SUNDAY APPEAL.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

EIGHTEEN TO-DAY.

BY MARY E. POPE.

'Tis with a gush of saddened thought,
I feel my little girl is gone,
And in her place old Time has brought,
Albeit a very comely form,
Whereon young womanhood's fair bloom
Glows softly as a summer-cloud,
Another, sporting on the tomb
Of her sweet childhood, gay and proud—
Proud in thy eighteen years, and I
Am sad to think that ne'er again
Thy guileless, careless years gone by,
With childhood's summer-sun and rain
Can blossom for thee, but instead
The fields of earnest duty, wide
Before thy woman's feet lie spread,
Where with the mass thou must be tried.

I know not if 'twere mine to choose
Thy portion on that harvest-field,
What I should take and what refuse,
The greatest bliss to thee to yield.
Blind, weak and frail, I know too well,
The fairest flowers have oft a thorn,
The brightest draughts from pleasure's well
Pall on the lip ere joy is born.
I only pray, whate'er betide,
The beacon-star of duty bright
May be thy steadfast, constant guide,
Thy sole desire to do the right.

JANUARY 15, 1859.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

BIRTH-DAY GIFTS FOR MY DAUGHTER.

BY ANNIE CHAMBERS KETCHUM.

Pearls for my pearl,—
White as the whiteness of her breast,
Pure as the thoughts in her heart at rest—
Pearls for my pearl.

Flowers for my flower,—
Lilies, fresh culled where the water flows,
Roses to crown my one sole rose,—
Flowers for my flower.

Birds for my bird,—
To twitter, and list, with eye askance,
Her rivalling voice in song or chaut,—
Birds for my bird.

God of the lone!
Left, in my life's fair morning-tide,
With but this child, I crouch beside
Thy Mercy's throne,

And folding close
Her curly head on my broken heart,
Checking my sobs, lest I make her start
With my bitter woes,

To Thee I cry!—
Long is the way, and black and wide
Gathers the tempest;—Be our guide,
Thou Lord Most High!

Till from the whirl
Of earth, secure in Heaven's repose,
Angels bring roses for my rose,
Pearls for my pearl!

JUNE 9, 1868.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER YET.

The St. Louis *Freemason* has quoted from an address read by Bro∴ Albert Pike, in February, 1858, before the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, to prove the intention of the Supreme Councils to assume jurisdiction over the Blue Degrees. It would have been more Masonic to quote the following from that address:

"No one of the three Rites can with any justice look upon the other as a heretical sect; for there is no sectarianism in Masonry. We may well rejoice that there is in our country no actual and open hostility between the Rites; and that if there is no *union* among them, there is at least peace. That fortunate state of things is in very great measure owing to the wise course pursued by the legitimate authorities of the Scottish Rite, the two Supreme Councils for the Northern and Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, in waiving in favor of the Grand Lodges, their right of administration of the three first degrees; a concession made for the sake of Peace and Harmony, which a true Mason cannot fail to honor and appreciate."

* * * *

I pass from that to speak of American Masons in general. If our Brethren imagine that those to whom they apply that distinctive name, desire to exclude them from sharing the Government of the Order, to rule it for their own interests, or according to their own prejudices, I can safely assert, so far as the Masons of the Scottish Rite are concerned, that they do us the most cruel injustice. On the contrary, it is our most earnest desire to see a hearty and frank union of all the Masons of that Rite, in which all distinctions of language, race and blood shall be as if they had no existence. Our ambition aims at nothing higher and could have no object more noble than to effect that union. Our hands are ever open and ready to clasp theirs. We are content, for the sake of peace and unity, and because we think it right and a solemn duty which we owe to Masonry and Masonic law, to leave the symbolic degrees to the Grand Lodge, and acknowledge the Supreme Council at Charleston as our superior, accepting for ourselves a subordinate position. We know that in this great country the Scottish Rite can only succeed by being at peace with the York Rite; that out of Louisiana our recruits must come almost wholly from the members of that Rite, who will not by uniting with us, be any the less devoted to what they regard as the parent of all the Rites, and that to which they owe their first and perpetual allegiance. Even in Louisiana it is so, as far as American Masons are concerned. We do not wish to shake that allegiance. We could not do it if we would. We would not attempt it, because to do so would be to build up against ourselves barriers at the portals of every State but this; and even here to confine our prosperity to those only who speak a language other than English."

AN APPEAL FOR LIGHT.

We have received the following letter from a very worthy Brother, J. S. Murrow, Indian Missionary. We shall do all in our power to comply with his request, and can assure others that any donations of books which they can make him and the Choctaw country will be well bestowed:

RENO'OTH MISSION STATION,
UTOKA P. O., CHOCTAW NATION, ARK.,
May 15, 1868.

Gen. Albert Pike, Memphis, Tenn.:

Very Dear Sir, Friend and Brother: "Strike (if necessary) but hear me," for I have an earnest request to make.

