THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1867. VOLUME XVII.–NUMBER 359

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW AND MASONIC CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5627.

7 Tisri, 12th September	1866.
8 Tisri, 13th October	"
1 Cheshon, 6th November	"
7 Tebeth, 9th December	"
9 Shebat, 11th January	1867.
1 Adar, 6th February	"
7 Veadar, 8th March	"
9 Nisan, 10th April	"
1 Ijar, 6th May	"
7 Sivan, 8th June	"
9 Thamuz, 10th July	"
1 Av, 5 August	"
7 Elul, 1st September	"

Ash Wednesday, 6th March	1867.
Maundas 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.

ARGHONA, No. 166. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. R. Forster, 224 Front street, W. M.; John Beatty, Sec.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall on Madison and Second. J. B. Mellen, W. M.; R. Beard, Sec.

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

RAMALIEH, No. 30. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; H. Bates, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 46. Meets 4th Friday of each month—204 Front street. John J. Wickham, 32d, W. M.; H. Fuller, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Lamy, Sec.

E. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 8. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggins, Rec.

TEMPLAR.

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

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

24 Front Street.

HUGUES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G.·. M.·.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.·.

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

CASPIAN Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Beng. K. Pullen, 32d., Deputy.·.; ——, Sec.·.

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

PHILAPPE DE LAMOUCHE Council of K.·.-K.·.-Sth., No. 1. Henry Topp, 32d, Th.·. Ill.·.; William Y. Gingle 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY of WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ashmore, 32d, Comm.·.; in Chief; Dodge C. Troner, 32d, Rec.·.

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A Card.

WE will at once rebuild our warehouse, and will have it completed by the 15th of September, but by the first day of that month we will be ready to receive goods in store.

The stock will be divided into fire proof compartments by brick walls, and covered with tin. Those who have patronized us for the last two seasons, and those who may have proposed to do so the approaching one, may rest assured we will be ready for them.

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GOODBAR & GILLILAND,

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HATS AND CAPS,

No. 201 Main St., (Webster Block),

Between Adams and Washington Sts.

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SOUTHERN MADE

COTTON GIN.

THE EUREKA GIN separates bulls, bells and sticks from the Seed Cotton, and will pay for itself in one crop of 50 bales. PRATT'S PATENT needs no picking or ginning. Saw from good white, not longer or by those who have tried it. Gins repaired by a skilled workman. Saws filed and set. Belting for Gins, Screws which we was in the Confederate service. Gin Bands, Gum and Leather, furnished at factory prices. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Address, Memphis, Tenn.

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sep18 1m

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WINCHESTER & HATCHER,

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

All other Ties fastening 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

Self-Fastening Wrought Iron Buckle Tie, on the most favorable terms. We are having them manufactured of the most superior iron and thoroughly tested.

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Louisville, June 22, 1867. aug1

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Grocers, Cotton Factors

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 304 Front Street,

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☞ We will give the highest price in CASH for Country Produce, Cotton Bagging and Ties, and other Plantation Supplies, at all times. sep18 1m

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

FROM A LECTURE OF THE SCOTTISH RITE.

Thus it is that through the long years and even ages, the silent influences work among the people, and prepare for the great crisis that, coming unexpectedly, changes the fate of an Empire in an instant. A single battle frees Lombardy; a small Italian Kingdom becomes a great Power in a day; and Italian Grand Dukes, expunged by their people, sink at once out of sight, the world looking on without care or commiseration.

It is useless to clamour against IGNORANCE, SUPERSTITION and TYRANNY, in our Lodges, and repeat the cry of "LIBERTY, EQUALITY and FRATERNITY!" and no more. To widen too much the circle of our exertions, is to invite our Initiates to do nothing; because we urge them to what they feel to be impracticable. The object of Masonry is, on the contrary, to effect some *practical* good, within the limits of that circle, however narrow, in which its influences may be felt. It neither conceals an assault upon religion under its enmity to superstition, nor a hostility to order and good government under its opposition to Tyranny. We must take care not to make our objects either odious and unwelcome, or unreal and chimerical. The problem whether this or the other form of government be preferable, is not yet solved. It is by no means certain that a republican government can be permanent; the experiment of selecting rulers, legislators and magistrates by popular vote, is not as yet successful; and it is not sure that to commit the varied powers of government habitually to the most incompetent and unfit hands, is the best mode to perpetuate the national existence. It *may* be that it is as much a law of God for nations of men to be governed by a single will as it is for the bees to have one Queen. Masonry in Europe has been the propagator of republicanism; yet Solomon, the first Grand Master, was a King.

