THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1867. VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 328

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 news-dealers, 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	3 00
" " one month	6 00

☞ All advertisements considered due after the first insertion.

☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute 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 paper 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 in 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	$3 00
To clubs of ten or more, each	2 50
" twenty or more, each	2 00

Invariably in advance.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW AND MASONIC CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5627.	
1 Tisri, 10th September	1866.
1 Kheshvan, 10th October	"
1 Chislev, 9th November	"
1 Tebeth, 9th December	"
1 Shebat, 7th January	1867.
1 Adar, 6th February	"
1 Veadar, 6th March	"
1 Nisan, 5th April	"
1 Iyar, 5th May	"
1 Sivan, 4th June	"
1 Thamuz, 4th 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	

MASONIC DIRECTORY. 1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 186. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, over Court and Main. D. R. Frayser, Jr., 294 Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 193. Meets 2d Friday of each month.—Hall on Madison and Second. J. T. Sellars, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 26. Meets 1st Friday of each month.—Hall on Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month.—Odd-Fellows' Hall. C. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Betts, Sec.

KLIWNING, No. 941 (G. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month.—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zeul, W. M.; N. J. Wiggin, Sec.

TEMPLARS.

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

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

204 Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications the 4th Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G.·. M.; Charles M. Carroll, 32d, Sec.

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

CAMPBELL Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d, Tarsh.·.; ——, Sec.

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

PHILIPPIC DIPLOMATIC Council of K.·.H. 9th; No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, Comm.·.; William Kirkpatrick, 32d, Sec.

COMMANDERY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 32d, Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Tracy, 32d, Rec.·.

HOTELS.

WORSHAM HOUSE.

OWING TO THE DECLINE IN PROVISIONS from war prices, raising my own vegetables, the general economical arrangement of the house, and close personal attention to business, I am enabled to accommodate

Transient Guests at $3 per day, and

Day Boarders at $35 per month.

Feeling desirous that my friends and the traveling public should have the advantage of any deduction that can be made in their favor, I will simply say that my Table and general hotel accommodations SHALL ALWAYS BE FIRST CLASS, and attention to Guests equal to any hotel in the Southwest.

C. R. GALLOWAY,
Proprietor.

jal3 1m

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Near Chattanooga, Tenn.

THERE is no more pleasant spot for a Summer residence than the summit of Lookout Mountain. The scenery is most beautiful and affords great delight to the lovers of nature.

Looking to the North and East, from the MOUNTAIN HOUSE, a varied landscape is seen. To the left flows the winding Tennessee, winding in and outamong the hills, till far away in the distance its waters seem to sleep with the clouds. Wooded hills and rich valleys, with waving fields of corn and grain, extend as far as the eye can reach, to the horizon, where the faint outlines of the great Smoky Mountains are seen traced upon the sky.

It has all the telegraph and mail facilities, being but an hour's ride from Chattanooga, and is a First Class Hotel.

Have in the peaceful years before the war, the beauty and intelligence of the South came every Summer to breathe the pure mountain air, and it will soon again be the favorite Summer resort of all who, tired of the dust and heat of crowded cities, desire relaxation of mind and invigoration of body, and the finest scenery in the country.

COOPER & JAMES, Proprietors.

and

IUKA SPRINGS HOTEL

IS now open for the accommodation of visitors. A new house with forty rooms has been added to the large hotel, with all modern improvements.

Billiard Tables, Tenpin Alleys, Bath Rooms, Swings, Etc.,

Good health, the best Water in the world, superb music, magnificent ball-rooms, and hunting and fishing, and every inducement for pleasure, health and comfort.

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With two daily trains, telegraph, etc. Rooms can be engaged at T. J. CRAFT & CO., No. 38 Main street, PATTERSON, WRIGHT & CO., and Proprietors.

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15 West Court Street,

Memphis, Tenn.

The Franklin Job Printing House

is made up of the latest and most beautiful styles of Fancy Cut Types, Borders, Scripts, Ornaments and Designs, representing all branches of trade.

The Franklin Job Printing House

Has in successful operation FIVE LIGHTNING JOB PRESSES—all of the most celebrated patterns now in use.

