THE SUNDAY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1869. VOL. 30—NO. 26

BY TELEGRAPH.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The Gold Panic---Stocks---The Gold Board Adjourned.

By the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company we get the following dispatch:

NEW YORK, September 25.—Another day of excitement is anticipated. It is not thought that gold will advance materially, but look for a panic in stocks. This being settling day there will be much excitement and many rumors. Brokers have been working all night. Smith, Gould & Heath announce that they are sound, but cannot settle until the clearing house makes deliveries. The clearing house has fifteen million dollars in cash—gold, and eight millions in currency, and in consequence of the enormous business, say they cannot make deliveries until Monday. No one knows his position until he hears from them. The excitement still prevails, and very little business will be transacted in gold in consequence of the clearing house, which is sound, but mixed. They are working hard to fix things.

10:20 a.m.—Gold, 132. The following resolutions have just been carried by the Gold Room, amidst great excitement: 1. That the Board adjourn until Monday. 2. That no transactions of to-day will be recognized. 3. That a committee of three be appointed to solicit Butterfield, Assistant Treasurer, to postpone the sale of gold until some future day.

By the Western Union Telegraph Line we have the following fuller dispatch:

NEW YORK, September 25.—The Gold Room was crowded early this morning, and at 10 o'lock the Board came to order, when the following note was received from the President of the Gold Exchange Bank:

"The Bank will not receive any clearing statements from dealers to-day. The statements received yesterday are nearly all affected by the failures, and it is impossible as yet to learn the balance. Dealers must be prepared to take up the tickets of those in default which they have sent in, as that is the only mode of adjusting the movement. The Bank will use every effort to bring accounts to a prompt settlement."

The Board then passed a resolution to adjourn till Monday, to recognize no transactions made to-day, and to appoint a committee of three to wait upon the Assistant Treasurer and request him to postpone the sale of the $4,000,000 of gold till Monday, and then adjourned.

There have been no transactions in gold to-day. The Assistant Treasurer declined to accede to the request of the committee, but states that no awards for gold will be made until the bids are telegraphed to Secretary Boutwell, and that the purchase of bonds will not exceed the sale of gold. The bank officials are straightening out accounts between the gold brokers and themselves. The clearings yesterday, at the Gold Exchange Bank, aggregated $500,000,000.

William Heath & Co. have not failed, as was reported, but are doing business as usual.

It is stated that Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. will settle their accounts and have a balance of several millions.

At 2:20 p.m. money was almost impossible to be had at any price. It was quoted at 7 per cent., and 1½ per cent. was freely paid for turning stocks. The stock market is dull.

The houses reported yesterday as having suspended are still in the same condition, and it is rumored that they will not be able to go on.

The Fifth National Bank is in trouble, and there has been a run on it all the morning, and it is said that it will have to suspend, unless the other banks assist it.

LATEST.

The day closed quietly in Wall and Broad streets, and everything now wears a calmer aspect. The clump on the Tenth National Bank ended about 3:15 p.m.; the bank having met the demands on it, and it is presumed that it will, on Monday, cease to decline the acceptance of its checks. The ability of the bank to satisfy all claims has materially checked the growing panic, and there is a marked recovery of confidence in the several departments of business. It now only remains to be seen what Monday may bring forth. From the disclosures of the closely kept secrets of the Gold Exchange Bank, the Tenth National Bank held in deposits this morning $1,100,000, and paid out during the day about $1,050,000. Mr. Calender, Bank Examiner, inspected the condition of the bank to-day and pronounced it satisfactory. Many banks were this evening throwing out checks on the Gold Exchange Bank, and some banks were were served with injunctions and legal notifications against paying checks paid into the Gold Exchange Bank yesterday. These checks, however, were certified and came regularly through the Custom House this morning, and of course have to be recognized. The bids to the Assistant Treasurer for gold to-day amounted to $9,857,500, ranging from 125 to 134¾. The Secretary of the Treasury instructed Gen. Butterfield by telegraph to limit the purchase of gold to-day to $2,000,000 unless the bids should be over 134, and to reject at 132½ and 133¾. Bids for Government Bonds to the Sub Treasury to-day amounted to $7,661,000, at 116.17 and 121⅝. Awards were made of $3,000,000 at 118.17 and 118.08. A cable dispatch reports that large amounts of gold have been withdrawn from the banks of England and France for shipment to New York.