Men and nations will not *be* free, until they are *fitted* to be so; and the form of government of each must be the expression of its fixed habits of thought and opinion. A great living example of Freedom, in the calm, silent dignity of its strength and peace, governing itself by means of its best and wisest, will be, *whenever such an one exists*, the mightiest antagonist of Despotism and arbitrary Power: and their best ally is a Republic, governing or misgoverning itself by its smallest intellects, and at last plunged into dissension and civil war by incapacity and folly.

Where it is needed, Masonry labors to set limits to arbitrary Power; elsewhere, it may be equally its duty to maintain order in institutions and ideas, and to set limits to excesses in another direction, for THE PEOPLE too may play the Tyrant, and crush out individual independence of thought and opinion, as ruthlessly as ever an Emperor did; and a republic may so conduct itself, as to disgust other nations with liberty itself, and make them proud of their own fetters. There is a Despotism even in republics; and it is even where men have been most free, and have least felt the weight of Government, where universal suffrage prevails, and that bastard equality that brings all men *down* to one common level, and that the people, in dangerous emergencies, are most ready to submit to military despotism, and tamely allow the sword to dethrone the laws, and the minions of illegitimate Power to usurp the function of the law-maker and the judiciary. When a great danger impends, such a people ever hastens to become the slave of a single will. History is ever repeating itself; and human nature remains the same through all the ages.

HYMN.

The buried wheat must seem to die,
Long, rotting, in the earth must lie,
Before the new shoot seeks the air,
The new stalk can the new grain bear.

Within its close and silent cell
The dead seems, and its dainty dwell,
Before the moth, new-born, can be
The type of immortality.

So this poor body, formed from dust,
To earth's cold bosom we entrust,
Nor idly grieve, and weep in vain,
Since all the dead shall live again.

Ashes to ashes, earth to earth,
And dust to dust;—but death is birth.—
Birth to a better, purer life
Than Earth's poor hour of care and strife.

Vestiges of Masonry Among the Indians—No. 2.

Among the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Seminoles, and other Southern Indian tribes, there has existed from time immemorial a secret fraternity of sworn friends, having signs, tokens and words known only to themselves, and confined to the male population. Their form of initiation is said to be simple, but their obligations to each other are held to be of the most solemn and binding nature through life. If one of the fraternity is in danger or trouble, his claim for the protection or aid of his brethren is not to be disregarded; and if at any time flight from enemies becomes necessary, he is at liberty to mount the horse of a Brother and flee from his pursuers. I am informed by many intelligent Indian Freemasons that there is enough in the ceremonies and obligations of this fraternity to justify the conclusion that it had a genuine Masonic origin, though at what period it is impossible to determine; perhaps centuries before this continent was known to the Anglo-Saxon race.

An instance is related to me by Judge Field, of the Cherokee nation, wherein a party of United States commissioners, sent to treat with the Seminoles, in Florida, early in the present century, when, surrounded by enraged savages and about to be put to death, were saved by a half breed attached to the commission, who gave the mystic sign of the fraternity, which in a moment turned the fury of the savages into the warmest demonstrations of friendship. "The grand hailing sign" of this fraternity, if not derived originally from genuine Masonry, answered every purpose in saving the lives of this band of white men, and who can say that it had not a true Masonic origin.

Another peculiar and striking feature in this Indian fraternity is found in the fact that, in starting out upon the hunt or the war path, the Indians form in groups of *three, five,* and *seven*, who, on such occasions, adhere one to another even to the death. These mystic numbers, three, five, and seven, are significant to Masons, and their existence among this Indian fraternity cannot be supposed to be the result of mere accident, for they are traditional numbers, and are adhered to with the most scrupulous fidelity. If this custom is not a vestige of Freemasonry the coincidence is at least somewhat remarkable, and it reminds us of the sworn friendship between Jonathan and David, and terror to the time Freemasonry assumed form under the Jewish fathers.