I have been laboring among these Indian tribes as missionary for eleven years, *almost* "without hope of fee or reward." In 1862 you appointed me C. S. agent for the Seminoles, in which office I served them faithfully until the close of the war.

While never neglecting my *great* duty of Christian teacher, I have also tried to lend my influence in favor of improvement every way, and *thus* believing that Freemasonry in its principles and practice was eminently enlightening, I have tried to favor its introduction wherever the material was sound and sufficiently intelligent. The war, as you know, *ruined* this Territory. Everything was broken up. Among the rest, all our libraries were lost. Since the war closed we have been trying to again light the tapers upon altars long shrouded in darkness. We need some *books*—some exoteric knowledge. I appeal to you to grant us a volume or two from your library. It is a bold prayer, but I believe you will grant it—something to enable us to obtain the best and most useful Masonic knowledge. The books can be sent by express to Collins & Lanigan, Fort Smith, or by mail to the above address.

Editor Appeal: At the May meeting of ——— Lodge No. —, a Masonic question arose upon which there was such a diversity of opinion as to cause the Lodge to withhold its decision for the present, and I was ordered by the Lodge to ask your opinion touching the matter.

That you may fully comprehend the case, I will state that a member of this Lodge in good standing and "up with his dues," applies through the Secretary to have his name expunged from the roll of members, positively refusing a demit, and stating that he wished his connection with the Order severed, assigning no reason therefor. Hitherto the Brother has been one of our most zealous, punctual and faithful working members; his walk in Lodge, Church and State has been, and is yet, with this exception, most exemplary.

Now the question arises, Can any subordinate Lodge absolve a Brother from his connection with the Order? Can the Lodge, merely at his request, without a charge or an offense, order his name expunged from the roll of members? Has a Lodge the right to ask or demand of any member his motives for withdrawing? Is there any other method known to Masonic law or usage, of voluntary withdrawal from a Lodge, except to demit?

Please answer the above questions through your columns at an early day.

By order of the Lodge.

Respectfully and fraternally,
———, Secretary.

The application of the Bro∴ in question can not be any more than to be dropped from the roll of members, and released from the obligations of membership of the Lodge. ¶ That is simply to insist on demitting from the Lodge. He cannot ask the Lodge to absolve him from his obligations as a Mason. It has no power to do so. But it has the power to accept his demission, and he will upon that cease to be a member of the Lodge. If he desires no certificate of the fact of demission, he need not take it. Our opinion is, that a Bro∴ in good standing always has the right to sever his connection with the Lodge, and need assign no reason for it. That connection is a voluntary one; and no Lodge has any right to insist on retaining an unwilling member. But no man can cease to be a Mason by his voluntary act, so as to be released from his obligations as such.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 18, 1868.

Editor Memphis Appeal: While engaged in support of the "Lost Cause" I had the misfortune to lose one of my limbs. After the close of the war I desired to become a Mason, and so expressed myself to several friends, who were members of that body. I was informed that a man with a permanent physical disability could not be admitted to membership. I have never made an application to be admitted into any Lodge, owing to the representations that had been made to me by several friends. In a recent conversation with a Mason of some prominence, I was told that there was no such regulation or law.

There appearing to be a difference of opinion on this subject, I will esteem it a great favor if you will state through the columns of your valuable paper whether there is such a law or not.

ENQUIRER.

We do not see how any Mason could have told "Enquirer" that one who had lost a limb could be made a Mason. It is an insuperable bar.

THE APPROACHING MASONIC CELEBRATION.

The preparations for the corner stone laying of the Masonic Temple, in Philadelphia, are progressing with considerable enthusiasm. The 24th of June will be one of the notable days in the history of Masonry in this country, in which no less than seven thousand members will participate. The procession will be formed on Broad street, below Chestnut, and be in depth two persons. The route will be down Chestnut, passing the old hall, where the members of the Grand Lodge will fall into line; then moving up Seventh to Arch, out Arch to Broad, passing up the east side of Broad until the rear of the line has passed entirely clear of the site of the building; then countermarching south on the west side of Broad street to the ground upon which the ceremonies will take place.

The oration on the occasion will be delivered by the R. W. G. Master, Richard Vaux.

In the afternoon a grand banquet, in commemoration of the event, will take place at the Academy of Music, which will be expressly arranged for the purpose, provision being made to seat one thousand persons, to which number the cards of admission have been limited, ten dollars being fixed as the price. Music, toasts, speeches, etc., will form the programme. It is expected that many distinguished Masonic visitors from abroad will be present to participate in the festivities. St. John's Lodge of New York will attend in a body, bringing with them the Bible which Gen. Washington used on the occasion of his inauguration as the first President of the United States. Efforts are also being made to procure the use of the gavel which was used at the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol at Washington.

THE ORDER OF THE TEMPLE.