The Franklin Job Printing House

Has always on hand a large and elegant assortment of Printers' Stationery—adapted to Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, Letter-Heads, Envelopes, Bills of Lading, Dray Tickets, Bank Checks, Notes, Drafts, and every description of FINE PRINTING.

The Franklin Job Printing House

Will turn out none but the BEST WORK, and at as low prices as any house in the city—satisfaction being guaranteed in every instance.

The Franklin Job Printing House,

in all its departments, is under the personal supervision of the Proprietor, who has been practically engaged in the printing business in this city for the past fifteen years. In a word, the business of

The Franklin Job Printing House

Will be conducted on such fair, liberal, honorable principles as cannot fail to recommend itself to the confidence and patronage of the Merchants and Business Men of Memphis,—from whom orders for all kinds of Mercantile Printing are solicited.

Respectfully,

S. C. TOOF,
Proprietor.

feb13

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the estate of E. M. Appleby are hereby notified that I have suspended the insolvency of said estate to the Clerk of the County Court of Tipton county, Tennessee, the creditors of said estate are requested to file their claims, duly authenticated, within six months from date hereof, or this notice will be filed in bar of the same.

J. R. DANNIEL, Administrator.

April 1st, 1867. apl8 tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Joe. E. Lynch,

OFFICE—357 Main street, between Union and Gayoso streets, Memphis, Tenn. OFFICE HOURS—9 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. jy12

J. D. STILLMAN, M. D.,

Physician for Females.

THE THROAT, LUNGS AND HEART. Office—36 Union street, Memphis, Tenn. ☞ Medicine and treatment sent by express. jy14

DR. C. SPEIGEL may be found at No. 34 Union street, between Main and Second, where he is prepared to treat all manner of diseases upon the most scientific and approved methods. He has connected a surgical department with his office, and is prepared to treat all surgical diseases. Residence, No. 20 Union street. Office Hours from 8 o'clock to 10 a.m., and from 2 o'clock to 4 p.m.

Patients at a distance promptly attended to. Treatment and medicines sent by express. jy14

L. C. GLOVER, M. D.

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Of twenty-one years experience in general practice. Bills made moderate.

Office at Virginia House,

Adams street, Memphis, Tenn.

DR. WM. EVERETT

CAN be found at Rooms No. 5 and 6, Southern House, corner of Main and Beal street, where he is prepared to treat and advise with all ladies having disease peculiar to their sex. Age and long experience convinces him that all can be relieved, no matter how severe the case, or of how long standing; and above all others he desires those cases which have been *PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.*

☞ Diseases of children will also receive especial attention.

DENTISTS.

S. HINSON,

DENTIST,

No. 225 Main Street,

Near the Worsham House.

apd dawly

Harris & Blair,

DENTISTS,

No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.

ADAMS' BLOCK.

J. C. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

DR. A. WESSON,

DENTIST

Office, No. 254 Second street, Irving Block,

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DR. WESSON offers his successful practice of more than twenty years, and his well known reputation as a skillful Dentist as a guarantee that every operation performed by him will give entire satisfaction. He is in possession of the latest improvements in Dentistry. Teeth extracted without any pain whatever, and replaced immediately if desired.

☞ Don't mistake J. R. Wesson for A. Wesson.

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☞ Special attention given to proceedings in Bankruptcy and in Admiralty. jy14

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SWAN & FOUTE,

Attorneys,

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WINCHESTER & HATCHER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

C. S. CAMERON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—

United States Commissioner,

Office over Commercial Bank,

Entrance No. 19 Madison St., MEMPHIS TENN.

A. WRIGHT. L. D. MCKISICK.

WRIGHT & McKISICK,

Attorneys at Law

HAVE removed their office to the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street.

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.

L. H. PIKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitor in Chancery,

Little Rock, - - Arkansas.

Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mar 17

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M. T. Williamson will be found at the above. mh12 6m

S. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.

DIXON & PERCY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss. Will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties. dec9 1y*

JOHN S. KERR. J. W. WESTCOTT. GEO. E. STAHL.

Kerr, Westcott & Stahl,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 270 Second Street,

OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE.

J. W. Westcott,

United States Commissioner and Commissioner for all the States.