Pertinent to this point, though I do not propose to discuss the subject at length, is the fact, that among our American Indians generally there exists strong evidence of their Hebrew origin, which, if true, furnishes almost incontrovertible proof that their ancestors who first populated this continent brought with them ancient Freemasonry, and is another proof of the great antiquity of our valuable institution. This point has received a larger share of the attention of Adair and others who have written on the subject, and the evidence of this origin may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. Their division of time.
2. Their worship of our Great Spirit.
3. Their belief in ministering angels.
4. Their prophets and priests.
5. Their festivals, fasts and religious rites.
6. Their ablutions and anointings.
7. Their laws upon uncleanliness.
8. Their marriages, divorces, and punishment for adultery.
9. Their cities of refuge.
10. Their purifications before going to war.
11. Their methods of curing the sick.
12. Their mode of burying the dead.
13. Their custom of raising a family to a deceased brother.
14. Their monuments for the dead.
15. Their choice of names from circumstances, times, etc.

These, and many other customs of the Indian which might be mentioned, though, perhaps, not all of them practiced by any single tribe, are very strong if not absolute proofs of their Hebrew origin, and I am informed that these evidences exist in a still higher degree among the Comanches, the Kiowas, and other southwestern tribes. I cannot learn, however, that circumcision has ever been practiced among the American Indians. If that religious rite ever was practiced by them, all tradition of it seems to have been lost.

Upon the stones found in the ruins of temples built ages before the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards, are found sculptured skulls and cross-bones, altars, key-stones, silent but conclusive proofs that the people in whose day those imperishable emblems of Freemasonry were cut upon the rock, possessed and cultivated an order akin to our order, if not the veritable order itself.

Grand Master Bromwell, of Illinois, states that he has seen a square, level, trestle-board, and other lodge furniture made from stone, and taken from an ancient mound in the state of Indiana. Whence came these emblems of Freemasonry; by whom were they wrought, and by whom used?

In pursuing these investigations the writer will probably have occasion to refer to this subject again, as it is very intimately connected with the main subject under consideration, and it may, perhaps, be the key which will unlock the mystery surrounding the vestiges of Freemasonry which exist among our American Indians.

The Point within the Circle and Parallel Lines.

BY THE GRAND HIGH PRIEST OF CONNECTICUT.

The account of this emblem given in the Monitors is wholly unsatisfactory, and inconsistent with the general teaching of Masonry.

It is suggestive of many perplexing questions, not the least of which are: Did it exist as an essential element of every "regular and well governed Lodge" prior to the time of the Holy Saints John, and, if so, what was the explanation given by our ancient Brethren?

If introduced subsequent to their time, how can it be said to be an *essential* or *requisite* of every regular Lodge? Were not the Lodges before their day regular? Did not they possess all the necessary elements of a regular Lodge?

If so, was not any *addition* to those ancient essential elements an *innovation* upon the body of Masonry? Again, how could Jewish Masons have dedicated Lodges to the Holy Saints John? as now explained, does it not give a *Christian* interpretation to Masonry, and thereby destroy its boast and pride, *universality?*

In my judgment this symbol *always existed* in Masonry, and it was thus explained by our ancient Brethren:

"The circle is the astronomical sign of the sun, the source of physical light; the point is the focus of light, the central intelligence of the universe; the object of the Mason's search."

As man was made in the image of God, the point also represents the "individual Brother."

The two parallel lines represent the summer and winter solstices, where, as the world indicates, the sun stops and stands still. The first occurs June 21st; the second December 21st.

They symbolically represent *the true lines of moral rectitude.*

It will be observed that the period between June 24th and December 24th embraces the time of the implanted seed, early manhood, the seed time of Masonry, and the time of the ripening of manhood and the gathering in or harvest of old age. The whole symbol, therefore, is to teach us that while a Brother, from early youth to old age, will be as regular in his conduct as the sun is in his course, on neither side transgressing the true lines of moral rectitude, it is impossible that he should materially err.