We some time ago clipped the following from the *National Freemason*:

"In fact, the arrest and murder of the sixty knights took place five years before the decree passed by the Pope, in 1312, by which the order of the Knights Templars was abolished throughout Christendom. Edward the Second, of England, made a similar seizure of their property, on the Wednesday after Epiphany, 1308, and it was transferred by act of Parliament to the Order of St. John, in 1323. According to Mills, however, the history of the Templars does not end here; and the order of succession of Grand Masters is perfect, as he asserts, from the time of Jaques de Molai down to the present. Johannes Marcus Larmenius, of Jerusalem, was appointed by the noble old man before his martyrdom, for such it may justly be called; and the charter of transmission is preserved at Paris, with the ancient statutes of the Order, 'the records, seals, ritual, records, standards and other memorials of the early Templars.'

Bertrand du Guesclin was Grand Master from 1357 until his death, 1380. The office has been held since then by many noble Knights; and from 1734 to 1786 by three Princes of the Royal Bourbon family—Louis Auguste Bourbon, Duke of Maine, Louis Henry Bourbon Conde, and Louis Francis Bourbon Conti. Louis Hercules Timoleon, Duke of Cosse Brissac, accepted the office in 1776, and died in the cause of royalty at the beginning of the French Revolution. The present Grand Master is Bernard Raymond Fabre Palaprat; and colleges, is said, exist in England and many of the chief cities of Europe.

The "Charter of Transmission" preserved at Paris is a forgery, and the "memorials" ludicrously worthless. The list of successive Grand Masters is utterly apocryphal. When Palaprat invented "The Order of the Temple," at Paris, he invented the charter and other documents. We have the complete history of his "Order," and intend, some day, to publish it. It forms part of a work entitled "Documents and Papers Connected with the History of Masonry in France," of sufficient matter to make three volumes, long ago translated and compiled by us, but which no one thinks he can profitably publish, in consequence of the small demand for anything really useful in Masonic literature.

THE BELLS OF ALOYSIUS.

[Pronounced Al-o-e-sus.]

BY ILL∴ BRO∴ BENJ. B. FRENCH, 32D.

List to those bells this sacred morn,
Swelling, like holy prayers, to Heaven!
What feelings of those chimes are born—
What glorious hopes to man are given.
His thoughts rise to the throne of Jesus,
With those sweet tones from Aloysius.

I've roamed at murky midnight's hour,
When solemn silence reigned around me,
And neither moon nor stars had power
To break the untoward spell that bound me,
When, in sweet chimes, like joys that please us,
Rolled out the bells of Aloysius.

Oh blessed bells of silvery mould,
Your tones shall cheer full many a dwelling,
And warm full many a heart that's cold,
Your ringing music o'er them swelling.
Their prayers shall reach the throne of Jesus,
With those sweet tones of Aloysius.

I hear those bells at morning's prime,
I hear them 'neath the noontide's blazing,
But most I love the evening chime,
When as they the vesper hymn are raising,
When all should bend the knee to Jesus,
While ring those bells of Aloysius.

Ring on, sweet bells—ring on and on,
The time shall come, for, told, millennial,
Till sin, and wo, and pain are gone,
And man exults in joys perennial,
Then shall "Thy kingdom come," Lord Jesus,
And joy-bells ring from Aloysius.

Written Sunday morning, March 7, 1867.

JURISPRUDENCE.

¶ 1. A suspended brother may petition his Lodge for restoration without recommendation, but to claim the favorable consideration of the Lodge, it is better to be recommended.

2. A Mason under sentence of suspension may be tried by his Lodge for offences committed subsequent to his sentence, or for a repetition of the offence for which he was suspended, and if found guilty, may be expelled.

3. It is not necessary to reinstate the delinquent to enable the Lodge to take this action.

4. A brother who has been raised or admitted to membership upon demit, subsequent to the suspension, is competent to sit on any committee of the Lodge;

5. And to vote on all questions arising before the Lodge while acting in either a parliamentary or judicial capacity.

6. A suspended member cannot be admitted into the Lodge; therefore he must appear by agent or attorney; such agent or attorney must be a Master Mason. If the accused make no such appearance, it becomes the duty of the Worshipful Master of the Lodge to appoint one of the members of the Lodge as such agent or attorney, whose duty it becomes to see that the trial shall be fairly conducted, and that the rights of the accused shall not be periled.

Fourth. It is claimed by some of the members of our Lodge that an unaffiliated Mason cannot prefer charges against a member of a Lodge; by some it is claimed that he cannot visit a Lodge except upon special permission, and that he has no right to act as attorney for a brother under charges of unmasonic conduct. What is the law? *Answer.* Whatever may be the relation of an unaffiliated Mason to our Order, he has no rights in connection with our Lodges. He has not the right of visitation of a Lodge, except three times by special permission; therefore he can have no right to prefer charges against a member of a Lodge, nor has he a right to appear as counsel or attorney for a brother under charges. The position of a voluntary unaffiliated Mason, in relation to our Order, is such as he himself has sought; therefore he must submit to its consequences and embarrassments.

