 mh14 tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 160, meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. C. Trader, W. M.; H. T. Tomlinson, Sec.

SOLOMON, MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month.—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Sellers, W. M.; R. F. Wood, Sec.

LAFAYETTE, No. 76. Meets 3d Friday of each month.—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; R. F. Wood, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 288. Meets 4d Friday of each month.—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Bates, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 81 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month.—24 Front street. John J. Worsham, R. W. M.; H. K. Finlen, Rpd. Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

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

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month.—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Ill. Rd.; N. J. Wiggin, Sec.

TEMPLARS.

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

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

32 *East Side Square.*

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 33d, G.·. M.·.; Charles M. Shaw, 32d, Secretary.

MITHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mackey, 33d, Sov.·. Gr.·. Insp.·. Gen.·.; Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CASPIAN Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 15th; No. 1. Benj. K. Pulliam, 33d, Tarsh.·.; ——, Sec.·.

CALVARY Chapter of Rose Croix, 18th; No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 33d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPIAN Princes Council of K.·.H.·., 30th, No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 33d, Comm.·.; William T. Trotter, 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY of West Tennessee, 32d. John Ainslie, 32d, Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Reg.·.

RAILROADS.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

TRAINS leave as follows (city time):
Through Express, Sundays excepted, 6:10 a.m.; Through Mail, 41:0 p.m.; Somerville Accommodation at 3:40 p.m.
Express connects at Grand Junction with afternoon train on the Mississippi Central Railroad for Holly Springs, Water Valley, Grenada, Jackson, Vicksburg, Miss., New Orleans, La., etc.
At Corinth, for Okolona, Columbus, Miss., Mobile, Ala., etc.
At Decatur, for Columbia, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.
At Chattanooga, for all places in Eastern Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, etc.
Through Mail connects at Grand Junction with trains for Holly Springs, Jackson, Tenn.
At Decatur, for Athens, Huntsville, Ala., Columbia, Nashville, etc.
At Chattanooga Mail trains connect for same points as Express trains.
Baggage checked through.
For the fastest and best information, apply at the office, No. 278 Main street, corner of South Court street.

W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.
A. A. BARNES, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
ap14 tf S. H. SHOUN, Passenger Agent.

Diamond Line.

THROUGH Receipts given for COTTON via Cincinnati by rail or river. Time guaranteed—Cheapest and no change from Cincinnati to New York.

W. JAY JOHNSON,
mh 17 Star Wharf-boat.

THURMOND,

FOSTER & CO.,

TOBACCO FACTORS

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Under Greenlaw Opera House,

345 Second street.

my28

T. H. HUNT. J. P. HANSON

Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,

PREMIUM

SILK AND WOOLEN DYERS

246 Second Street,

BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses and Shawls. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.

N. B.—No responsibility for Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

SIGN OF THE BEE-HIVE

MME. MITCHELL & CO.,

Straw Bonnet Dealers, Milliners and Dress Makers,

ADJOINING THE IRVING BLOCK,

Northeast Corner Court Square,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Bonnets Cleaned, Pressed and altered to the present Fashions. 2m

JOHN A. DENIE. S. A. MONTGOMERY

DENIE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Hay, Corn, Oats, Flour,

Lime, Cement, Plaster,

Western Produce.

No. 41 South Side Court Square.

my21 1m

Notice of Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of S. R. CLARKE & Co., Insurance Agents, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. R. CLARKE, D. A. CLARKE, S. D. MCCLURE.

Memphis, May 25, 1867.

Notice of Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of conducting a General Fire, Marine and Life Insurance Business, under the name and style of S. R. CLARKE & CO.

S. R. CLARKE, COLTON GREENE, W. R. LUCAS.

Memphis, June 1, 1867. tf

CONFECTIONERIES.

SPECHT'S CONFECTIONARY

REOPENED!

Confectionary in Every Variety,

And all of the best quality, constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times.

A LARGE LOT OF TOYS.