The Apothegms of Odin.

Among those "wise saws" contained in the "Havamal," or "Sublime Discourse" of Odin, the King Solomon of northern Europe, we quote the following from translations by Mallet and Wheaton:

"Riches pass away in the twinkling of an eye; the most inconstant of friends are they."

"Flocks and herds perish, friends and relations die; but one thing I know which never perishes, *the fame of the good man.*"

"Mock not the stranger guest, for thou knowest not whom he may be."

"It is better to live *well* than *long.* When a man fights a fire, death is with him before it is extinguished."

"There is no malady so cruel as *discontent with your fate.*"

THAMES SCENERY—A STUDY OF LANDSCAPE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* draws this charming picture of the Thames river scenery:

"And yet there is not wanting a certain grace, and a very delicate grace, about this domestic river. Mr. Tennyson has given the essence of it in a verse of the 'Palace of Art.' Amongst the various pictures, 'fit for every mood of mind,' with which the palace was stored, one was—

"....an English home—gray twilight pour'd
On broad meadows, and on rivers and
Softer than sleep—all things in order stored,
A haunt of ancient Peace."

"That picture might certainly have been painted on a hundred reaches of the Thames. The gently flowing river between rounded hills, covered with soft banks of foliage, and through rich green meadows, breathes the quiet influence indicated by the words, 'softer than sleep,' and speaks audibly of the undisturbed years of peace. It gives the very essence of quiet English scenery, where it is free from the look of meanness which is sometimes produced by the small enclosures, diminutive proportions and gentle slopes of common-place English country. To appreciate its power one should stand, on a summer evening, somewhere under the woods of Cliveden, or near Hurley lock or the Henley meadows. It is as well that there should be a lasher near, that the rush of the water may suggest the delicious coolness of a header into the soda-water-like bubbles below, yet without the noise and fury of a genuine Waterfall; there should be a great bed of glorious water lillies, with flat comfortable leaves lying lazily on the surface, and the big flowers 'pillowing their chins,' as the sun does, according to Milton, upon the smooth deep water, and the roots anchored safely in the ooze several feet below; an old rusty lock or campsheeting, and a mellow, red-brick cottage half covered with trees should be reflected in the water; and there should certainly be one of our punt fishers watching an indolent float. If a boat comes by it should not be manned by young gentlemen training for a race, though they, too, are suitable in some of the livelier reaches; but, if possible, a good, steady family tub, with a fat gentleman steering and his daughters making believe to row and watching the drip of the water from the oars. Then, if you would visit fair Thames aright, light your pipe and lie down on the grass and think about nothing, and leave returning soothly sweet, or rather mildly affirm, that you have enjoyed yourself calmly but thoroughly. To restless minds, who must have something to play with, a fishing rod, or even an oar, may be recommended; but they must remember, to parody the oriental proverb, that it is sweet in which it is better to steer than to row, better to lie in the bottom of the boat than to steer, and better to float idly than to be propelled by any means known to science."

Music in the Family.

I once stopped at a German settlement of no great size, where I was invited to hear some music at the house of a mechanic. Here a small company performed, vocally and instrumentally, almost the whole of Haydn's creation. The master of the house, a blacksmith, more than sixty years of age, took the first violin; his aged wife, in spectacles, gave us a vocal part; the eldest son, a joiner, from a neighboring village, sat down at a Lefpic piano-forte, on which, after tuning it, he executed with great skill the whole accompaniment; several young men and women filled the remainder of the score. A boy, five years of age, was pointed out to me as beginning to play on the violin. Upon inquiry I found that there not a house in town without a piano-forte, or some keyed instrument. The evening's entertainment has often occurred to me as illustrating the happy influence of music upon domestic life and social habits. If you would have young people love home, induce them to cultivate music. It will beguile many a winter night, which might otherwise be worse than wasted. Few pleasures are cheaper or more innocent, or within the home circle. Almost all foreigners are proficients. A few years ago, a party of emigrants encamped for the night on a small eminence, about half a mile from my residence. About sunset we were surprised by the most delightful sounds, wafted across the valley by these sojourners. It appeared to be their evening hymn, accompanied with horns. The effect was indescribable.—*Rev. Mr. Todd.*

"This Hand Never Struck Me."