SELF-FASTENING WROUGHT IRON BUCKLE TIE

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No. 14 Union street, New Orleans.

Insert the hoop in the slot, and draw it tight around the bale.

All other Ties in testing by this method are infringements, and will be prosecuted at law as such.

When the lever of the press is raised the tie will fasten itself by the outward pressure of the bale.

We are sole agents and are prepared to fill orders for the above

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on the most favorable terms. We are having them manufactured of the most superior iron and thoroughly tested.

D. H. DAVIS & CO.,
Commission Merchants.

Louisville, June 22, 1867. and

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Children's Teething, and the Great Preventive of Asiatic Cholera.

MAGUIRE'S BENNE PLANT.

THIS Extraordinary Medicine, the fame of which is spread broadcast throughout the country, is undoubtedly superior to any remedy ever offered to the public for the complaints for which it is intended. We have in our possession testimonials furnished voluntarily by Col. Long, late Chief Topographical Engineer Bureau at Washington, Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, Gen. Pleasanton, and others of the army; Father P. J. Decomet, the celebrated Indian missionary, also Officers of the Navy, Surgeons, Hospital Stewards, Commanders of nearly every steamer plying on the Mississippi and tributary rivers, Western Sanitary and Christian Commissions, Army Chaplains, and offers too numerous to mention. Likewise highest encomiums of the Press, most of which are published in our almanac, (which we shall send to any one applying for it,) giving the names and testimonial qualities in the highest terms. No other medicine has such recommendations.

J. & C. MAGUIRE,
Sole Proprietors, St. Louis.

Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. jy26 4aw 1f

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

SONG OF THE NORTH-WESTERN LABOURER.

Work! work! work!
With pick and shovel and axe!
To pay New England's contractors,
Your own and the bondholder's tax!

Work! work! work!
There are millions of negroes to feed,
And the coal is hitched on with the bondholder's chain,
And the sum of New England's greed!

Tug! Toil! Sweat!
Still harder each day than before,
It will go to keep bigger and bondholders up,
And the wolf away from your door!

Work! work! work!
From dawn to the dusk of day,
For your hopes are crushed with a weight of debt,
That the toil of your life won't pay!

You gave your son to the war!
The rich man loaned his gold!
And the rich man's son is happy to-day,
And yours is under the mould!

You did not think, poor man—
You can scarce believe what you're told—
That the note which the rich man loaned to the war,
Was the price for which you were sold!

Your son was as good as his!
And as dear, perhaps, to you!
But yours died for his! and your daughter now,
For his must wash and sew!

Nay, do not pause to think,
Or sigh for your children or wife,
For your moments are mortgaged to hopeless toil,
For the rest of your weary life!

We do not know who *wrote* these rhymes. They come to us in a speech of GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, and we place them here, because, like other songs that have infuriated oppressed and plundered Nations, they are more terrible than arguments,—terrible with the savage and concentrated bitterness of hate and truth. It is such rhymes that often make the wrath of a people a consuming fire. The Northern laborer, who has helped enfranchise the negro and enslave his own white brother, is now reaping his reward. Another irrepressible conflict is initiated in the North,—the war of labour and proletarianism against the Aristocracy of untaxed bond-holders, under the banner of repudiation. The war against the South is beginning to bear its abundant fruit.

NEGRO NATURE AND MOTIVES.

Nashville Cor. Louisville Courier.]