WINES AND CHAMPAGNES

Of superior vintage.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES

Supplied with every requisite, on short notice, as heretofore. mh17 tf

P. H. HEINRICH & BRO.,

Wholesale and Retail

Confectioners

AND

CANDY MANUFACTURERS,

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

Wines, Liquors, Nuts, Fruits, etc.,

No. 236 Main Street,

mh17 3m *Court S quare,* MEMPHIS, TENN.

INSURANCE AGENCIES

GUARDIAN

Life Insurance Company,

90 Broadway, 1st floor, N. Y.

HUGO WESSENDORF, President.
FR. SCHWENDLER, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.

JOHN H. ERICHS,

44 North Court Street, Up-Stairs,

General Agent for Western Tennessee.

THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets April 1st, over : $1,500,000.

D. A. JANUARY, : President.
JAS. H. LUCAS, Vice-President.
WM. T. SELBY, : : Secretary.
WM. N. BENTON, Gen'l Agent.

DIRECTORS:

James H. Lucas, Henry Overstolz,
Samuel Wilt, Nick. Schaefer,
Robt. M. Funkhouser, William T. Gray,
Chas. H. Peck, David Keith,
Robt. K. Woods, R. P. Hanenkamp,
Jules Valle, Isaac W. Mitchell,
Geo. R. Robinson, D. A. January,
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John F. Thornton, F. Kohler, Jr.,
Ben. M. Bunyan, Jacob Tamm,
Hon. John Reid.

THIS Company issues Policies on lives on all the different plans and at the favorable rates which have made the success of the institution in regard to residence or travel, and all its profits are divided annually among the policy holders. The profits in the year 1866 amount to, and were paid $35,000 in this city in the last eight months.

OFFICE IN MEMPHIS

—AT—

No. 42 MADISON STREET, Appeal Block.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:

J. S. WHITE, M. D. W. T. ERWIN, M. D.

McMAHON & OTIS,

General Agents, Memphis, Tenn.,

For West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, to whom all applications for Insurance or agencies should be addressed.

J. H. MCMAHON. NORTON S. OTIS.

mh18 1m

HERNANDO

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Pigeon Roost Block, Opposite Post Office,

No. 12 Jefferson street.

THIS Company is now prepared to take Fire and Inland Marine Insurance Business. Policies issued on our city merchants and planters on the most favorable terms. We also are prepared to take cotton at compressed rates, and have the advantage of both the Company and Holder.

H. LAIRD, : : President.

DIRECTORS:

S. H. DUNSCOMB, S. P. HOLLAND,
D. R. TOWNSEND, A. H. DICKINSON,
BEN MAY, : : Secretary.

mh20 1m

TAILORING, etc.

J. C. THRASHER & CO.,

No. 19 JEFFERSON STREET.

A SPLENDID NEW STOCK OF

Cloths & Cassimeres Just Received.

☞ WM. ROGERS, formerly with Kesler, Power & Mcelroy, can be found here and will upon his old and new customers. my1 3m

ALEX. MURRAY. S. R. MEMPHIS.

MURRAY & RIDGE

MERCHANT TAILORS,

NO. 31 MADISON STREET.

Merchant Tailoring Goods.

WE make every garment ourselves, and guarantee satisfaction in all cases. ap9 3m

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

DYEING, SCOURING,

—AND—

REPAIRING,

Done at short notice by

ISAAC ISAACS,

54 1-2 Jefferson Street.

All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed when the work is done.

ABSTRACT OFFICE.

ROOM NO. 1, Exchange Building,

Corner Monroe and Main Sts.

WE have the Abstract Books and complete Index of the Register's Office, compiled by the late HENRY LORD, and, from more than 2 years' trial of their accuracy and a careful experience in the business, (meanwhile having compared it at that time) we are enabled to furnish complete abstracts of title to all

Fort Pickering, Memphis and Shelby County Lands,

at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. G. J. CAMPBELL & CO.,
mh19 tf Successors to Paul J. Campbell.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between R. F. Haller, Wm. R. Fisher and John H. Fisher, under the name and style of HALLER, FISHER & CO., Grocers and Cotton Factors, at No. 40 Madison street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. R. FISHER is retiring.