We recently heard the following touching incident: A little boy had died. His body was laid out in a darkened, retired room, waiting to be laid away in the cold, lone grave. His afflicted mother and bereaved little sister went in to look at the sweet face of the precious sleeper, for his face was beautiful even in death. As they stood gazing on the face of one so beloved and cherished, the little girl asked to shake his hand. The mother at first did not think it best, but the child repeated the request, and seemed very anxious about it; she took the cold, bloodless hand of her sleeping boy and placed it in the hand of his weeping sister.

The dear child looked at it a moment, caressed it fondly, and then looked up to her mother through the tears of affliction and love, and said: "Mother, this hand never struck me!"

What could have been more touching and lovely?—*Petersburg (Va.) Index.*

—Garibaldi has issued an address declaring that the time has now come for overthrowing the tyranny of the pope. King Victor Emanuel has issued a proclamation forbidding any Italians to engage in the movement.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Harps are used in London churches.

—The Fort Smith, Arkansas, *New Era* is enlarged and improved.

—A man swam across Niagara river above the suspension bridge, on Sunday.

—South Carolina malcontents still emigrate to Honduras.

—An island is forming in the reach of the Mississippi river above Natchez.

—Brazil anticipates this year the largest harvest of coffee ever gathered.

—Trousers this fall are to be as tight as possible, and with a very broad stripe. A neat thing.

—Troops have been dispatched from France to Rome.

—Ericsson has built for the Swedish government a "man-monitor," to be worked by man power.

—The finding of dead bodies of infants in Brooklyn, New York, is becoming of almost daily occurrence.

—A raft passed Winona, Minnesota, on the 19th, which contained 1,100,000 feet of lumber, contained in 130 cribs.

—The cranberry crop of Jackson county, Wisconsin, which has begun to come in, is estimated at 5000 bushels.

—The cotton crop in West Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi, is reported to be an average yield.

—Packing ale in flour barrels is the latest unsuccessful dodge at Boston to elude the vigilance of the constabulary seizure.

—Some one has given currency to the startling statement that Havana cigars are made of potato leaves.

—The New York Central railroad leads off in the very important reform of excluding peddlers from the cars.

—The Cuban cable company received two thousand dollars the first day the cable was open to the public.

—The Rock Island and St. Louis railroad has been put under contract for its whole length.

—The streets of Des Moines, Iowa, are black with grasshoppers.

—The Harpers are soon to publish a weekly fashion paper on a very extensive scale.

—The cotton worm has made its appearance in the eastern part of North Carolina.

—The South German states are now free to join the North German confederation, and thus make Germany one nation.

—The Prussian diet, which was dissolved yesterday, will meet again in November, when the new states will be represented.

—The total amount of tea exported from China this season to the 29th of August is 60,000,000 pounds.

—Rates of freight from St. Louis to Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans have advanced.

—Senator Wade and Representative Spalding, of Ohio, announce themselves in favor of a continuous session of congress from the day of its meeting until the fourth of March, 1869.

—It is estimated that one-tenth of the entire number of soldiers and prisoners at the Dry Tortugas have died by yellow fever.

—The Savannah papers mention the shipments of four crates of new sheaf rice from that port to New York. This is the first export north of the new rice crop.

—John B. Gough has on his estate at West Bowlston, Mass., over 2000 of the feathered tribe, consisting of turkeys, hens, ducks, pigeons and geese.

—Those sections of North Carolina noted for unionism during the war are utterly opposed to negro supremacy as the radicals will discover at the next election.

—Tom P. Ochiltree writes a letter from the Langham hotel, London, in which he poetically refers to Texas as the "husbandman's paradise, and shepherd's elysian field."

—The monthly sale of Scranton coal took place at New York yesterday; 76,000 tons sold at $3 55@4 75 per ton. Stone coal $4 55@4 75. Steamboat coal $3 75@3 87½.

—Under the amnesty, and according to the census of 1860, the vote in Texas would be as follows: Whites, 100,025; blacks, 38,128; giving a total white majority of 71,473.