Whether it be natural or the result of his old surroundings, no one who thoroughly knows the negro will hesitate to pronounce him deceitful and secretive beyond all other peoples. Both of these qualities have been strikingly manifested in the canvass and election. The first named quality one of them but sought to mislead as to their political preferences. And none were found to reveal the secret grievances in their hearts against the whites, or air in public the lies and slanders circulated privately among them. Malice is another trait recognized in the African character. I feel assured this has inspired them all in a greater or less degree, and has prompted a secret exultation in dominating the people who once dominated them. I do not believe they have any more sincere regard or confidence for the few white men they have placed in office in this state than for the others. But that intense selfishness, which is the fruitful parent of all vices, prompts their adherence to the white radicals not only of this state but of the nation. They know, that by their support of this party they may hope for more than simple "equality" with the whites, as, for instance, the spoliation of the latter's property for their benefit, etc. They can trust the radical party, to attempt this at least, because they know that party has so acted as to preclude the support of the whites of the south, and must therefore depend upon the blacks, and they will not hesitate to secure their continued allegiance, by the robbery and plunder of the whites for their (the negroes') enrichment. Selfishness is always short-sighted, and so this of the southern negro does not see how this radical programme leads to their certain destruction. They have seen the "secesh," as they still term the southern whites, crushed and humbled by the north, and they implicitly believe it would be so again if any resistance should be offered to the most flagrant radical outrages. Even if he fully trusts the promises of the white race to the present generation of all his rights, the negro's selfishness cannot resist the glittering bribes of superiority over the whites and his spoliation to benefit himself, secretly promised and openly intimated by the radicals. The negroes in this state may have been led astray by loyal leagues, he may have been too credulous of promises made them, he may have been intimidated from the support of the conservative ticket, he may have distrusted our pledges on the subject of slavery and his franchise and our promises generally; all these considerations may have influenced him and doubtless did in some degree; but, in my humble opinion, they did not prompt his support of Brownlow with one thousandth part of the force that his hope of ruling, oppressing and spoiling the white people of Tennessee, by that support, prompted.

The traits of character remarked upon by this writer, are not the fruits of slavery. They are the characteristics of the African savage. Deceit, secretiveness and malice are the weapons of offence and defence of the indigenous barbarians of that continent; and the semi-civilization superinduced by slavery has only tempered and repressed them. They were strikingly displayed by them when they rose against the whites in Haiti; and the negro DESSALINES only gave expression to them, when, on the 19th of March 1804, he made proclamation for the massacre of *all* the whites, and many thousands perished.

The writer adds:

I have gone into this brief analysis of the causes which impelled the negro in this state to a unanimous support of the party which now tyrannizes us, because the same causes must produce a precisely similar result throughout the entire south. By their vote in Tennessee on last Thursday the negro race has deliberately thrown down the gauntlet to the white people of the south. Against the most solemn pledges, the most pathetic and unanswerable argument, the most imploring overtures to peace and harmony, the negro, without deigning a word of reason, has declared war against the white people of the south. No other construction can be put upon their almost universal support of Brownlow, by any thoughtful person. Then, let not only Tennessee, but the whole south at once accept this bold and insolent defiance, not by taking down the rusted fire-lock, but by the most peaceful and effective weapon of changing the labor of the country from black to white. We can do this if we will but act in concert; and we can do it speedily. The best practical method of accomplishing this that now suggests itself is for the white people of each state to meet in state conventions. As the avowed and sole purpose of such conventions would be to devise means for the better encouragement of emigration and improvement of our industrial interests, it is hardly possible any shameless and abitrary interference would be exercised.

WHAT MORE DOES RADICALISM DESIRE?

We take the following paragraphs from the Louisville *Courier:*

"Like Carthage at the close of the third Punic war, it was the destiny of the south to hear the fatal decree of *annihilation* from the American congress, and under it to disappear from the list of free republican governments. They will not reappear upon the tapis prior to the election we are now contemplating, if ever they do; and when they shall, no seer can now foresee in what form or spirit they will be clothed. At present their altars are broken down—the industry of their people checked—their social and political system subverted. The plumed satrap dominates over the once peaceful territory of the south, and in the vicegerent of "the best government the world ever saw" bends the proud spirit of her people to the duty of obedience to general orders, teaches the slave to play master, and by force of an armed soldiery makes Jacquez the Duke. History will photograph from the picture of the present the *courage and vengeance* of the United States (so called), and posterity will regard the congress with unmixed horror; for congress alone will be responsible for all the bitter fruits the tree shall bear which they have planted and nurtured on the blood and tears of a gallant and spirited but now stricken people."