The general opinion on the street in regard to the failures, is that beyond those of Albert Speyer, and H. Belden, they will be confined principally to small firms, whose engagements are not large enough to cause serious trouble.

The position of the Bell operators is not regarded with much doubt. It is reported on good authority that they effected a settlement before noon yesterday on $20,000,000 of gold at 148 to 150, the profits on which should go far towards offsetting the loss they have made on purchases or failures, but even their fate must remain doubtful until the Gold Exchange Bank has effected its clearances.

At a meeting held this morning, the Post reported that it had thrown out fifteen failures, chiefly among small dealers. Wm. Heath & Co. are believed to be entirely secure.

Money was irregular and unsettled this afternoon, owing to the lock up of funds in the Gold Exchange Bank. Call loans were made at 7 per cent. gold, with commissions paid for carrying stocks till Monday, ranging from 1@1½ per cent. The bank statement is unfavorable and reflects a general disarrangement of affairs in Wall street. Foreign exchange is quiet but firm at 8@8½. Gold is quiet and nominal, the room having been closed all day. A few street sales were made at 135@136. The latest reported figures were 133½@134½. Governments dull, and State bonds neglected.

CINCINNATI.

A Statue of Gen. McPherson to be Erected--Races Postponed to Monday on Account of Rain.

CINCINNATI, September 25.—A bronze equestrian statue of Gen. McPherson is soon to be erected here at a cost of $20,000.

The races were postponed till Monday on account of the rain.

NASHVILLE.

The Municipal Election---The Entire Conservative Ticket Elected.

NASHVILLE, September 25.—The Municipal election to-day passed off quietly. The returns are incomplete, but the majority for Morris (Conservative) for Mayor will be about 2500. The Conservative ticket for Aldermen and Councilmen is also elected by a decided majority.

I. O. O. F.

Doings of the Grand Lodge in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 25.—The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. has postponed the consideration of the amendment to the constitution changing the title of the Grand Lodge to the Supreme Grand Lodge until its next session.

FRANCE.

A Speck of War---Prince Napoleon Returns to Paris.

PARIS, September 25.—The *Constitutionelle* denies that there is any truth in the report of the *Gaulois* that a note has been sent to Prussia, warning her against the annexation of Baden, and declaring that such an act would be a cause of war.

Prince Napoleon has returned to Paris, and was to-day received by the Emperor.

NEW YORK.

Bonner Denies that Dexter shall Trot---A Gold Broker Commits Suicide--Arrest of Ravishers.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Bonner denies that Dexter is to trot for the benefit of the Avondale sufferers, or any others.

Solomon Mahr, a gold broker, committed suicide this morning.

Of four or five men who attempted to ravish a woman at Green Point this morning, two, named Quinlon and Roe, were shot and wounded and captured by the police.

CUBA.

Bad News from the Cuban Patriots.

HAVANA, September 25.—The officers of the volunteers to-day had an an interview with the Captain-General, and stated that they and the men under them insisted on taking the field for active service. The Captain-General replied that he did not need their services.

It is reported that Gen. Jordan has written a letter to the Captain-General, proposing to surrender with his whole command, on being paid a certain sum of money, and that De Rodas has refused the proposition.

FRIGHTFUL.

A Carriage, Span of Horses and Four Ladies Fall Fifty Feet.

NIAGARA FALLS, September 25.—A party of one gentleman and four ladies, all belonging in Providence, R. I., stopping over here while on their way home from Buffalo, after viewing the sights on this side, crossed over on the Canada side. While their carriage was passing the curve opposite the precipice, in front of the Clifton House, the horses became unmanageable, and as it was evident they would go over the bank, the driver and Mr. Tillinghast, the Providence gentleman, jumped off and escaped with slight injury. The horses and carriage, together with the four ladies, went down the bank, some fifty feet. Mrs. Mahala Smith was terribly mangled and instantly killed, and Miss Mary Ann Ballou was so dangerously injured that she cannot recover. Mrs. Tillinghast and Mrs. Fisher were badly bruised, but not dangerously. The accident happened while an inquest was being held on the body of a man who had committed suicide at the same place a day or two previous. There are rumors about the carelessness of the driver. The inquest will be held to-morrow.