Fifth. One of our members, five months ago, became dissatisfied with the action of our Lodge, and declared that he would prevent any more initiations; since then every petitioner has been black-balled, and the prosperity of our Lodge greatly embarrassed. Our best citizens have been rejected. That particular member says that no more members shall be admitted until he sees proper. What ought we to do with him? *Answer.*—Such conduct is unmasonic. You ought to prefer charges against him, try him, and if found guilty suspend or expel him, as the Lodge may determine.

Sixth. In the proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1860, I find the following question and answer: *Q.* A brother who cast a ball by which a candidate was rejected, having waived his objection, can the ballot be a third time passed? *A.* By Most Worshipful J. A. Allen, Grand Master. It can not. The petition is dead, and can only be renewed by the petitioner and consent of the Lodge, as fixed by the by-laws. What do we understand by the words "consent of the Lodge" in Grand Master Allen's ruling? and has his ruling been changed? *Answer.* The ruling of Grand Master Allen has never been changed nor modified. I understand by the words "on consent of the Lodge," in that decision, simply to refer to the fact that no petition can at any time be received without the consent of the Lodge, which is manifested by a motion to receive and refer the petition, and an affirmative vote on such motion.

Seventh. After a candidate has received and exhibited suitable proficiency in the first or second degrees, ought he to be prevented from advancement in any other manner than by preferring charges against him in due form? *Answer.* It is the privilege of any member, at any stage of advancement of a candidate, to secretly cast a black ball when the ballot is passed. He need not assign his reason for so doing, and ought not to disclose who cast the black ball. Here ends the law. It is the duty of every Mason who knows an advancing brother to be guilty of unmasonic conduct, to prefer charges against him if he can make the proof of his guilt; if, however, he is unable to make such proof, all he can do is to cast his black ball, and this, in such case, it is his duty to do.

Eighth. Can demitted Masons be accepted into a Lodge while working under dispensation? This question has been presented to me for decision four or five times during the last year. *Answer.* According to usages, rules and general practice of Masonry, they cannot.—*S. C. Coffinburg, G. M. Mich.*

THE RETORT COURTEOUS—BY A TYLER.

In the last number of the *Bulletin du Grand Orient de France*, just received, we find an article furnished by the Tyler of a Lodge at Amiens, which we reproduce; first, because Tylers are not usually given to literary exercise (and in too many cases not to exercise of the kind required to take proper care of the jewels and implements of Lodges confiding in them); and secondly, because it contains some historical matters worthy of preservation for reference.

It seems that a certain Abbe Segur has recently published a pamphlet against the Freemasons, which is to be seen in the shop windows of Amiens in large quantities. Speaking of it, our brother Tyler, whose name is Houssians, says:

It is not our intention to reply to the Abbe, but merely to show how the dignitaries of the Roman Church have changed their opinion of us, and with what ardor they burn that which once they adored.

We prefer to place before the reader some *authentic* documents relating to the Masonic history of a country which is now a part of Amiens.

The 24th of April, 1774, a committee from the Lodge at St. Quentin was about to install the Lodge at Guise. They say in their report: "We arrived at Guise about 10 o'clock in the morning, and on invitation repaired to the convent of the Rev. Father Minimes, the superior of which received us with great politeness, and by certain signs made himself known to us as a Mason, and subsequently as *Master of the Lodge* of Guise."

Several members of the convent, as well as officers of the King residing in the neighborhood, were members of the Lodge. Among others was a Rev. Bro∴ Loth, Orator of the Lodge, who in the address spoke thus:

"The Temple of Masonry is the emblem of wisdom; discretion is its base; charity its entablature; liberty its device, and equality its support; the spirit of domination finds no admission there.

* * * May the spirit which animates me inflame the hearts of all Masons, and extend and propagate the glory and happiness of Masonry."

This Bro∴ Loth was a distinguished preacher, and being called to Paris by his religious superiors, was appointed the representative of his Lodge in the Grand Orient. His papers, sealed with the colors of the House of Guise, blue and black, signed by the officers of the Lodge and countersigned at Paris, are now before me.

Being ordered to Brussells to preach during Lent, he sent a letter to the Grand Orient, excusing himself for his absence from the post of Masodic, on the ground of ecclesiastical duty, but declaring that he would ever feel proud to exhibit his fervent zeal for the glory of the Royal Art.

Although it was not then, and is not now, customary for the Grand Orient to reply to such letters, yet on this occasion De Lalande, the celebrated mathematician, was appointed to draw up a suitable reply, and he deemed the matter of sufficient importance to first make a sketch for correction. This sketch, full of erasures and alterations, is in my possession.