The business hereafter will be conducted at the same place, No. 40 Madison street, under the name and style of

HALLER, FISHER & CO.,

who alone are authorized to use the stock of the old firm in settlement. R. F. HALLER, W. R. FISHER, J. H. FISHER.

Memphis, May 15, 1867. my19 1m

The Bunyan

HOMESTEAD LANDS

FOR SALE.

WE have the pleasure of placing on the market three very desirable and valuable lands, so well known to the community as the Homestead Tract of the late Gen. Jno. Bunyan, situated at the first station on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, five miles east of the city. It is in proximity with about twenty acres of land, have been recently sold to Hume Hill, Esq., who now resides upon the premises. The balance of the tract, consisting of about 40 acres, has been laid off in lots varying in size from five to 10 acres, fronting upon the Broad avenues, and laid off so as to secure the greatest amount of comfort. The trains of the Memphis and Charleston railroad afford the opportunity of going in and out of the city, from and to Bunyan station, four times a day, so as to make residence at the point selected as convenient as to live in the city itself.

The chance may be had of lots in city or parts in original forest, or in field.

In Exchange for City Property.

The executors are directed by the will to sell this place and invest in city property, and we will receive propositions towards exchange for either improved or vacant lots in the city.

To all parties looking for a suburban residence, we do not think any property more desirable can be found, in regard to health, convenience or good neighborhood, within the same distance from the city.

Terms will be made very liberal and easy, and the price low to parties desiring to buy for occupation. Plans of the division will be shown at our office.

my21 tf MOSKEE, TREZEVANT & CO.

WHITEMAN BROS.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

PRINTING PAPER,

No. 59 Northeast cor. Public Square, Nashville. | No. 37 South Court Street, Memphis.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

TENNESSEE.—It is the opinion of this Grand Lodge that no question can arise in a Subordinate Lodge, requiring a unanimous vote, except that of balloting for degrees or for membership.

That the proceedings of the Grand Lodge shall be read in all the Subordinate Lodges working under this jurisdiction, in open Lodge, at the first regular meeting after their reception, or as soon thereafter as possible; and the annual returns to this Grand Lodge shall state the night on which the same were read.

The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Senior and Grand Junior Wardens of this Grand Lodge shall be entitled, in any Lodge under this jurisdiction, to all the rights and privileges which the members of all Lodges respectively possess, except the privilege of voting. This privilege shall only extend to the time they may be officers of the Grand Lodge.

That the Lodges working under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge be and are hereby instructed not to receive a lecture on any of the degrees of Masonry from itinerant lecturers, except such lecturer present proper authority from the Grand Officers of this Grand Lodge.

That this Grand Lodge freely concedes to the Lodges in all the adjoining states, upon our borders, the right and privileges of receiving and initiating into their Lodges citizens of Tennessee residing on our borders, whose residences shall be nearer such Lodge than any Lodge in Tennessee, or who may choose to apply for the same, in as full, free and ample a manner as they receive the citizens of their own states respectively.

That the Grand Secretary issue Grand Lodge certificates to any Brother wishing the same, providing such Brother exhibits sufficient evidence of his good standing in the Lodge to which he belongs; and for issuing such certificates on parchment he shall be paid one dollar and twenty-five cents; for certificates on paper, one dollar; one-half of said fees to be appropriated to the expense of engraving and printing.

That this Grand Lodge does not deem it expedient to require Lodges subordinate to this jurisdiction to demand Grand Lodge certificates as a necessary and indispensable prerequisite to the granting of charity to distressed Brethren, if such Lodges are otherwise satisfied that such applicant is worthy, although such certificate may be required when the Lodge is not otherwise satisfied.

Every Subordinate Lodge possesses the inherent right of suspending and expelling any of its members for unmasonic conduct, or a violation of its particular rules and By-Laws, and every Brother suspended or expelled may be reinstated by the Lodge which suspended or expelled such Brother.

Subordinate Lodges also possess the power of calling to account for unmasonic conduct any Brother who may reside or be in the vicinity of such Lodge, whether he be a member of such Lodge or not, and of dealing with him accordingly; provided, always, that such Brother shall be duly notified, and furnished in writing with a copy of the charges against him.