—Westerly, R. I., has furnished sixty-five sea captains, of whom twenty-eight were Pendletons, and other prevailing names are Barber, Barnes, Babcock, Burdick, Bliven, Dunbar, Hazard, Hall, Nash, Saunders, etc.

—Congratulations have been exchanged between the governor-general of Cuba and the governor elect of California on the establishment of telegraphic communication between California and Cuba.

—Garibaldi, when arrested, was conveyed to the fortress of Alexander. The arms and other munitions of war deposited for his purpose have been seized. The Italian government is determined to prevent an invasion of the Papal territory.

—Postage stamps are a comparatively recent invention, but they have gone into universal use in most enormous quantities. England uses 850,000,000 postage stamps annually; France, 450,000,000, and the United States, 350,000,000.

—Some miscreant attempted to wreck a train on the Bellfontaine road, near Fortville, Indiana, last Friday night, by loosening the rails. The eastern bound express passed over the gap in safety, but the engineer, having discovered something wrong, stopped the train and caused the mischief to be repaired.

—A wretch in Philadelphia, the other day, employed several girls who owned sewing machines, to come to his establishment on Chestnut street, the next day to work. Early the next morning he sent a team around for the machines, and when, subsequently, the girls went to the place indicated, they could hear of no such man and get no trace of their machines.

PERSONAL.

The late Abraham Lincoln's coach is offered for sale in New York.

Garibaldi was arrested by the Italian government while crossing the frontier of Rome.

The remains of Sir Frederick Bruce were sent home in the steamship China.

Fernando Wood will be a candidate for the mayoralty of New York—and will probably be elected.

Dr. Marcus O. Porter, of Cornwall, Vt., late senator, died on the 17th, aged sixty years.

Brig. Gen. Dan. McCoy has established himself at Thomson, Carroll county, Ill., as one of the editors of the Thomson *Courier.*

The salary of J. W. Simonton, New York agent of the associated press, has been raised from $2500 to $5000 a year.

The wife of Mr. Lee, the gentleman who drew the Chicago opera house, died last Friday, at Prairie de Rocher, Ill.

George Welling, late colonel of the fourth Kentucky cavalry, died in New Orleans, of yellow fever, Tuesday, the 17th inst.

Thomas H. Ford, ex-lieutenant governor of Ohio, is said to have the inside track for the Ecuador mission, vice Coggeshall, deceased.

Wm. H. Bartlett, associate justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire, died yesterday, at Concord, of consumption, aged forty.

Brougham makes speeches in Boston when the scene shifters are delayed, and keeps the audience happy.

Maurice Strakosch writes that America will go wild over the beauties of "Romeo and Juliet," in which Patti has won increased distinction.

Gen. Beauregard has written a letter in which he says the country is drifting into a military despotism.

—C. F. Huntsman, for several years connected with the Milwaukee *News*, has gone to La Crosse, to take a position on the editorial staff of Brick Pomeroy's *Democrat.*

Gen. Grant's father spoke at a democratic meeting, on the 20th, favoring the election of Gen. Cary for congress.

Arrangements are being made in Toronto to provide a residence in that city for ex-President Davis.

Charles Fairfax, Jr., a native of Ohio, and for some months past of the editorial corps of the New Orleans *Times*, died in that city on Friday last of yellow fever.

The *Journal* says Napoleon wants an eleven-year old Salzburg princess for his son's bride. She must be a drowsy little belle to take a Nap!

Saxe says he saw more pretty girls in Dublin than in London, and more in London than in Paris. The sweetest voice he ever heard in conversation came from a German woman, who sold beer and biscuits.

Gen. Sheridan in an interview with President Johnson, on Tuesday, disclaimed any intention of insult in his New Orleans letter. He said he only wished to show by that letter that the president was making very serious mistakes.

Catherine Beecher, a Beecher who, besides being a Beecher, has written a cook book and some other things, has come out an Episcopalian. In an explanatory letter she charges all her brothers with having abandoned the fine old orthodox tenet of infant damnation.

Gen. Sheridan was lionized upon his arrival in Cincinnati. At night he went to the theater. At the close of the play, the audience called for Sheridan. The curtain rose again, and Miss Provost entered, "dragging the abashed hero by both hands."