These facts speak for themselves, and demonstrate how the regular clergy of 1774 differed from the secular clergy of 1868.

POWER.

What! Whence! Whither!

For the Sunday Appeal.]

FIRST—DEFINITION.

The word time means duration, nothing more, nothing less. Distance means length, extension, no more, and no less. Speed or velocity signifies both time and distance, for we cannot define or conceive of speed without considering a certain distance in a certain time, as five miles an hour, or three hundred feet per minute. Pressure expresses force, weight, without regard to speed or motion, as the weight of a rock or the gravity of my pen.

But Power involves and comprehends them all, and though in its etymology it is not a compound term, *vale*, or *male*, or *bene*-diction, yet in its signification it is compound, comprehensive and complex. It denotes distance, time and pressure; that is, a given pressure or force going a given distance in a given time, and each is a coequal element with all the others. Hence, in its physical aspect and significance, Power is compounded of pressure and speed, *id est*, a given pressure doing a given distance in a given time.

SECOND—COMPUTATION.

To find the power of any engine, machine or operation, we have only to multiply the pressure into the speed, and then divide by whatever standard may be adopted for practical conception, expression and application. As a familiar standard, the horse power is universally adopted; and 33,000 pounds pressure, with the speed one foot in one minute, is the tested and recognized unit. In short, the pressure in pounds, multiplied by the distance in feet per minute, then divided by 33,000, gives the number of horse power. Such is the accurate computation of physical power. As for psychical power, which we shall be led into directly, we have as yet no means of calculating; but the time will come when we shall be able to compute that with the same precision, for, as Prof. Hitchcock says, "my faith in the advancement and expansion of the human mind is profound." The standard to be adopted, however, will not be "horse power," for though the physical differentiates into the metaphysical, the amount developed in the latter can not be expressed by any term confined alone to the former.

THIRD—INDESTRUCTIBILITY.

As it has been demonstrated for many years that matter is indestructible, so it is lately proven that power or motion is equally indestructible; that power may be and is communicated, transmitted through infinite channels, in infinite varieties and by infinite metamorphoses, but is never destroyed nor created. It existed before in some other nature or condition, and is only transmitted into some other form or manifestation, and bears all through its many and multitudinous transformations absolute indestructibility.

FOURTH—CONTINUITY.

Power is also continuous, *i. e.*, as it receives from one it expends on another, and from this to yet others, continuously, *ad infinitum*. For illustration, the sound and jar along the shores are bifurcated continuations of the power exerted by the hull of the boat cleaving the current and starting the waves, which is the exact power of the paddles impinging on the water, which is the precise power of the crank connected to the paddles, which is the power of the attached piston, which derives its power from the concentrated reservoir of the boiler, which is thus collected by the confined vaporization of water, which is effected by the combustion of fuel, which was produced by solar action, (if wood, a late production; if coal, millions of years ago), and this last (in the illustration, but first in actual operation), dynamic action of the sun we know not, but suppose to be the result of contraction and condensation from a primordial nebulous condition, which is next to chaos—than this even speculation can go no further. This continuity is but the form of indestructibility.

FIFTH—CORRELATION AND CONSERVATION.

As the genesis of power involves both terrestrial and celestial physics, descends from the celestial to the terrestrial, so correlatives run into the domain of mind, and reascend into the celestial, thus completing a chain in the philosophy of creation; and this is the final conservation of power. Let us continue the illustration above, following the other end of the chain. The sound of the waves along the shore, stirred by the passing steamboat, is continued in infinite ramifications throughout the atmosphere, diffusing itself in heat, which again distributes in correlative effects, which in turn become commensurate causes, and so on *ad infinitum*. But a small portion of these atmospheric vibrations is caught by the tympanum of the ear, and through the auditory nerve transmitted to the brain, which is the "dome of thought, the palace of the soul" in its material or corporal vehicle, the telegraph office; and this sensation thus produced is quantitatively, if not qualitatively the correlative of the power thus employed, or that portion of the power which acted on the auericular apparatus. Of that specific portion of power, other things being equal, this mental sensation, free from extraneous influences, whether from internal or external cause, is in exact quantitative correlation. And this differentiation of mental sensation from its physical predecessor, mediately or immediately, is again reiterated in mental emotions or physical demonstrations, or both, always, however, keeping in exact correlation. From "The New Philosophy of Herbert Spencer" we read: "All impressions from moment to moment made on our organs of sense, stand in direct correlation with physical forces existing externally. The modes of consciousness, called pressure, motive, sound, light, heat, are effects produced in us by agencies which, as otherwise expended, crush or fracture pieces of matter," nighty or minute, "generate vigrations in surrounding objects, cause chemical combinations and reduce substances from a solid to a liquid form," and I may add, into gaseous, and *vice versa*. "Hence, if we regard the changes of relative position, of aggregation or segregation, or of chemical condition thus arising as being transformed manifestations of the agencies from which they arise; so must we regard the sensations which such agencies produce in us as new forms of the powers producing them."