That no Lodge shall restore a Brother who has been expelled until due notice shall have been given as in the foregoing resolution, to all the members of said Lodge, of the time at which the question of restoration is to be considered.

That after a Brother is legitimately expelled, he has no further claim on the fraternity, and that in no case shall he be restored to the privileges of Masonry without a unanimous vote of the members present when the question of restoration is acted on.

That this Grand Lodge does not possess the power to force any Subordinate Lodge, or any member thereof, to receive any person to membership, although it is to be regretted that it sometimes happens that good men are rejected without sufficient cause. The Grand Lodge holds that every member is responsible alone to his own conscience for the reasons governing his vote.

Grand Master Whitehead, of New Jersey, says:

1. A Lodge cannot be regularly opened unless the Charter is present, except in the presence of the Grand Master.

2. It is not necessary, in order to complete his membership in a Lodge, that the candidate should sign the By-Laws. As soon as he is raised to the sublime degree of M. M. he becomes, *ipso facto*, a member of the Lodge to which he has presented his petition.

3. The W. M. has the right to place either of his Wardens, or a Brother from the floor, in the East, and permit him to confer either of the degrees.

4. Indefinite suspension does not relieve the suspended Brother from his Masonic obligations, nor does it deprive his Lodge of jurisdiction over him. If during the suspension, he should be guilty of gross unmasonic conduct, his Lodge has the power to try him on charges and expel him.

5. The peculiar forms and ceremonies of Ancient Craft Masonry are inviolable. It is unlawful to address to travel the purpose of making then candidating in the case of a particular candidate.

6. A 'regular summons' is usually in writing or print, issued by order of the W. M., signed by the Secretary, and authenticated by the seal of the Lodge. I am of opinion, however, that a verbal summons by the W. M. is equally binding upon the Brother to whom it is given.

7. Neither the W. M. or S. or J. W. can dimit from the Lodge during his term of office.

* * * *

8. It is not regular for a Lodge to receive a candidate's verbal or written promise to pay in lieu of his initiation fee.

9. A Lodge cannot deprive an accused Brother of counsel when the report of the committee comes before the Lodge for its final action.

10. The accused Brother has the right to be present in the Lodge while the discussion of his case is going on. When the vote is taken, he should be directed to retire.

11. The word "month,' when used in Masonic General Regulations or By-Laws, is to be construed as a lunar month, or four weeks.

12. A member's dues commence from the time that he is raised to the sublime degree of a M. M. An E. A. or F. C. cannot be changed with dues.

M.·. M.·.
OPENING.

AIR—*Hamburg.—in G.*

Oh! God of all! before Thy throne
Thy suppliants bow with holy fear;
Those Thou art pleased to call Thine own
Invoke Thy sacred presence here.

From North to South, from East to West,
Advance the myriads of the blest;
From every clime of earth they come,
And find with us a common home.

Since we are met upon the Square,
Let love and peace in purity reign;
Be peace and harmony your care—
They form an adamantine chain.

Ye happy few who here extend,
In peaceful lines from East to West,
With fervent zeal the Lodge defend,
And lock its secrets in your breast.

GERMAN MASONIC SONG.

Wishing we had a translation of some of the foreign Masonic songs, I should be glad to be informed if a German song called "Lasst uns thr Bruder," can be procured in an English dress? I heard a German Brother sing it in his own language, and afterwards give an explanation of it, and it seemed worthy of adoption.—*Francis.* [The song our Brother inquires for was translated some years since, and both words and music are printed in the Rev. Dr. Render's *Tour through Germany*, 2vols. 8vo. London, 1801. In the introduction the worthy doctor writes thus:

"If an Englishman wish for almost instant acquaintance with the first ranks in Germany, his being a Freemason will render his introduction more easy and agreeable to the parties as well as himself—Masonry being there held in the highest estimation. But it is somewhat different from that of England; I do not mean in point of science, but in the choice of members. It is on this account by no means easy to become a Mason, as the qualifications are extremely nice, and numerous; the difficulty of choice, however, is not confined to foreigners, but extends even to natives, the mutual consent of every member in different Lodges being necessary to make a Mason, and it often happens that a German is excluded because one single member gives a negative. This seems for the advantage of being a Mason, in order the more easily and speedily to acquire an acquaintance with persons of the greatest respectability. A man will then be introduced to the *literati* as well as to the first rank in nobility, and consequently will never regret having been initiated into this mystery in his own country; and as the English and German Lodges are so closely connected with each other, words are inadequate to describe the advantages and pleasures which an Englishman derives from such an union. What delight must a foreigner feel in passing some hours in a German Lodge where everything is conducted with decorum and the greatest solemnity! There he will meet the first princes of the German empire, nobility, and men of learning, and, to heighten the charm and conviviality of the scene, music,—all powerful music—is called in to accompany the choicest songs. I shall here take the liberty of presenting my reader with a specimen of a German Masonic song which is adopted in all the Lodges in the empire. I am the more induced to publish it in this work as I have often sung it in several Lodges in this kingdom and been requested to publish it with the music and an English translation:

"1. Lasst uns thr bruder,
Weisheit erhohn
Stimmt ihr Lieder
Freude und schon.

"2. Lachet der Thoren,
Die Weisheit schmahm;
Wir sind erkohren,
Wahrheit zu bohrn.

"3. Mauer euch bindet,
Heilige Pflicht;
Reichet ihr findet,
Wahrheit und licht

"4. Gotter der Erden
Stegen vom Thron;
Mauer zu werden,
Das ist ihr Lohn.

"5. Menschen beginckln,
Lehrt uns Natur;
Folgt mit Ehrfurcht,
Bruder der Spur.

"6. Strahlen zu borgen,
Branchen wir nicht;
Uns leicht von Morgen
Gottliches licht.

"7. Es leicht uns nieder
Biez in die Gruft;
Wo Gott uns wieder
Schopferish ruft."

"1. Come brothers sing with me,
Join brethren all;
Wisdom our goddess be,
List to her call.

"2. Laugh at the foolish throng,
Heedless and vain;
Wisdom inspire our song,
Bless be her reign.

"3. Masons we are all bound,
Heart, voice and hand,
Her laws to spread around
Every land.

"4. Gods, heavenly thrones above,
Stoop from your throne;
Seek we by peace and love,
Gifts most divine.

"5. Nature directs as still
Mortals to aid;
This we with joy fulfill;
Well we're repaid.

"6. We need no borrowed beams,
Brethren behold!
From the bright East still gleams
Radiant gold.

"7. Which is our joyful way
Is to us given,
Till an eternal day
Greets us in heaven."

FOREIGN INFORMATION.

From the Masonic Trowel.]

We have received the *Bulletin of the Grand Orient of France* for January, *Le Monde Maconnique* for March, and *La Chaine d' Union* for April, 1867. The two former are published monthly at Paris, and the latter semi-monthly in London, in the French language. From them we extract some items of interest to the Craft.

The Grand Orient of France has formed an organization for the promotion of education by offering prizes to the most worthy teachers and scholars. The work is to be supported by voluntary contributions. The prizes will be agreed upon each year, and are to be distributed to the teachers and scholars of both sexes, and are both honorary and pecuniary. The whole is to be under the direction of a committee, with the Grand Master as head.

Each Mason who subscribes ten francs per annum, for five years, will receive the title of "Founder." Any person, whether a Mason or not, who contributes one hundred francs, will be entitled a "Benefactor." The Grand Orient will also receive other sums from any persons, who will be registered as "Adherents."

Propositions will be received from the Lodges in regard to the prizes to be bestowed in their localities, and we place the propositions the Central Committee will base their decrees. The prizes are to be delivered through the Lodges, and where there are several Lodges they are to appoint a Committee to take charge of the matter. The Central Committee will report annually to the General Assembly, first submitting such report to the Grand Council.

In October the Grand Master issued a circular calling on the Masons to subscribe to the relief of sufferers by inundations, and the amount realized, up to January 31st, was 16,996 francs.