HENDRICKS.

What he Said About the Fifteenth Amendment of Zanesville---He Gives the Southern Universal Suffrage Party a Bone to Pick.

Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, made a great speech at Zanesville, Ohio, on the 22d inst., from the report of which in the Cincinnati *Commercial* we make the following extract upon the odious and infamous fifteenth amendment. He said reviewing what Gov. Morton said in his negro suffrage speech:

The Governor next approached, in the course of his speech, the Fifteenth Amendment. He said to the people of Ohio that they ought to ratify that amendment, but that it was not important whether Ohio should ratify it or not.

Now as the Governor has expressed in that speech to the men of Ohio his opinion in the year 1869 that they ought to ratify the amendment, I propose to show you what views he held upon that subject before his party occupied its present position.

In the speech which Gov. Morton made at Richmond, in the State of Indiana, while he was Governor of the State, on the 19th day of September—just four years ago this month—he used this language in regard to this question. He was discussing Mr. Sumner's proposition, that in the Southern States the large body of the white people should be excluded from the ballot, and that it should be conferred upon the negroes. Upon that question the Governor used this language: "The first effect will be to erect colored State governments, and in every State where there is a colored State government, to elect a negro for Governor and negroes for Supreme Judges. White emigrants will cease: there will be no more white emigration to any such States. You will absolutely shut it off at once, and effectually from the Northern States and from Europe, too, whenever that event shall happen. Thus they will remain permanent colored States at the South; the white men who are now there would remove and would not remain under such dominion. He asks, 'Is it desirable to have colored State Governments?' I say it is not. It is not for many reasons. One reason is that such States would continually constitute a balance of power. However clearly and strongly we may admit the natural rights of the negro, I submit to the intelligent people that colored State governments are not desirable; that they would bring about results that should not be hoped for, and would finally, I believe, result in a war of races."

In regard to the personal fitness and qualification of the negro to be a voter and a political power in this country, Gov. Morton used this language: "As I said before, only one in five hundred can read. Many of them, until within the last few months, were never off of the plantation; most of them never out of the county in which they live and were born, except as they were driven by the slave drivers. Can you conceive that a body of men, white or black, who have been in this condition, and their ancestors before them, are qualified to be immediately lifted from their present state into the full exercise of political power, not only to govern themselves and their neighbors, but to take part in the Government of the United States? Can they be regarded as intelligent or independent voters? The mere statement of the fact furnishes an answer to the question."

The gentleman who expressed these views four years ago, in regard to the question of colored State Governments in the South, in regard to the qualifications of the negro for the exercise of political power, in 1869 says to the great State of Ohio, it is your duty to ratify an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which will make them vote everywhere in the Union.

But in a more solemn and important paper than that from which I read, Gov. Morton subsequently represented his views. In a message delivered by him as Governor of the State of Indiana to the Legislature in the fall of 1865, he uses this language:

"The subject of suffrage is, by the national Constitution, expressly referred to the determination of the several States, and it cannot be taken from them without a violation of the letter and spirit of that instrument."

As Governor, in a message, he said to the State of Indiana, you cannot take from the States the control of the question of suffrage without violating the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and now he says to the people of Ohio, you ought to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment.

In the message he went on to say:

"It is a fact so manifest that it should not be called in question by any, that a people who are just emerging from the barbarism of slavery are not qualified to become a part of our political system, and to take part, not only in the government of themselves and their neighbors, but of the whole United States. So far from believing that negro suffrage is a remedy from all our national ills, I doubt whether it is a remedy for any, and rather believe that its enforcement by Congress would be more likely to subject the negro to a war of races."

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But Gov. Morton tells the men of Ohio, in his speech, that there are three States fast. There are Virginia, Mississippi and Texas that are decided to go for it.