* * *

"There is no longer African slavery on the continent—no titles to slave property to break, under the pretense of military exigency—no more silver spoons for the Butlers of the North to steal, no more southern cotton to hunt which shall take from proprietors, under the claim of "abandoned or captured, or confiscable property," no more *prizes* to capture from the widows of the Louisiana perishes, no more mercantile establishments, like those of the loyal men of Alexandria, La., for the Banks' to pillor and ravage. The commercial bummer who followed in the war, and the hyenas with treasury appointments in their pockets and United States bayonets at their backs since the war, have given place *to the agents of reconstruction*, and like the contrasts of music they will hereafter be playing upon another key and what followed the first as being wholesale with the southern people or with the treasury of the United States. What republican principle and ideas remain for application."

THE HIGHER CIVILIZATION.

PIOUS HYPOCRISY AND SAINTLY SCOUNDRELISM.

Cheerful Condition of Puritandom for Two Months.

KENNELS OF VICE.

Our reporters tell, in another column, of a space of 100 feet square in East Eleventh street, upon which there are ten houses, occupied by eighty-three families, comprising 366 persons, of whom 176 are children under fourteen years of age. Twenty-three of these persons live wholly underground, while 242 sleep in rooms which have no ventilation. If the cholera fails to accept the incense which continually rises to greet it from the privies and sinks of that densely crowded spot, then it will belie its former reputation for promptness in responding to such direct and hearty invitation. Another case is instanced where two houses contain twenty-seven families with 119 persons, of whom fifty-eight are less than fourteen years of age. And in another building, in East Thirteenth street, twenty-one families, comprising 104 persons, live in one front and one rear house, one bedroom being occupied at night by ten persons.

Such herding pens are offenses not only against decency and morality, but against public health. There were 100 extra deaths of infants last week over those of the week before, and the cause is found in the horrible circumstances under which the hot, damp days found those infants struggling for life.—*New York Tribune.*

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

Mrs. Margaret Holmes, who resides at No. 275 West Thirty-ninth street, came before Justice Dodge at the Jefferson market police court yesterday morning, and stated that on the previous evening, between eight and nine o'clock, as she was passing through West Thirty-fourth street, near Eleventh avenue, she met a party of young men, about eleven in number, who seized her and forcibly carried her into a lumber yard near by, where four of them successively violated her person, the others meanwhile holding her, and stifling her cries by placing their hands upon her mouth and threatening to kill her if she did not cease her resistance. At last her cries attracted the attention of Mr. Austin V. Petit, who ran to her assistance, when the ruffians became frightened and ran away. The woman was scarcely able to reach her home. Officer Paul Reder, of the Twentieth Precinct, being notified of what had occurred, went in search of the ruffians, and finding the party in the vicinity of Thirty-third street, succeed in arresting one of them, who gave his name as Christopher Murray. The remainder of the gang escaped. Yesterday morning, while the examination of Murray was progressing, two young men came into the courtroom to see the prisoner, and Mrs. Holmes immediately identified one of them as being one of the four who first seized her. The name assumed by the arrested, and gave his name as William Dwyer. Both prisoners say they are seventeen years of age, natives of New York, and reside at No. 450 West Twenty seventh street. Murray says he is a molder by trade, and Dwyer claims to be a "helper" in a foundry in Twenty-sixth street. Mrs. Holmes is twenty-eight years of age, and is the mother of four children. She was so severely injured by the treatment she received as scarcely to be able to stand while giving her testimony. Both the prisoners were committed in default of $3000 bail each.

A MOST UNNATURAL CRIME.

We learn from the Coos *Republican* that Joseph Chase, of Slewartstown, N. H., one day last week, committed a rape upon his daughter, a girl between the ages of fifteen and sixteen years. The girl was before the magistrate at Colebrook on Saturday last, and swore that her father took a large knife and threatened to kill her if she resisted his bestial desire. The case is represented to be one of the most outrageous and unnatural in its details in the annals of crime. Chase was examined on Saturday and remanded to Lancaster jail.

A TURBULENT EXCURSION—FEARFUL FRACAS ON THE NORTH RIVER—A DARING TO HAVE NECK BROKEN—OVERBOARD—TWO OTHERS DANGEROUSLY STABBED.

