THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1867. VOLUME XVII.–NUMBER 334

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

☞ Nonsubscription 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 paper only, or 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, 26th September	1866.
1 Kheshvan, 26th October	"
1 Kislev, 25th November	"
1 Tebeth, 25th December	"
1 Shebat, 24th January	1867.
1 Adar, 25th February	"
1 Veadar, 26th March	"
1 Nisan, 25th April	"
1 Iyar, 25th May	"
1 Sivan, 24th June	"
1 Thammuz, 24th July	"
1 Ab, 23d August	"
1 Elul, 22d September	"
Ash Wednesday, 6th March	1867.
Maunday 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.

ANGERONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main sts. Jno. Trimble, 224 Front street, W. M.; John Beaman, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Head, W. M.; Benj. R. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 299. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Rinaldo, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 238. Meets 3d Friday of each month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.). Meets 4th Friday of each month, at Masonic Hall. John J. Worsham, 234, W. M.; S. E. Pullen, 232, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 3d Monday of each month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; E. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

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

TEMPLARS.

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

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

204 Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Historic Commandery, 3rd Wednesday night of each month. Henry F. Woodard, 33d, G.·. M.·.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.

MEMPHIS Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 33d, G.·. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.

CASTILIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th; No. 1. Benj. R. Pullen, 32d, Tresh.·.; ——, Sec.

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

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Council of K.·.-h, 30th, No. 1. Henry P. Stanley, 32d, Comm.·.; William Y. Grade, 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 33d, Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 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 $25 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. E. GALLOWAY,
jy22 1m Proprietor.

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 those live placid Tennessee, winding to and out among the hills, till far away in the distance the waters seem to blend with the clouds. Wooded hills and rich valleys, now waving fields of corn and grain, extend as far as the eye can reach, to Missionary Ridge, where the faint outlines of the Great Smoky Mountains are seen traced upon the sky.

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

Have been peaceful days 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.

ap27 COOPER & JAMES, Proprietors.

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.,

Iuka is a most popular place for Summer resort. Good health, the best Water in the world, superb music, magnificent ballrooms, hunting and fishing, and every inducement for pleasure, health and comfort.

115 Miles East of Memphis, on Memphis and Charleston Railroad,

With two daily trains, telegraph, etc. Rooms can be engaged at T. J. CRAFT & CO., No. 366 Main street, PATTERSON, WRIGHT & CO., Proprietors.
au7

FRANKLIN JOB PRINTING HOUSE

15 West Court Street,

Memphis, Tenn.

The Franklin Job Printing House

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

The Franklin Job Printing House

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

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 FANCY 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,
feb12 & Proprietor.

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, and the creditors of said estate are notified to file their claims, duly authenticated, within six months from the date hereof, or this notice will be filed in bar of the same.

J. R. DANNELL, Administrator.
April 1st, 1867. ap18 1f

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Joe. E. Lynch,

OFFICE—351 Main street, between Union and Gayoso streets, Memphis, Tenn. Owner 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—84 Union street, Memphis, Tenn. ☞ Medicine and treatment sent by express. jy14

L. C. GLOVER, M. D.

ECLECTIC SYSTEM.

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. 3 and 6, Southern House, corner of Main and Beal street, where he is prepared to treat and advise with all ladies having diseases 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.

ap6 dawly

Harris & Blair,

DENTISTS,

No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,

ADAMS' BLOCK.

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

LAWYERS.

EDGINTON & HALSEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 233 Second St., Jefferson Block.

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

WM. G. SWAN. G. P. FOUTE.

SWAN & FOUTE,

Attorneys,

MEMPHIS.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MATTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office—DeSoto Block,

Madison Street, between Main and Second.

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Missouri.

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. my8

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. mh8 1f

HANBOUR LEWIS. WILLIAM CRAIG.

LEWIS & CRAIG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Stillman Block, No. 280 Second street, North of Madison, Memphis, Tennessee.