And anyhow they are compelled to support the amendment before they are to be allowed representation in Congress, under the late reconstruction acts. You know they have had a good many conditions upon which those States are to be admitted to representation, and last spring they added one, and that condition was that these three States, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, should not be admitted unless they first ratified that Constitutional Amendment. In other words, it is said to a State of the Union, "You shall not be admitted to representation, that representation that you are entitled to under the Constitution of the United States, unless you first ratify an amendment to the Constitution." Why the Constitution contemplates the free judgment of each State. The Constitution, providing for an amendment of itself, never contemplated that States should be coerced or forced into an amendment, but that each State of the great family should vote upon her own judgment free and unbiased. But now they say to three States: "You have got to vote to ratify the amendment, else you shall not have a representation in Congress." I don't know, gentlemen, what those three States will do, but this much I hope, that if either of these States in judgment are opposed to the amendment, that such State will express her judgment and then let the question stand squarely before the Congress of the United States, let the question stand squarely before the people, whether a State is to be excluded from representation simply because she won't amend the Constitution of the United States according to the dictation of a political party.

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What is this Fifteenth Amendment? The first section provides that the right of the United States to vote, shall not be denied or abridged because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and the second section provides that Congress shall have full power to pass all laws necessary to carry this into effect. Such is the amendment. What is the effect of it? Gentlemen, the effect is to take away from each State in this Union the control and regulation of the question that is important to her, as an independent member of the confederacy.

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I believe that this question belongs, of right, to the States, and it is a change in the very nature and framework of our Government to take it away from the States and confer it upon Congress. In the name, then, of the States, I object to this amendment. On behalf of our home Government, I object to it. We are safest when we are protected by a Government near by us, where the public officers are responsible directly to the people. What does Congress any longer care for the will of the people, if they can carry their measures, policies, and purposes? They do not care any more what the people believe, or what the people want. They are ready to make pledges to you in advance of the election, and disregard them as soon as the election is over. This Fifteenth Amendment shows this.

GOLD.

The Cause of the Late Gold Rumpus.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—An absurd report was afloat here to-day to the effect that the recent and unexpected increase in the premium of gold was in consequence of the complications of our Government on the Cuba question, and so persistent have reports gone forth from this city to Northern papers of a disagreement between the administration and Gen. Sickles, of his alleged unauthorized course in Madrid, that the gold story found many believers. One of the objects of the reports in regard to Sickles' course was to force an advance in gold, and they may have had their influence to this end, but the prime cause of the advance, as stated by Secretary Boutwell to-day, was the work of an infamous combination on Wall street, a ring of gamblers and blacklegs, who have locked up gold in order to control the market, and compel importers and others, whose necessities were pressing, to go to them for their supplies.

Mr. Boutwell feels very confident of his ability to smash the combinations, and seems wholly self-possessed in reference to the subject. What course he is to take can only be guessed at.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

The Senatorial Campaign on the Increase.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—The interest in the Virginia Senatorial campaign increases daily, and although the contest develops but little excitement, the fact that the Legislature meets so soon as the 6th of next month makes the subject one of considerable importance. The opinion that the Legislature will elect a Senator is expressed here, and the press is known to favor an election. Gov. Walker will not be a candidate for Senator, and the present indications seem to be that Lieut. Gov. Lewis will be chosen as one Senator, and Gen. Robert Williams the other. The latter, however, declines to enter the contest personally, and remains at his duties in the War Department. His personal strength is very great, and his friends very active.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Cotton heavy—sales 1100 bales uplands 29. Flour $5 80@6 25. Whisky $1 20@1 25. Corn—sound $1 07@1 15. Rice quiet. Wheat—Western amber $1 47@1 51. Coffee dull. Sugar dull—Cuba 11⅛.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 25.—Cotton firmer—Middlings 28½; receipts 2388; exports, coastwise 1976. Flour $5 85@10 12½. Corn, white, $1 07½. Oats 60. Bran $20. Pork $34 00. Whisky $1 20. Gold 134½. Sterling 44½. New York sight par.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, September 25.—Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Corn 56@66. Oats 50. Rye $1 00@1 02. Whisky $1 06. Pork $32 00. Lard 19¾. Bulk shoulders 14½; clear sides held at 18; bacon shoulders 16¼@20. Raw sugar 13½@16. Butter 30@35. Cheese 13@15¾. Refined sugar 15½@17½. Coffee 20@26.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, September 25.—Flour—superfine $4 50@5 00. Wheat—No. 2, Fall, $1 06@1 10. Corn 44@41 05. Oats 47@52. Rye 86@90. Whisky $1 15. Sugar 13@14¾. Pork 32½@33. Bulk shoulders 15¾; sides 18½; bacon shoulders 16½; sides 19¼@19¾. Lard 13½.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, September 25.—Flour $5 00@5 25. Corn 91@81 00. Oats 50@55. Tobacco quiet, sales 68 hhds at $7 00@25 00. Groceries unchanged. Pork $32 00@33 00. Bacon shoulders 16½; sides 19¾@20; hams 24@25. Lard 19½@19¾. Whisky $1 15@1 18.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, September 25.—Flour—Spring extra $4 60. Wheat $1 13. Corn 76½. Oats 43¼. Rye 83¾. Barley $1 25. Highwines $1 10@1 12. Pork $33. Lard 18½. Bulk shoulders 14¾; sides 17@17¾; hams 17½@17¾.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, September 25.—Rentes 70f 55c. The Bourse is dull.