At noon on Sunday a large party of excursionists embarked on board the steamer Wm. Tittimer, and the barges Durant and Rhinebeck, from pier thirty-five North river, foot of Franklin street, for a trip up the river. The party were bountifully supplied with a full cargo of lager beer and spirituous liquors, which was taken on board on Saturday night and stowed away out of sight when the boat and barges were at the dock. As soon as the excursionists had reached the middle of the river the beer and liquors were exposed for sale, and many of those on board gladly availed themselves of the opportunity of enjoying a carouse without the fear of the obnoxious excise law before their eyes. The consequence was that most of the men on board had a great many of the women became intoxicated, and the carousal soon resulted in a free fight in which most of those on board the boat and barges took part. The fight raged almost uninterruptedly from the time the excursionists had left the vicinity of the city until their return at about half-past eight o'clock in the evening. All sorts of missiles, consisting chiefly of lager beer glasses, soda-water bottles, and not a few knives were freely used; and it is remarkable that many persons were not killed. Patrick Barry, one of the alleged belligerents who took a prominent part in the disgraceful affray, was seized by a party of his infuriated opponents and thrown overboard. He was drowned before any person went to his assistance. His remains were not recovered. John McDermott and Lawrence Klane were very dangerously stabbed in the face, side, and chest with pocket knives. It is feared that they are so badly injured that they cannot recover. It is said that over one hundred others who participated in the melee were cut and bruised about the head and face by being struck with lager beer glasses, soda water bottles, etc.

SUICIDE AT CORNWALL LANDING.

A woman named Mrs. Blake, a widow with two children, occupying part of a small house near the Plaster mill, and with a stone's throw of Cornwall landing, was on Wednesday night found dead near the south side, within 400 or 500 feet of her own dwelling. From the stains of blood, in the road, and between the road and where the body was found, the conclusion is irresistible that the woman was murdered on the highway, and her body thrown down the bank and among the bushes where it was accidentally discovered. The only motive that the public can assign for the foul act is based on the fact that the deceased was *enciente.* This was established by the post-mortem examination, and that the woman was about six months gone. It is believed that her seducer, to get rid of his responsibility in the matter, enticed her from her home when she was about retiring for the night, and having got her in his power, proceeded deliberately to execute his purpose. Her head was literally pounded to pieces. From the wounds inflicted, it is inferred that the weapon used was either a club or a stone. On Friday night, Mr. Langford Brown, a citizen of Cornwall, of highly respectable connections, his father (lately deceased) having been one of the wealthiest men in the place, was arrested for murder. Brown had been suspected by many from the first as being the principal, or in some way connected with the horrible tragedy. We know not what proof can be brought against him, further than he is known to have been a visitor at the house, and that Mrs. Blake was about causing his arrest for the support of the child of which she soon expected to be delivered. Langford has made himself notorious heretofore, having been connected, as principal, in at least two seduction cases previous to this affair at Cornwall landing. In each of the two cases referred to, he was convicted, notwithstanding he swore positively to his innocence of the charges preferred against him. In one of these cases he was compelled to pay $2500, and in the other he had to provide for the maintainance of the children, the woman having twins.

The Buffalo papers give the particulars, so far as is known, of the last tragedy in that city. In this instance a wife was murdered by her husband, and the murderer then cheated justice by destroying himself. The murderer was one Binder, who was a soldier in a Buffalo regiment during the war. The wretch entered the room where his wife was sleeping at night, with a carpenter's adze, and chopped her to pieces. He then left the house, and went to the canal and drowned himself. A little son seven years old was lying in the room and saw this murder committed. As soon as his father left he went to another room, called his sister, and the two gave intelligence to a neighbor. Mrs. B. survived a few hours only, which is the cause of the murder was jealousy. Binder had applied the vilest epithets to his wife and accused her of infidelity. The family consisted of five children, the eldest being a girl of twelve years, who is said to reside in Rochester. Binder was forty-five years old, and his wife thirty-five. They were Germans.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 29.—A man named Wm. Bean was arrested in this city this morning, charged with being accessory to the murder of Michael Dick of Oneida, in 1862, who was poisoned about two months ago. The prisoner was taken to Oneida, in charge of two officers from that place.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

[COMMUNICATED.]