These mental sensations develop emotions which may be stamped in psychometric pictures on the tablets of the soul as imperishable as the power that proclaimed them. Seneca says, "*He* that writ the fates follows them; *He* did but once command; *He* always obeys." A volume in fifteen words, as grand, as comprehensive and sublime as the volume of nature; a power of the human intellect that shall sound upon the shores of future ages like the voice of the Gods!

Moreover, these imperishable impressions which constitute our potent ordeal of education, and which we have traced primarily to the caloric and actinic emanations of the sun, develop ultimately immortalized hæccetities either in their individualities, or absorption in the Godhead through a grand Deific contralization, will complete the chain of creation and prove a beneficent conservation of power. As another interesting illustration, which we only suggest without essay of analysis or synthesis, behold the popular orator haranguing the multitude as Scurry, of Texas, or Lamartine, of France, the former by his stirring eloquence arcusing to enthusiasm the apathetic Texans, the latter by his thrilling appeals quieting the tumultuous mob of fiery Frenchmen. Here again we have a perfect blending and co-operative action of physical and psychical power, first the one and then the other apparently predominating, alternately the adequate cause and the correlative effect, with the same origination and ultimation of power.

From the flickering rays just emerging from the mist and throwing their first feeble flood-lights athwart the glimmering horizon, this general theory, derived from the facts of modern science and predicated on the truths of intuitive philosophy, exhibits as intimate connection of mind and matter in the external world of inanimate organic nature, as is exemplified in the internal organic nervous system of man; and in every view and every connection it completes a chain that forms a circle of creative power as continuous and ubiquitous as nature's infinity of domain and eternity of duration. S. S. REMBERT.

REMBERTON, (near Memphis), May, 1868.

What Man is Made of.

While the gastric juice has a mild, bland, sweetish taste, it possesses the power of digesting the hardest food that can be swallowed. It has no influence whatever on the fibres of the animal, but at the moment of death it begins to eat them away with the power of the strongest acid.

There is dust on sea and land, in the valley and on the mountain top—there is dust everywhere. The atmosphere is full of it. It penetrates the noisome dungeon and visits the deepest and darkest caves of the earth. No palace door can shut it out; no drawer is so secret as to escape its presence. Every breath of wind dashes it upon the open eye, which is not yet blinded, because there is a fountain of the blandest fluid in nature incessantly emptying itself under the eye-lid, which spreads itself over the surface of the eye-ball at every winking, and washes every atom of dust away.

This liquid so well adapted to the eye itself has some acidity, which under certain circumstances becomes so decided as to be scalding to the skin, and would rot away the eye-lids were it not that along the edges of them are little oil manufactories, which spread over the surface a coating as impervious to the liquids necessary for keeping the eyeballs clean, as the best varnish is impervious to water.

Of the sixty-two primary elements known in nature, only eighteen are found in the human body, and of these seven are metallic. Iron is found in the blood, phosphorus in the brain, limestone in the bones, dust and ashes in all. Not only these eighteen human elements, but the whole sixty-two of which the universe is made, have their essential basis in the four sustances—oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon—representing the more familiar names of fire, water, saltpetre and charcoal. And such is man, the lord of earth—a spark of fire, a drop of water, a grain of gunpowder, an atom of charcoal.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

BROWNSVILLE, June 13.—The following cases were disposed of in the Supreme Court this morning:

Watt vs. Leman, national dismissal refused.

The case of Randolph vs. Metcalf remains unfinished.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Treasury Department is busy in preparing a schedule for the paying off of the interest on the 5 20s and the '81 bonds, which fall due on the 1st of July. The amount of interest which the Government will have to pay out amounts to $32 000,000 The Treasury will anticipate the interest, and begin payment towards the last of the present month.

The Supreme Court has directed that Margaret Welch, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life, for the murder of policeman Robert McChesny, shall have a new trial.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Senator Edmunds' bill to regulate the manner of holding elections, provides that in case of death or refusal to accept the office of a Senator elect during the session of the Legislature by which he was chosen, the said Legislature shall proceed on the second Tuesday after receiving notice thereof, to elect one in his stead.

The Committee on Foreign Relations declined to report favorably on the nomination of Caldwell as Minister to Bolivia. They will also report against Lott as Minister to Costa Rica, and against sending any to Paraguay at present, owing to the distracted condition of the country.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—An explosion occurred in the steam saw mill of Stephen Clark, near Cumberland, on Wednesday morning. The entire building was shattered, and Dr. Scott Thurston, the clerk, Morris Sibley, engineer, and a man named Parks were instantly killed. Two other workmen were badly injured. The disaster is alleged to have been caused by the carelessness of the engineer.