LIVERPOOL, September 25.—Cotton firm, Uplands 12¼d@12¾; Orleans 12⅝@12¾; sales 12,000 bales. California white wheat 10s 6d; red Western 9s 4d@9s 5d. Western flour 24s. Corn, mixed, 29s 9d. Oats 3s 6d.

LONDON, September 25.—Consols, for money 92¾, and on account 92¾. 5-20s of '62, 82¾; do. of '67 87¾; 10-40s 75¾.

PONTOTOC COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.

Important and Enthusiastic Railroad Meeting.

$80,000 in Stock Subscribed for a Road to Memphis.

Correspondence of the Appeal.

NEW ALBANY, PONTOTOC COUNTY, MEMPHIS, September 22, 1869.

Editors Appeal: I see in your issue of the 15th inst., a notice of a railroad meeting, to be held at New Albany on the 21st, to take into consideration and actively initiate a railroad from Middleton, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, via Ripley to New Albany, a village situated on the head waters of the Tallahatchie river, and in the northern part of Pontotoc county.

Yesterday, the meeting was largely attended, under one of nature's pavillions, a couple of sturdy oaks which stretched their leafy boughs above, and protected the heads of the audience from Old Sol's rays while they listened to the several addresses delivered by Gen. Lowery, a Rev. Mr. Robberson, Col. Jeff. Wilson, of Pontotoc, Col. Falkner, of Ripley, and Mr. C. T. Bond, of this place.

The addresses were just such as suited the sixty yeomanry of this section, whilst they were forcible in argument. They appealed to the good sense of the audience, and as an evidence of the fact, the books were no sooner opened for subscription, than almost the entire audience went up to subscribe to shares, such as they knew they would be able to pay when called upon. Even the colored people subscribed liberally.

The people are fully awake to the importance of a railroad, at least to this point, and are determined to build it at any cost. They have already about eighty thousand dollars subscribed, and the subject was not agitated until about three weeks ago. Of course Memphis will help to build a road that will add so much to her commercial interest. To say nothing of the large amount of cotton that would be shipped to Memphis, it is the finest fruit country we know of. Vegetables, poultry, milk and butter are here in the greatest profusion, and have to remain here for the want of a road to carry them off.

Being an old citizen of this county, and now a citizen of Memphis, I cannot but be interested in an enterprise of so much importance to both sections.

Yours, etc., MAB.

Christ Deserted.

Extract of a Sermon preached in the Linden Street Christian Church, Sunday, September 19th, by David Walk, Pastor.

Reported for the Sunday Appeal.]

The preacher read the greater portion of Mark xiv, and then invited special attention to verse 50: "And they all forsook him and fled." The speaker then announced that his theme would be, "Christ Deserted."

He said: The words of my text are very suggestive. True, they were spoken concerning the immediate attendants of the Savior, but still I think them susceptible of a wider application. To a thoughtful person these words are calculated to stir the profoundest depths of the soul. They proclaim a relation dissolved—a union broken—tender ties severed. Deep interest is elicited, and we are ready to inquire, "Who was deserted? by whom was he deserted? for what reason was he deserted? what consequences followed the desertion? We at once think of bad faith, of treachery, of cowardice. These elements enter into the composition of every deserter. Without their existence there would be no such thing as a deserter. Be assured that if you stand convicted of having deserted Christ, you at the same time stand convicted of infidelity, treachery and moral cowardice. To desert Christ argues a lack of moral principle, a wreck of that which is most essential to happiness, and an absence of the elements of a genuine and noble manhood. No night so dark as the soul from which the light of the Lord Christ has departed; no disease so remediless as sin when the Great Physician has abandoned the infected soul. The words of the text were spoken of the disciples of Jesus, who, in that awful hour when the powers of earth and hell combined to assault him, forsook him and fled. When, finally, the storm burst upon his soul, no man stood by him. They had, indeed, been faithful to him; but at last he trod the wine-press alone, and of the people there was none with him. Both pity and regret are excited, for in this history the weakness, waywardness and depravity of the heart are indicated.