Editors Memphis Appeal:

How rapidly ruin envelopes the land! Degeneracy, disorganization, "the religion of hate," a national malignancy! Great God! how much crime is the offspring of convenient Godliness, fostered in the churches, and organized in the name of Jesus Christ and humanity!

I rejoice in the energy you display. I read after you with the deepest interest, yet, sincerely, I have *no hope, no hope.* I am enveloped in profound despair. A few duties, (light and trifling, indeed), to one in this mood, constitute all I see to live for now. I would die now, and be done with all, but that I see no use in that, either.

How rapidly society is dissolving! Confidence is already dead. All things seemingly are becoming unreal; yes! all things moral and mortal, civil, social and human. Logical sequences seem no longer certain even in nature. To my consciousness and my sight, and from the feeling, mind and in matter, any logical, fixed, forcible certainty, seems perishing away. The atmosphere is filled, morally and socially, with wants and craving—the whole horizon, intellectually, with profligacy, rotteness, and the activity of squirming rottenness, and, politically, with hate, rancor and vengeful ness.

But my love for yourself, my sympathies and confiding reliance, and my fond memories of the acts, facts and feelings of the past, are of the features in life that yet have reality; and I cannot resist the inclination to inclose you a scrap from Tom. Moore. It is so appropriate, so life-like, that it will not fail to please you; and no one could fail to apply it rightly in days like these:

"THE PEOPLE! Ah, that Freedom's form should stay
Where Freedom's spirit long hath passed away!
That a false smile should play around the dead
And flush the features when the soul hath fled!
When Honor had lost her virtue with her rights,
When her foul tyrant[s] sat on Capree's heights,
Amid his (their) ruffian spies, and doomed to death,
Each noble name they blasted with their breath,
Even then (in mockery of that golden true,
When the Republic rose revered, sublime)
Even then the Senate and the Tribunes stood,
Unsoiling marks, to show how high the blood
Of Freedom ran flow'd in glory's by-gone day,
And how it ebbed—forever ebbed away."

* * *

Look but around!—though yet a tyrant's sword
Nor haunts our sleep, nor glitters o'er our board,
Though blood be better drawn, by modern cunning,
With Treasury leeches than with sword or axe;
Yet say, could even a prostrate tribune's power,
Or a meek senate, in Rome's servile hour,
Do all so much the claim, the rights of man,
As doth that fettered mob, that tree divan,
Of noble tools and ignoble knaves,
Of pensioned patriots and privileged slaves;—
That party-coloured mass, which nought can
But rank corruption's heat—whose quickened swarm
Spread their light wings in Bribery's golden sky,
But for a period, then lay their eggs and die;—
That greedy vampire, which from Freedom's tomb
Comes forth with all the calmness of bloom
Upon its fair dear cheek, and sucks and drains
Its place and power all public spirit tends,
Its place and power all public spirit ends.

* * *

"Is there no light?" thou ask'st—*"no lingering spark*
"Of ancient fire to warm us?" Lives there none
"To quicken Moneth's part?"—Alas! not one
Replace and power all public spirit tends,
Its place and power all public spirit ends.

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES—FALL FASHIONS.

A graceful addition to the promenade toilet is worn at the seaside in France. It is a small cape of cashmere, trimmed with silk, turned over the head and falling on the shoulders. It is known as the *catalan capote*, and is a picturesque piece of costume, too much so to suit the conventional ideas of our stiffly dressed women. It is a Queen Anne's reign of prim uniformity and stiffness, which prevailed in the time of clipped yew trees and geometrical gardening, which provoked that satire of Pope's which we adopt and altar to

"Fold sleeves cold, each tassel has its brother."

American women need to study drapery as carefully as an actress would. They dress generally much better than when yellow hats, green ribbons and purple gloves on one wearer made Spurgeon say that the women of the nation had small organs of color.

A gentleman who is obliged to study foreign and home fashions assures me that he considers American taste more refined than French—not so original yet, but careful and ready to inspire imported fashions and altogether superior to English fancy, if that cumbrous quality in them deserves so light a title. *Outre* designs in patterns and making appear every season in the French market, which are never suffered to see our shores; the dealers know at once the quiet taste of our women would reject them.