L. T. Williamson will be found at the above. mh17 6m

R. 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. dec15 1y*

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

Kerr, Westcott & Stahl,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 270 Second Street,

OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE.

J. W. Westcott,

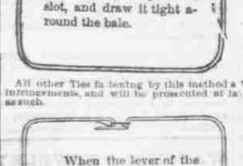
United States Commissioner and Commissioner for all the States.

SELF-FASTENING WROUGHT IRON BUCKLE TIE

FOR COTTON BALES.

CHAS. C. JOHNSEN, Sole Prop'tr,

No. 14 Union street, New Orleans.



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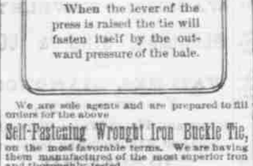

We are sole agents and are prepared to fill orders for the above

Self-Fastening Wrought Iron Buckle Tie,

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. au1

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 from coast 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 Topogra phical Engineer Bureau at Washington, Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, ven. of Mexican, and others of the army; Father P. J. De Smet, 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 others 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 requesting it,) containing valuable medicinal guidelines in the sick bed, terms, No other medicine has such testimonials.

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

Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. jy28 dew 1f

To Contractors.

THE undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Crittenden county, Arkansas, will receive sealed proposals until the 21st day of August, 1867, for the erection of a

Fire Proof Clerk's Office,

in the town of Marion. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Clerk's office in Marion. The right to reject all bids is reserved.

J. C. EARL,
WM. VANCE, JR.,
R. C. BROWN,
Commissioners.

au24 1d

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—They have a real French duke at Saratoga, and all codfish and shoddydom are half crazed by the circumstance.

—There have been over 63,000 cases and 32,000 deaths of cholera in Italy in six months.

—The viceroy of Egypt gave Lady Dudley a diamond necklace worth $100,000 for two weeks' house rent.

—Recently a six weeks old baby in Iowa said, "Give me a drink of water," with perfect distinctness.

—The Galena *Gazette* is said to be the only paper that Grant reads regularly.

—The artesian well at Columbus, Ohio, in the prison, is 2775 feet deep, more than two miles—the deepest in the world.

—The proposed convention of southern commanders at Washington city has been abandoned for the present.

—A negro in Houston, Texas, on trial for the murder of another, refuses to have negroes on the jury.

—New York is trying concrete pavements.

—Two hundred and fifty-eight patents will be issued for the week ending September 4th.

—A Washington dispatch says the president has issued an order assigning Gen. Hancock to Gen. Sheridan's place.

—The first vineyard on Kelly's island was planted June 28, 1858, since which time four hundred and twenty-one acres have been devoted to the culture of the grape.

—Secretary Seward and the French and Spanish ministers, who went on a trip to Yorktown and Fortress Monroe on Friday, returned to Washington yesterday.

—About three thousand visitors who went from Boston, on the 22d instant, to the encampment of the first brigade, in Hull, were obliged to spend the night in camp. A terrible storm prevailed all night, and there was much suffering among the women and children, who were without shelter.

—A short time since a dancer in St. Petersburg was presented with a bouquet that filled an entire carriage.

—A Washington telegram says charges will be preferred this week against the subordinate officers of the freedmen's bureau.

—In Switzerland elections are held on Sundays.

—The Brazilian minister and family sailed on Friday for Rio Janeiro.

—The St. Louis *Republican* retracts its erroneous story about Gen. Sheridan's turn-out.

—Brick Pomeroy intends to make another northern trip this fall.

—The United States commisioner at Richmond has decided that the civil rights bill does not apply to foreign negroes.

—Ex-President Buchanan is still confined to his room at Wheatland, but is improving slowly.

—President Johnson has been elected an honorary member of the New York Mutual base ball club.

—An order has been issued by the war department that no officer of the regular army will be officially addressed by any other title than that attached to his lineal or brevet rank, or wear any other than the uniform prescribed for his lineal or brevet rank.