The "Municipal Council" of Toulon, which had previously voted a medal to each member of the Lodge at that place, "*la Reunion*," who had been distinguished for their labors during the prevalence of the cholera there, on the occasion of the celebration on June 24, 1866, also presented the Lodge itself with a medal in commemoration of its services as a Lodge during the same period. The medal bore this inscription: "To the Lodge *la Reunion*, the city of Toulon is grateful."

St. John's Lodge, of Glasgow, having claimed to have been formed in the year 1057, *le Monde Maconnique* asserted that the pretension was without foundation in history; whereupon, a member makes the following statement: "We possess a charter from Malcolm Canmore, dated 1057, which I have seen. The water has been submitted to the most eminent several learned antiquarians, and is pronounced it genuine. We also have a special charter, signed by state, the Lion about the same period, which I have not seen, but of which a copy is cited in an appendix to the '*Description Hy—ret Sheriffality of Lanark and Renfrew*,' by Hamilton of Wishaw. There exists a third charter from the city council, dated 1551, that I have seen. A fourth charter, given by the Scotch Masons to Sir William St. Clair in the year 1628, is signed by the Master and Wardens of this Lodge." To this *le Monde Maconnique* replies, waiving the question of authenticity, that the privileges granted by Malcolm Canmore to the Lodge the Lion are not addressed to philosophical Freemasons, as they have existed since the 18th century, but to a corporation of operative Masons nearly always presided over by, or under the patronage of, persons of rank—and such as are seen in our day in the corporations still existing in England—but altogether different, in its objects, its tendencies, its organization, and its method of recruiting, from real Freemasonry.

From Italy we learn that the Grand Council in February closed all the Lodges in that kingdom until the 20th of March, "as a reply to the insinuations of those who, calumniating Masonry, wished to make it appear that the Lodges, in violation of their statutes, were occupying themselves with political matters." At Tunis there is a Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of Italy.

A correspondent of *le Monde*, writing from Alexandria, Egypt, says:

"The brethren of the Lodge *Les Regenerateurs d' Egypte* are congratulating themselves upon the quiet which has, amongst them, succeeded the strife. They have witnessed the closing of the greater part of the clandestine Lodges which have for some time troubled them."

At Kingstown, South Africa, the Fraternity laid the corner stone of the town hall.

A chief of one of the native tribes of Java has been initiated in the Lodge there. His name is Radio-Maas-Ario-Sorio-Tajoutro Negoro. It is believed that if other native chiefs should decide to follow his example, a great service will be rendered to the cause of civilization in that country, yet subject to the most barbarous customs.

"*In Purfaite Sincerite*" *Lodge*, at Marseilles, last February celebrated its centennial anniversary.

Last October two new Lodges were established in Moldavia—one at Jassy, the other at Roman. These make five new Lodges established in that province and Wallachia during 1866.

In December last, a Lodge was constituted at Constantinople, and, judging from the names of the officers, it appears to be composed of natives of the Ottoman empire.

We find in the *Bulletin*, a very favorable notice of a new work translated from the German of J. G. Findal, entitled "History of Freemasonry, from its origin to the present day." It is also highly spoken of by the *Freemason's Magazine* of London.

Three new Lodges have been authorized in Egypt—at Suez, Ismaili and Port Said.

Among the questions discussed in the Lodges of France are "the abolition of capital punishment," "the erection of a statute to Voltaire," "the utility an inutility of the higher grades," "the establishment of a life insurance company," "Freemasonry—what has it been, what is it, and what may it become?" "Hired servants, should they be admitted into Freemasonry?" and others more or less practical.

The Masons of Hanover are discussing the important question whether, after the changes that have been made by the late war, the ex-King George ought to continue to preside as Grand Master of the Lodges in his late kingdom, a dignity to which he was not called by the Grand Lodge, but which he claims by right sovereign. The appointment of a Deputy Grand Master by the ex-king would seem to indicate that he has no intention of abandoning his functions.