BUFFALO, June 13.—Reports from Canada having gained circulation to the effect that Fenians are concentrating at this point for a raid on the neighboring province, it is proper to contradict such statements. No unusual gathering of Fenians has occurred here, and it is not true that there is a single member of that organization here, outside of the citizens of Buffalo. They are sensational reports, and probably originate with Canadian speculators interested in supplying the troops.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—The Athletics, of Philadelphia, beat the Unions, of this city, in their match yesterday, by a score of fifty four to twelve. The Athletics will play the Empires to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, June 13, 1868.

How long will the present quiet state of affairs in our money market continue? is now the leading question in financial circles. Everybody is hopeful in reference to the coming fall business, but will the grain crop which comes in earlier than cotton be of such magnitude as to cause any noticeable change in our affairs? Money is easy everywhere as well as in Memphis, and capitalists all over the country find it difficult to get employment for their spare cash. At the same time so much distrust has pervaded the minds of our people that many who otherwise would be free lenders, are shy even of good paper, and prefer to let their money lie ingloriously idle than let it out of their possession.

In Exchange there is but little doing. Rates are steady. Buying on New York at par to ¼ premium, and on New Orleans at ⅛ discount. Selling on the latter place at par; on New York at ¼ premium, and on St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville and Cincinnati at ⅛ premium.

Gold was steady in New York to-day, opening and closing at 140½. There were no sales of note in this market. Dealers buy at 138¾ to 139½, and sell at 140½.

City Scrip is quiet. Dealers offer 75c, and sell at 78 to 80c. The demand is very fair, and purchasers could be found for large amounts at the offering rate.

County Warrants are dull with no speculative demand. Brokers buy at 60c, and sell at 63 to 65c, as to amount.

Police Scrip is also dull. A few brokers are off the market. We quote at 80c, buying; selling at 85c.

There is official authority for stating that the internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30th will be less than one hundred and ninety million dollars, which is thirty-five millions less than Rollins estimated the amount in his report of December, and nineteen millions less than McCulloch's estimate. Whisky frauds are the main causes.

By exchange with England, France gets for eighty dollars in silks, cottons which would otherwise cost her ninety-six dollars—a handsome gain of twenty per cent; England gets for cottons costing her one hundred dollars, silks which would otherwise have cost her one hundred and twenty dollars—another handsome gain of twenty per cent.

Two years ago, Smith Eastman, of New York, operated in pork, flour, beef, etc., running the price up to an outrageous figure. He made money, and poor folks suffered consequently. Last week he died in the Hartford Lunatic Asylum.

Fast freight cars have recently been transported from New Orleans to New York, a distance of 1825 miles, in six days' running time. The trip was accomplished at a rate of speed never before attained, but which, with the increased facilities for freighting, and the improvements of the roads, it is expected will soon be greatly increased.

Laramie City, the farthest western city on the Pacific Railroad, is only a week or two old, yet 1000 lots have been sold, and there are six hundred houses and stores in course of erection. Laramie has a fine water power, and the Union Pacific Railroad Company has decided to locate car shops and railroad works there. We see it stated that $55,000 worth of elegant furniture has been ordered by the company in New York, to furnish the Railroad Club House at Laramie, for the directors and commissioners, who will spend the summer there with their families.

Cotton was quiet in Liverpool at the opening to-day; Uplands 10½ to 11d, Orleans 11½ to 11¾d. At the close the market was heavy; Uplands sold at and on spot 10¾d, Orleans 11d. Sales 5000 bales. In New York at the opening the market was dull and prices unchanged, and at noon the market was irregular; Low Middlings 27c, Middlings 29c, and at the close was weak, with moderate demand; Middlings 28½c. No sales given. Week's sales 6000 bales; receipts 3720; for export 445; stock 65,000; week's receipts at all ports in the United States, 8800 bales. Our market was quiet with no inquiry. All desirable lists are out of market, and prices are irregular, so much so that we subjoin no quotations.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, June 13, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867		1,696
Received to-day	11	
Received previously	252,704	252,715
		254,395
Exported to-day	34	
Exported previously	253,639	253,673
Stock on hand		722
Week's receipts	102	
" exports	243	

We have received a cotton bloom from this season's growth, from the plantation of Col. L. G. Gallaway, Bolivar county, Miss. It comes to us through the well known cotton house of Thos. H Allen & Co., of this city. The bloom before us looks healthy, and is the first of the season.

The meeting at the Chamber of Commerce last night was not as well attended as it should have been. There was, nevertheless, a number of our business men present. The proceedings will be found in our local columns.

The first sale of new wheat in this market occurred yesterday. It brought $2 35.