—In Europe, generally, the chances of birth of a deaf mute child are more than twice as great as in the United States, or 615 in a million there, against 228 in a million here; while the chances of the loss of hearing after birth are, in Europe, except in Germany, much less than in the United States, to wit: 154 in a million there, and 222 in a million here.

—A small vessel, with a negro captain and a negro crew, arrived at Pensacola from Rustan, on her way to Mobile, with a load of fruit, parrots and monkeys.

—The wind was so strong on the 20th on the prairie between Houston and Galveston, that three cattle cars were blown off the railroad track.

—The Honolula *Advertiser* predicts that within a few years a submarine telegraph will be laid between that city and San Francisco.

—A canary bird died at Lee, Mass., the other day, at the age of seventeen years, and was a great songster to the last.

—The Chicago *Republican* thinks Stanton's political prospects are better than those of any other man in the country.

—Between Canal street and Grace church on Broadway, New York, there are over fifty stores to let. Cause—exhorbitant rents.

—James Gordon Bennett taught school in 1818, at Steuben, Me., for two dollars a week and his board.

—The New Orleans *Crescent* says Dr. Knapp has some fine specimens of the ramie, the proposed substitute for cotton, growing upon his plantation in the parish of St. Bernard.

—There may be negroes in the next congress, says Prentice, but Sumner and Thad. Stevens are in the present.

—All the bridges across the Chickahominy river, except the railroad and the Mechanicsville turnpike bridges, were washed away by the late flood in Virginia.

—The editor of the Baton Rouge *Advocate* says he prints his paper only for those who pay for it. Outside of that charmed circle he cares not a fig for popular opinion.

—A lady witness before a New York coroner's jury did not know of any trouble the deceased had except that she was a widow.

—The first passenger car running on the newly finished road, arrived at the depot in Sparta, Ga., last Thursday, the 8th inst.

—Chandler has won from the New Orleans *Picayune* the title of a "smoothbore, one-pounder congressman."

—A negro boy in Louisiana, born blind, has taught himself to read by feeling the inscriptions on the tombstones in an old cemetery near his former master's home.

—Gen. Lersundi has been appointed captain general of Cuba, in place of Manzano, who has resigned.

—It is rumored that the Raleigh *Progress* has been threatened with suppression in consequence of ridiculing Gen. Sickles.

—Major Raymond H. Perry, recently appointed chief of police of Galveston and previously employed by Gen. Sheridan as a detective, died last week of yellow fever.

—A writer in the New York *Gazette* mentions Whittier's lack of classical culture as the secret of the charming simplicity of his style, and the peculiarly American character of all his writings.

—A severe tornado visited Bellevien, Ky., just above Newport, on Saturday, blowing down several houses and doing other damage.

—John Savage has accepted of the position of chief organizer of the Fenian brotherhood. He expects to be able to unite both wings.

—The latest advices say the continued drouth has killed off the army worm in Arkansas and Mississippi, and an average crop is likely to be made.

—The Alderman in the west division of Chicago have challenged those of the north and south divisions to a game of base ball any day this month. The latter accepted Saturday afternoon.

—Minister Adams, Mr. Bingham, Gov. Andrew, and Senators Sherman, Dixon, Anthony and Fessenden are all mentioned in connection with cabinet appointment.

—There were two hundred and nine deaths in St. Louis during the past week, sixty-four of which are reported as having occurred from cholera morbus.

—The steamer St. David, which sailed Friday from Quebec for Liverpool, went ashore on Malares Saturday, but got off without damage, and proceeded on her way.

—I. is said that Brig. Gen. Prim, the Spanish revolutionary leader, if he can succeed in his designs, will sell Cuba to the United States, the price to be determined by a mixed commission.

—The office of commissary general of prisoners is to be consolidated with that of adjutant general. About thirty clerks in the former office are to be discharged.

—Satrap Sickles, on being relieved, will be mustered out of his volunteer rank, which will leave him colonel in the regular army.