Fitz John Porter has filed another paper with the president in favor of reopening his case. He cites the action of President Tyler in Gen. Crittenden's case, and the action of President Johnson in Gen. Sweeney's case. Both were tried and sentence executed, and both had their disability removed by the executive.

Sparrows in New York.

J. T. Shaw, the Union park policeman at New York, writes this account of the sparrows there:

"In April, 1866, two pairs of sparrows came to Union park and claimed possession of the only bird house there, (indeed, it was the only one in five parks,) which was occupied by two wrens. After a desperate fight of several hours the wrens had to yield to the heavier bird, and left the park. The sparrows took possession, and within five weeks had nine added to their numbers, and out in the park. In June, the same year, one hundred bird houses were erected there. The sparrows at once took to them and produced several broods before the leaves fell from the trees, and seventy-five to eighty of these birds wintered there, to the delight and amusement of many lovers of birds. About three hundred bird houses were also erected in four other parks last year, and many sparrows came in from Central park and occupied them all the winter, and have continued to occupy and breed in them, as has also the blue bird and wren, until now there are believed to be twelve to fifteen hundred sparrows in these five parks. They are very happy and tame, and are seldom molested by the children, and have made a clean sweep of the worms and millers, and saved the foliage of all the trees, so that, for the first time in seven years, at this season, we have a perfect foliage in said parks. There is nothing like the sparrow for the destruction of the worms and insects generally. Plants have been anchored in the fountains, from which the birds drink and bathe. Last Thursday morning I counted seventy-five of them on the plank at Union park, bathing, in thirteen minutes. If the people will put up bird houses on the trees in our streets and parks, the city will be well supplied with the sparrows in a few years, and the vile tree worm will disappear.

—The presiding officer of the gold room, New York, Rev. Mr. Hoyt, was formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Louisville, Ky., and has lately been "dropped" by the presbytery, who give notice to the world that they are no longer responsible for his conduct as a minister.

RAILROADS.

Quick Time

BY THE

NEW ROUTE TO NASHVILLE,

Memphis and Ohio, and Nashville and Northwestern Railroads, via McKenzie.

Commencing Monday, Sept. 23.

TRAINS for Nashville will leave Depot head of Main street as follows:

Evening Express leaves Memphis at 4:30 p.m., and arrives at Nashville at 7:00 a.m. next day. Tri-train arrives at Nashville

Seven Hours and Five Minutes

in advance of Evening Train from Memphis by any other route.

Night Express leaves Memphis at 11:00 p.m., and arrives at Nashville at 4:00 p.m. next day. This route is

Seventy-Eight Miles Shorter

To Nashville than via Decatur.

FARE REDUCED TO $12 00.

Through Tickets via Nashville to CHATTANOOGA, KNOXVILLE, ATLANTA, and all Principal points in GEORGIA, ALABAMA and the CAROLINAS.

Fare as Low as by any Other Route.

Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at No. 279½ Main street, and at the Depot, Head of Main street.

M. GRIDLEY, Ticket Agent. | SAM. B. JONES, General Sup't.

OMNIBUSES of Memphis City Transfer Company will at all the principal Hotels before the departure of Trains, and Check Baggage to all Points. By leaving orders at Ticket Office, 279½ Main street, call at any part of the city of steamboat landing.

JOHN H. JONES, Sup't M. C. T. Co

September 23, 1867. sep22

Memphis & Little Rock R. R.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1867, Trains will leave HOPEFIELD at 7 a.m., arriving at Ten Mile Bayou at 9:45 a.m. Returning—Leave Ten Mile Bayou at 5:30 p.m., and arrive at Hopefield at 8:15 p.m.

On TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS a train will leave Ten Mile Bayou at 8:30 a.m., arriving at Hopefield at 9:45 a.m. Returning—Leave Hopefield at 4 p.m., and arrive at Ten Mile Bayou at 5:15 p.m.

The Round Trip From Memphis, $1 50.

The Ferryboat NEVADA will make close connection with all trains.

J. L. MEIGS, Chief Engineer.

jy18

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE,

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN., July 7, 1867.

TRAINS will leave the Depot of this Company,