Full weight Mess Pork, $29 50 to 30. Prime Mess, $27 to 27 50. Jowls, $20. to 22. Prime Pork, $26 to 26 50. Clear Bacon Sides, 17½ to 18½; Clear Rib, 17c; Rib, 16 to 16½c; Shoulders, 12½ to 13c; S. C. Canvassed Hams, 20 to 21c. Plain S. C., 19 to 20c. Plain smoked, 17 to 18c. Lard is weak with light stock; tierces, 19 to 19½c; kegs, 20 to 21c. Corn, firm at 95 to 97½c on the landing and at depot; $1 to $1 05 from store. Oats, dull at 82 to 85c. Bran, $28 to 30 on levee. Hay, $18 00 to 20 in lots; $22 to 24 in a small way. Cornmeal, firm at $4 25 to 4 35 for fresh at depot and in store; Kilndried, $4 50 to 4 60. In a small jobbing way, from $4 75 to 5. Old chickens firm at 4 50 to $5; spring chickens, $3 00 to 4 00. Eggs, in fair demand at 17 to 18c. Flour is quiet but firm; Superfine, $8 to 8 50; X, $9 00 to 9 50; XX, $10 to 11; XXX, $12 to 13; Fancy Brands, $13 50 to 14 50. New Potatoes are dull at $3 50 per bbl; selling at $1 per bushel from wagons by the load. Butter is abundant, choice country 28 to 30c; Choice Western, 25 to 28c; common, no sale. Cheese dull—prices range from 15 to 18c for good. Coffee is firm, with fair stock; Rio, 22 to 27c; Java, 38 to 42c. Mackerel is in moderate demand; No. 1 in barrels $22; half barrels, $11 50 to 12; No. 1 kits, $2 75 to 3 00; No. 2, $2 50 to 2 75; No. 3, $2 25 to 2 50. Molasses firm; Sugarhouse, in barrels, 65c to 90c; half barrels, 80c to $1 00; kegs, $10 to 10 50. New Onions, $6 50 per barrel. Salt dull; barrels, $2 75 to 3; sacks, $2 75 to 3; Dairy Salt per barrel, $3 50. Tar in kegs per dozen, $6 to 6 50. Sugar firm; prime to choice Louisiana, 16 to 17c; fair, 14 to 15c; Island Sugars, 13 to 16c. Tobacco, fancy work natural leaf, $1 00 to $1 25; bright pounds fancy, $1 to $1 25; medium, 80c to $1; common, 60 to 75c; smoking, fine and fancy, $1 to $1 25; common, 35 to 75c. Whisky is dull at $1 60 to $2 25 for common.

The Stock market is inactive. Choice Beeves, 7½ to 9c; inferior, 4 to 5c. Sheep, $8 75 to 5 00 per head. Hogs, 7 to 8c, gross.

LEGAL.

Commissioner's Sale.

State of Mississippi, Washington county—In Chancery, May Term, 1868.

No. 145—Bartley, Johnson & Co., vs. T. D. Elliott et al.—Injunction and Attachment Bills.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court of the county of Washington, State of Mississippi, rendered in the above entitled cause on the 18th day of May, A.D. 1868 the undersigned, Commissioner, will sell, at the door of the Courthouse of said county, to the highest bidder, between the hours prescribed by law, on the

Tenth Day of August, A.D., 1868,

All the right, title and interest of the defendant, John H. Woodburn, as the sole surviving heir-at-law and devisee of John Woodburn, deceased, and in his own right in and to the following described land, to-wit: All of section number three, all of fractional section seventeen, lying south of Rose Lake ditch, being a continuation of the section line between sections two and three; also, the west half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of section eighteen, all in township seventeen, range nine (9) west, containing in all about nine hundred and forty and three-quarter (940¾) acres, in the county of Washington, State of Mississippi. Terms of sale as follows, to-wit: ONE-THIRD (⅓) CASH, balance in one and two years, bonded with security being required from the purchaser and a lien to be retained on said lands; and in the event the purchaser fails to pay the bonds executed by him, or either one of them at maturity, the undersigned, Commissioner, is authorized, upon application from any party interested, to expose the said lands for sale anew, for the amount so due and unpaid.

I will also offer for sale, at the same time, at the door of the Courthouse of said county, to the highest bidder, for CASH, between the hours prescribed by law, all the right, title and interest of the defendant, John H. Woodburn, in and to the following described lands, to-wit: The southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section eighteen, and the northwest quarter of section twenty-one, in township seventeen, range nine west, in said county of Washington and State of Mississippi.

E. J. COMSTOCK,
Commissioner.

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Trustee's Sale.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, Trustee, by John H. Waggoner, on the 28th day of October, 1866, and of record in Crittenden county, Arkansas, for the purpose of raising money with which to pay off two certain promissory notes of that date, and the interest thereon, they being for the sums of $5,416 6⅔, each due on the 25th day of October, 1867, with interest from date at ten (10) per cent. per annum; and further to raise money with which to pay off the interest upon about $24,167 at ten per cent. per annum from said 25th day of October, 1866; said $24,167 being the amount of various other notes not due but which bear interest from