—The president denies the report of the Boston *Post*, that he had said Gen. Grant was at one time in favor of Stanton's removal.

—Gen. Grant, it is reported, has solicited the appointment of Gen. Webster to the Chicago Postoffice, as a personal favor.

—The soldier's union, in Washington, are preparing a grand reception for Sheridan, on his arrival at the capital.

—Representative E. B. Washburne arrived in Washington Monday, much improved in health. He is visiting Gen. Grant.

—One death by yellow fever has occurred in New York city—that of a longshoreman who died in Cherry street. He slept one night on a ship supposed to have been thoroughly disinfected by chlorine.

—Boots are blackened by machinery in Paris. This invention, however, unfortunately not only blackens the shoes, but the stockings and trousers of the wearer.

—The palace of Tervueren, where the Empress Charlotte of Mexico is at present residing, belongs to the Belgian state domain, and was placed by law at the disposal of the royal family.

—Two brothers named Clarke, leaders of banditti, were hung recently at Sydney, Australia.

—A committee of radical German American citizens called upon Senor Romero, the Mexican minister, in Washington, Monday, and presented an address which they desired him to transmit to President Juarez, expressive of their approbation of his course during the late struggle. These foreign born citizens do not at all express the sentiments of the better class of natives.

[COMMUNICATED.]

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 10, 1867.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

From Minnehaha to Minneapolis, a distance of six miles, the highway courses over a solid road bed of sand, that is never impeded by mud, or becomes disagreeably dusty. The soil is of the richest loam, and the surface is almost perfectly level. This peculiarity served to make the drive especially enjoyable. A very fast team also assisted to this end very materially. Along the route, immense fields of wheat extended as far as we could see, and we were informed that they continued thus over a surface of a hundred miles or more, in every direction. The farmers raise spring wheat almost exclusively here, and secure a yield of thirty or more bushels to the acre. Large quantities of sorghum are also being cultivated this year, the yield from which will be enormous. There is an extraordinary crop of potatoes growing throughout all this portion of the northwest. They are very large and fine, and will find a good market far south, I hope, at low rates.