A return to the wide drooping brimmed hats is foreshadowed by the late model, which has a border four inches wide—a grateful style for August walks. The one shown us was of fine white straw, of narrow braid, with scalloped edge. Daisy wreaths—not the great staring ones like sunflowers, nor the odious wild camomile or May weed, which passes under the more graceful titles—but feathery rayed blossoms, tipped with pink, are appropriate garniture, or else little June roses, wound in with grass.

The latest design for morning collar suits those who like the stand-up variety, being a round straight one of linen, with a row of large scallops on the lower edge, worked in button-hole stitch; straight, wide cuffs embroidered to match. This idea seems taken from the scalloped and pointed bands for the necks of silk jackets as worn this summer. Lace collars and handkerchiefs in Irish-point and Maltese are in the best style. A pretty finish for a lace ruffle or collar is a simple knot of thread net, with a fan of rich clony or guipure falling from it.

Tatting is much fancied just now in England, and the work really is not much less desirable than Honiton. If lady workers will take pains to secure the fine thread, such as is used for real lace, their hours of fanciful employment will produce sets of ornaments as valuable as the hand-worked point, which is the pride of old English and Scotch families. The piece of heavy point wrought by Mary Queen of Scots herself, which the writer once saw, which had been handed down from some Jean Douglas, who was in the family of the jailer at Lochleven, was far inferior in design and beauty of stitch to much that is done by private hands to-day. Ladies will need to revive their skill in all branches of fancy work, for embroidery in cotton, lace-stitch and colors is to be the favorite decoration for richest undersleeves and toilets. From the superb silks, embroidered in pursing and floss, is solid color which are the admiration and coveted ambition of Paris fashionables now, to morning figures and linens, the needle works the ornament of ladies' toilet. I am not sorry to see clung going out of favor. It is only fit for heavy dress trimmings and firm lingerie.

These embroidered silks will be the fall sensation. They are exclusive looking things, in rare shades of mode color, lavender, and a soft, sunny Bismark of much loveliness. Deep patterns are wrought on the skirt, which is very long; sleeves and waist in silk of the same fine hues. The prices of these robes will make even American ladies meditate.

The latest walking toilets are of white mohair cashmere leno and satane, with double skirts, embroidered in a light pattern of rich, flowing silk around the edges of the skirt, waist and sleeves. The paletot is often dispensed with, the double gored skirt and sash of the same relieving the outlines of the costume enough for promenade purposes. A straight, short paletot, with hanging sleeves, of white ribbed cloth of very light wool, is worn at the English seaside places.

White wool jackets, embroidered with Turkish designs, supplant the Breton, but are said to be not nearly so pretty.

Train-shaped skirts, say English authorities, are only adopted for full dress. Demi-toilet indoor dress are made with the skirt scarcely touching the ground. This is preferred by many ladies to the short dress.

Oxidized silver and gold of several colors, inlaid with tiny pearls are *recherche* styles of simple jewelry abroad. The shaded gold ornaments are beautiful and novel, indeed.

High gloves, reaching to the elbow are an offering of fortune to those who have flushed arms and yet like to wear short dress sleeves. The latest novelty in gloves is embroidery of different colors—for instance, the crest or cipher on the cuff.

Fashionable boots are of gros-grain silk, laced over the instep, and ornamented at the top with a small *revers* of red morocco, piped with white or with facings of silk to match the dress, fastened with silk cord and gimp pendents. The heels are very high, and covered with unvarnished leather or with silk.

For slippers, either embroidered satin, or of mixture of pearl beads, or silk ornamented with white guipure, and tied with ribbon crossed over the instep and round the ankle, are Parisian fancies.

Curls and puffs quite divide the day in hair dressing. There is but one bonnet on the point, which is the most charming style. A row of bewitching short curls surrounding the face, the rest of the hair turned straight back and falling in a shower of coils and waves to the collar, is a coiffure scarcely to be improved for effect. Satin bands or sprays of flowers may cross the head for full dress. The flowers of the month are appropriate for head decorations—cornopsis, poppies, wild hops, briony, harebells, convolvulus, nightshade with berries, and strawberry leaves just turning scarlet. The August liveries of nature are white and scarlet or pale blue, and our toilet designers will do well