By way of France we have news of our Brethren in England, the postal facilities on printed matter being much better than by the direct route. The annual festival of the "Royal Institution for Indigent Freemasons and their Widows," took place in London on the 30th of January. The amount realized was, in round numbers, $15,000.

From the Masonic Relectic]

THE SAINTS JOHN.

BY BRO.·. JACOB NORTON.

The discussion in Masonic journals in relation to the question of Johannite, or secretarian in Masonry, has thus far accomplished at least one good result, viz: diffusion of Masonic information. The readers of the *Eclectic* must have been surprised to learn from the articles reprinted from the *Acacia*, that the Saints John were introduced as "parallels" and "patrons" as late as the middle of the last century. To prove still further that the legends about the Saints John are spurious; that they are unknown to the fraternity in olden time, let the reader examine Halliwell's poem, written about the close of the fourteenth century, and the Constitution of Strasburg, 1459, in Steinbrenner's History of Masonry. In both he will find mentioned the "Trinity," "Mother Mary," and the "four holy crowned martyrs," but no allusion whatever to the Saints John. Again, examine the first Masonic book ever printed, viz: "Anderson's Constitution and History of Masonry," 1723. Anderson had every opportunity of learning all the tradition then known among Masons; he was put in possession of all the documents that were preserved in the Masonic archives; he gave a detailed account of all the successive Grand Masters from Adam down to his own time; he informed us of the names of Deputies and Wardens, of Grand Masters Moses and Joshua; that Rabbins Hillel and Shammai were the Grand Wardens of G. M. Herod (the great), but utterly ignored the Saints John, either as Grand Masters, patrons, or even as Masons. In 1756 the "Ahiman Rezon," or the Constitution of the rival Grand Lodges, was printed; Dermott, the author, doubtless had access to the archives of the York Masons. Their traditions and legends could not have been unknown to him; but he also appears to have known nothing about the Masonry of the Saints. Hutchinson, Calcott, Preston and Dr. Ashe, who are the most prominent Masonic writers of the second half of the last century, were also unacquainted with the Masonic St. John's legend.

The reader will further be surprised to learn, that not only the Saints John are of a very modern origin, but that nearly the whole of our ceremonies and lectures date from the revival of Masonry, viz: 1717. At that period, the Bible did not form one of the three Great Lights; there were no "parallel lines," no Saints John, no theological ladder, nor three pillars, or Sabbath in the work and lectures of the Lodge. The first catechetical form ever introduced into the Lodge was by Anderson and Desagaliers in 1720. This form was adopted because it was considered to be more useful in assisting the memory. The questions and answers, says Dr. Oliver, "were short. In the first degree the lecture was longest; the second it was shorter, and to the third degree there were only seven questions." The Point within the Circle was simply alluded to as a geometrical figure. It was soon found that Brethren got tired of hearing the same thing over and over again. In 1730 Martin Clare revised the lectures. He introduced quotations from the Old and New Testament; alluded to the human senses, and made the theological ladder, with rounds innumerable. About twenty years later, Thomas Dunckerley next tinkered the ritual. He introduced the "parallel lines," the Saints John, added many types of Christ, and adorned the ladder with the "three most important rounds. In 1763, Wm. Hutchinson next undertook to improve the work. He claims the third degree as exclusively Christian, introduced the "three G. Pillars," the "four cardinal virtues," and gave to the star its Christian significance.

FUNERAL HYMNS.

Fifth Degree, A.·. & A.·. Rite.

I.

O weep not, mourn not o'er this bier,
On such death, none should look with fear;
He died, as dies a brave true man,
And with his death true life began.

Coffin and grave we deck with care,
His body reverently we bear;
It is not dead, but rests in God,
Softly is sleep beneath the sod.

God breathed into this house of clay
The spirit that hath passed away.
He gave it true courageous mind
The noble heart, strong, calm and kind.

Our brave Grand Master, who preferred
Death to the utterance of a word,
Shall to the Mason ever be
The type of true fidelity.

II.

The buried grain of wheat must die;
Withered and worthless long must lie
Before its soft shoot seeks the air,
Its tiny stalk the new grain can bear.