Minneapolis is comparatively a new town, of ten thousand inhabitants, and though its residences and other buildings outside of the business center, are of a very inferior character and do not evidence any fastidiousness of taste or architectural beauty, yet their numbers exhibit the fact, that the city is a thriving, improving and important place. A large grain trade is evidently done there as is explained by the presence of a number of well built elevators. An immense lumber trade is apparent in the large number of yards, factories of wooden works, planing mills and saw mills that appear in various quarters of the city. The center of Minneapolis is well built; the houses being good, substantial, stone structures, handsomely designed and elegantly furnished. A large and beautiful opera house ornaments the business portion of the city. A large and roomy hotel stands conveniently to the railway and other special points, making access easy to and from any quarter to the traveler. A large number of invalids are spending the summer in Minneapolis and St. Anthony. From the city a splendid toll suspension bridge spans the Mississippi, immediately above the falls. From it a fine view is had of the boiling torrent, that is lashed into miles of foam as it breaks over the falls. Above this point there is a railway bridge built on the Howe truss plan, and extends from the western shore to Nicolet island. During the late terrible floods that were vastly destructive to this section of country, immense piles of logs were driven against the bridge and finally the island end gave way, tearing out the abutment and letting the span down some six feet. A large force of workmen is engaged repairing it, and will soon have it in position, and ready for use again. The breaking of the booms caused an immense loss of timber. It is estimated that not less than fifty millions of feet of lumber went down the river. On our up trip we passed an incalculable number of logs, floating, two or three together, inside the lake of Minnehaha. Every coffer dam in the river was started from its anchorage, and numbers of them were torn out and moved away. In the slough east of the island toward St. Anthony, the logs are locked and piled up in every imaginable shape and manner. They great white heads, rising for a while, to carry away the road bridge; but only a portion of it was disturbed, not sufficient to impede or endanger travel over it. At the lower end of the island a coffer dam furnishes an immense head of water, and to use its motive power advantageously, a number of flour mills and manufactories of various kinds are constantly in operation. These are worked by iron turbin water-wheels. The immense quantities of material these mills furnish cannot be estimated by the casual visitor. Along the St. Anthony side, nearly all the available space for building and occupation for factory purposes, is in use. The ruthless hand of utilitarianism, the spirit of invincible industry is at work on the west side of the island, forcing into a productive channel the waters that are so grandly wasting in outline and lustre of manufacturing establishments, and all the animal activity incident thereto, are peculiarly and almost painfully apparent in this free land, where capital make white men more laborious and less free vassals to their rich taskmasters than the poor, ebony African carriers of humanity ever was in his bondage in sweet land. Muscle and mind are taxed to the utmost here to make the greatest possible returns to the employers, who coin gold and non-taxable bonds out of men's blood. Leaving the utilized portion of the falls, and the evidences of poor white men's slavery in the water, where we beheld them, and forgetting their masters, who we saw standing on the shores with their hands in their pockets, or figuring on their note-books, on their knitted brows and corrugated faces, traces of the figures their brains were cleaning, we hied to pass to the free and glorious falls of St. Anthony. The spirit of improvement and utilizing of this immense amotive power has tamed the destruction of several of the most important points of interest and beauty of the falls. Daily there are noticeable changes in the contours of different rocks and ledges, and the outlines of falls and rapids. From any point below the island, the scene that bursts on the view, the ponderous grandeur, the enormous magnificence of the picture, overwhelms the beholder with the wonder they inspire and the surprise they produce. Over a width of three hundred yards, the immense world of waters go leaping, crushing, foaming and roaring over the rocks that only form momentary barriers to their headlong fall. Cataracts and cascades mingle and meet in clouds of mist, and beneath the white spray they throw, and grass, and surge along like loosed fiends in battle. The surface of the seething, boiling river is the most irregular of any watercourse on earth. The most beautiful effects are afforded by this feature. In the glowing, golden sunsets, peculiar to this country, the crests and broken waves of the falls present the most gorgeous appearance imaginable. The waters gleam and glow in all the thousand tints and colors of the rainbow. Flashing here like steel, and glittering there like diamonds, they roar along in their beauty, singing grand and incomparable anthems to the music of the rocky cathedrals below them. Gradually the waters become less rough and do not boil as if they were in a cauldron, down into the ruffled surface that looks like waves in the wind, and at last into a current that flows smoothly, though swift, yet swiftly. The falls are about two miles long from the first leap over the rocks to the warehouse on the Minneapolis side, where steamers land, and where the current becomes smooth. The heights of the falls is not more than thirty or thirty-five feet. We went down below them and viewed the huge world of waters as they came roaring down over their rocky bed, the scene filled us with an indescribable feeling of wonder and admiration. A friend, who visited the place fifteen years ago, informs me that then the water fell over a large rock, that extended from the main shore to the lower end of the island, and that the sheet of water was very regular and wonderfully beautiful. The heavy freshets of 1856, tore out the entire chain, leaving only a cap rock, which is an isolated stone near the center of the river and a hundred yards below where the fall now occurs. I think, however, the present rough rapids must be more attractive and grand, than the regular cataract was then. The rocks over which the waters flow, are composed of a soft, easily worn substance. It has little tenuity of composition, and by the wearing, dissolving element and attrition, will continue to be worn away, until it recedes to the head of the island or perhaps farther.

We left the falls of St. Anthony regretfully. As a pleasant resort, filled with scenic beauties to the traveler, and especially an invalid seeking health in the invigorating and health-giving air of the region, there is enough variety in the surroundings to delight a person for months. I think, taking all the resorts in the neighborhood into consideration, that this section is the most attractive I know of on this continent. The artist can find in its constantly changing features, the grandest, most gorgeous and magnificent views imaginable. The most picturesque, gem like spots will greet his eye in every avenue where the waters run sparkling southward. Little views burst on the vision from various points, that startle with their exquisite brightness and often with their wealth of unequaled beauty.

Leaving the falls with many longing and wistful looks backward, we pursued our route to Lake Como. This is one of the most beautiful and picturesque little sheets of water that gems this attractive section of Minnesota. It lies three northward from St. Paul. At Haines' Como hotel we found a colony of Memphians—Mr. Hanauer and family, Mr. Kettman and family, Frank Dougherty, John McKeon, Mr. McKinney and Mr. Hingwalt. The last four have been wonderfully improved in health by the invigorating and beneficial effects of the climate, air and food. They are situated in one of the most comfortable resorts in this country, are luxuriating on fresh lake fish, berries, rich milk, splendid bread and all that kind of thing.

COUSIN NOURMA.

—The second instalment of D'Arcy McGee's Fenian exposures has been published. It does not amount to much.

—Late advices from North Carolina state that the freshets in the rivers were creating serious apprehensions for the low ground crops. The four principal rivers, the Roanoke, Tar, Neuse and Cape Fear, have again overflowed their banks.

Noon Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—The following is the reply of President Johnson to Gen. Grant's note, protesting against the displacement of Sheridan and others:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19, 1867.

General: I have received your communication of the 17th inst., and thank you for the promptness with which you have submitted your views respecting the assignments directed in my order of that date. When I stated in my official note of the 17th that I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you might deem necessary upon the subject, it was not my intention to ask from you a formal report, but rather to invite a verbal statement of any reasons affecting the public interest, which, in your opinion, would render the order inexpedient. Inasmuch, however, as you have written a communication, it is proper that I should make some reply.

You earnestly urge that the order be not insisted on, remarking that it is unmistakably the expressed will of the country that Gen. Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. While I am cognizant of the efforts that have been made to retain Gen. Sheridan in command of the fifth military district, I am not aware that the question has ever been submitted to the people themselves for determination. It certainly would be unjust to the army to assume that, in the opinion of the nation, he alone is capable of commanding the states of Louisiana and Texas, and were he for any cause removed, no other general in the military service of the United States would be competent to fill his place. Gen. Thomas, whom I have designated as his successor, is well known to the country, having won high and honorable distinction in the field. He has since, in the execution of the responsible duties of a department commander, exhibited great ability, sound discretion and sterling patriotism. He has not failed, under trying circumstances, to enforce the laws, to preserve peace and order, to encourage the restoration of civil authority, and to promote as far as possible a spirit of reconciliation. His administration of the department of the Cumberland will certainly compare most favorably with that of Gen. Sheridan in the fifth military district. The affairs appear to be in a disturbed condition and a bitter spirit of antagonism seems to have resulted from Gen. Sheridan's management. He has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious by the manner in which he has expressed even the powers conferred upon him by congress, and still more so by a resort to authority not granted by law nor necessary to its faithful and efficient execution. His rule has in fact been one of absolute tyranny, without reference to the principles of our government or the nature of our free institutions.

The state of affairs which has resulted from the course he has pursued has seriously interfered with a harmonious and satisfactory and speedy execution of the acts of congress, and is alone sufficient to justify a change. His removal, therefore, cannot be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of congress, for the object is to facilitate their execution through an officer who has never failed to obey the law, and to exact within his jurisdiction a like obedience from others.

It cannot be interpreted by the unreconstructed element of the south—"those who did all they could to break up this government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order"—as a triumph; for, as intelligent men, they must know that the mere change of military commanders cannot alter the law, and that Gen. Thomas will be as much bound by its requirements as Gen. Sheridan. It cannot embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the executive with them, for they are perfectly familiar with the antecedents of the president, and know that he has not obstructed the faithful execution of any act of congress.

No one, as you are aware, has a higher appreciation than myself of the services of Gen. Thomas, and no one would be less inclined to assist him to a command not entirely to his wishes.

Knowing him as I do, I cannot think he will hesitate for a moment to obey my order, having in view a complete and speedy restoration of the union, in the preservation of which he has rendered such important and valuable services.