E'en so this body mass of dust
To earth we once again entrust,
And painless it shall slumber here,
Until the appointed Time appear.

* * * * * * * *

Now it is hidden from our eyes,
'Till God shall bid it wake and rise;
Who we're our creature we will bless,
On whom His image He hath set.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OPINION UPON THE POWERS OF MILITARY COMMANDERS.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 12, 1867.

The President:

Sir: On the 21st ultimo I had the honor to transmit for your consideration my opinion upon some of the questions arising under the reconstruction acts, then under preference to. I now proceed to the consideration of the remaining questions, upon which the military commanders require instructions.

THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE MILITARY BILL REFERRED TO AND QUOTED.

First, as to the powers and duties of these commanders.

The original act recites in its preamble that "no legal state governments or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the rebel states, and that "it is time that peace and good order should be enforced" in those states "until loyal and republican state governments can be legally established."

The first and second sections divide these states into five military districts, subject to the authority of the United States as thereinafter prescribed, to make it the duty of the president to assign from the officers of the army a general officer to the command of each district, and to furnish him with a military force to perform his duties and enforce his authority within his district.

The third section declares "That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when, in his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of state authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

The fourth section provides "That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions; *Provided*, That no sentence of death under the provisions of this act shall be carried into effect without the approval of the president."

The fifth section declares the qualification of voters in all elections, as well to frame the new constitution for each state as in the elections to be held under the provisional government until the new state constitution is ratified by congress, and also fixes the qualifications of the delegates to frame the new constitution.

The sixth section provides "That until the people of said rebel states shall be by law admitted to representation in the congress of the United States, any civil governments which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and, in all elections, to any office under such provisional governments, all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment."

The duties devolved upon the commanding general by the supplementary act relate altogether to the registration of voters and the elections to be held under the provisions of that act. And under the provisions of that act, and to these duties they are plainly enough defined in the act, and it is not understood that any question not heretofore considered in the opinion referred to has arisen or is likely to arise in respect to them. My attention, therefore, is directed to the power and duties of the military commanders under the original act.

THE GOVERNMENT GOVERNMENTS IN THE TEN STATES, ONE MILITARY AND THE OTHER CIVIL, AND BOTH CONTEMPLATED BY THE MILITARY BILL.

We see clearly enough that this act contemplates two distinct governments, in each of these ten states, the one military, the other civil. The civil government is recognized as existing at the date of the act. The military government is created by the act. Both are provisional, and both are to continue until the new state constitution is framed and the state is admitted to representation in congress. When that event takes place, both these provisional governments are to cease. In contemplation of this act, this military authority and this civil authority are to be carried on together. The people in these states are made subject to both, and must obey both, in their respective jurisdictions.

THE MILITARY BILL DOES NOT AND DID NOT INTEND TO SET ASIDE THE CIVIL GOVERNMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

There is, then, an imperative necessity to define as clearly as possible the line which separates the two jurisdictions, and the exact scope of the authority of each.

Now as to the civil authority, recognized by the act as the provisional civil government, it covered every department of civil jurisdiction in each of these states. It had all the characteristics and powers of a state government, legislative, judicial and executive, and was in the full and lawful exercise of all these powers, except only that it was not entitled to representation, as a state of the union. This existing government is not set aside; it is recognized more than once by the act. It is not in any one of its departments, or as to any one of its functions, repealed or modified by this act, save only in the qualifications of voters, the qualifications of persons eligible to office, the manner of holding elections, and the mode of framing the constitution of the states. The act does not in any other respect change the provisional government, nor does the act authorize the military authority to change it. The authority for further changing it is reserved, not granted, and it is reserved to congress, not delegated to the military commander.

Congress was not satisfied with the organic law, or constitution, under which this civil government was established. That constitution was to be changed in only one particular to make it acceptable to congress, and that was in the matter of the elective franchise. The purpose, the sole object of this act is to effect that change, and to effect it by the agency of the people of the state, or such of them as are made voters, by means of elections provided for in the act, and in the meantime to preserve order and to pun