Gen. Hancock, known to the whole country as a gallant, able and patriotic soldier, will, I have no doubt, sustain his high reputation in any position in which he may be assigned. If, as you observe, the department which he will leave is a complicated one, I feel confident that, under the guidance and instructions of Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Sheridan will soon become familiar with its necessities, and will avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the Indian troubles for the display of the energy, enterprise and daring which gave him so enviable a reputation during the recent struggle.

I is sincerely that it is the expressed wish of the people that Gen. Sheridan should not be removed from command, you remark that it is a republic, based, however, upon a written constitution. The constitution is the combined and expressed will of the people, and their voice is best and most perfectly reflected in the manner which that instrument prescribes. While one of its provisions makes the president commander-in-chief of the army and navy, another requires that he shall take care that the law be faithfully executed. Believing that a change in the command in the fifth military district is absolutely necessary for a faithful execution of the law, I have issued the order which is the subject of this correspondence. ANDREW JOHNSON.

The order assigning Hancock to Sheridan's place is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, August 26, 1867.

In consequence of the unfavorable condition of the health of Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas, as reported to you in Surgeon Hasson's dispatch of the 21st inst., my order, dated August 17th, is hereby modified, so as to assign Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock to the command of the fifth military district, created by act of congress, passed March 2, 1867, said military department comprising the states of Louisiana and Texas. On being relieved by Maj. Gen. Sheridan from the command of the department of Missouri, Maj. Gen. Hancock will proceed directly to New Orleans, and assume the command to which he is hereby assigned. He will, when necessary to the fulfillment of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of congress upon the district commanders and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military departments.

Major-General Sheridan will at once turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed without delay to Fort Lawrence, Kansas. Will relieve Major-General Hancock of the command of the department of Missouri.

Major-General G. H. Thomas will, till further orders, remain in command of the department of the Cumberland.

Very respectfully, yours, etc.,
A. JOHNSON.

To Gen. U. S. GRANT, Sec. of War, *ad interim.*

ATLANTA, GA., August 28.—The registration in Georgia has been completed, and contrary to all expectations, the blacks are some 2000 in the majority. It was expected the whites would have a majority of 30,000.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—It is believed by prominent gentlemen that the differences between the president and Gen. Grant, in relation to the removal of Gens. Sheridan and Sickles, are irreconcilable. The order issued by the president, directing Hancock to relieve Sheridan, and Canby to relieve Sickles, have not been executed. It is said that Gen. Grant, in his letter to the President, declines to direct the order to be executed, and states his refusal in strong terms, virtually denying the right of the president to interfere in any of the five military districts, created by congress, asserting that the entire control of the departments rest, by the supplemental reconstruction act, in the general of the United States army; and therefore, he is not at liberty to, and will not, transfer them to another. The latter has not been made public, but the above statement is believed to be reliable, as it is derived from a usually well informed source.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says the president still refuses to furnish to the press his correspondence with Gen. Grant on the removal of Stanton. He regards his reply to Grant, on Sheridan's removal, a sufficient reply to both.

James Duncan, commissary to Capt. Wirz at Andersonville, escaped from Fort Pulaski last week, where he was sentenced for fifteen years. He has gone to France.

A series of gigantic whisky frauds on the revenue collector have recently been discovered, which, it is said, implicates merchants of high standing in this city and Boston. The names are not given.

The *Times'* Washington special says the president last Saturday sent for John M. Langston, colored orator of Ohio, to inquire regarding his views of the colored men with respect to the freedmen's bureau. Langston told the president he thought the interest of the blacks demanded the retention of Gen. Howard. The president spoke in very severe terms of Gen. Howard, and intimated very clearly that he must relieve him, and put in some true friend of the colored race; and if colored men there would agree upon one of their number, he would surely appoint him. He asked Langston to take that matter consideration till the close of the week. Langston and his friends seem wholly averse to the proposition.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,