Whether, however, it be noble or ignoble to desert a cause depends upon its character. If the cause be bad, desertion becomes a sublime virtue; if good, then desertion is infamous.

Confining our view to the human side of the question, in the beginning Christianity was an experiment. Its strength was not known; its principles had not been practically tested in the lives of men; its power to save was but vaguely understood. Now all is changed; it is no longer an experiment; it has ceased to be a novelty. As a divine system, it is safely intrenched behind the accumulated testimony of the ages. Men may have formerly done, in comparative innocence, that which they cannot now do without incurring deep guilt and shame. To desert Christ would be admissible on some such conditions as these: First, if it were probable that Christ would desert you; second, if by deserting Him you can find a better leader; third, if Christ requires anything (even according to the human standard of right and justice) wrong or unjust; fourth, if you have reason to question His power to save you; fifth, if you can gain one good thing—living or dying, in time or eternity—that you cannot enjoy in him. Who, then, can desert Christ? What must be the moral condition of that man who can deliberately desert such a Savior as Christ is? Men have deserted Christ, but have they made themselves happier? Ask the secret chamber—ask the couch that gives no repose, the pillow that yields no slumber—and these shall speak of a wretched life, an uneasy spirit, misery and despair. These men walk the earth like discontented ghosts, seeking rest and finding none.

Again: When you desert Christ you desert, 1. Humanity's best friend; 2. Him whom God has annointed above all others; 3. The only representative you have in Heaven. Here the preacher remarked that while we might have many in Heaven dear to us—as our parents, children, etc., still Christ is our only representative there. Friends, loved ones, may plead for us, but only the voice of Christ is potent. He alone can save.

Let us now inquire who it is that deserts Christ. 1. Those who leave his doctrine for some other; 2. Those who forsake his ordinances and worship; 3. Those who show not his spirit; 4. Those who love him less than the world; 5. All who refuse to submit to his authority. The speaker elaborated each of these, and other points, very briefly, observing that it was his purpose to be suggestive rather exhaustive.

Finally, When may we desert Christ? 1. When we can demonstrate that man is all animal; 2. When we need no mercy; 3. When men cease to die and go to the judgment; 4. When sin becomes better, and more to be desired, than holiness; 5. When the sinner becomes stronger than Christ.

"Till then—nor is my boasting vain,
Till then I'll boast a Savior slain,
And O! may this my glory be,
That Christ is not ashamed of me!"

The Savior's life on earth was a prototype of his spiritual existence in the fortunes of his Church. Was he treated with ingratitude by those most deeply indebted to him? So, ever since, has he been treated with ingratitude by those for whom he laid down his life?

Was he betrayed into the hands of his enemies by one of his professed friends? So has he been betrayed, countless times, by those who have sworn allegiance to his throne. Was he sold to his murderers for money? So, in their greed for gain, have some bartered his blood for gold.

[We are conscious of giving but a naked abstract of a sermon that was heard with deep attention by a large audience. The reverend gentleman will preach again this morning at 10½ o'clock in the same church.]

MEETING AND PARTING.

The gray sea and the long black land;
And the yellow half moon large and low;
And the starlled little waves that leap
In fery ringlets from their sleep,
And I gain the cove with pushing prow,
And quench its speed in the slushy sand.

Then a mile of warm sea-scented beach;
Three fields to cross till a farm appears;
A tap at the pane, the quick sharp scratch
And blue spurts of a lighted match,
And a voice less loud thro' its joys and fears,
Then the two hearts beating each to each.

Round the cape of a sudden came the sea,
And the sun looked over the mountain's rim—
And straight was a path of gold for him,
And the need of a world of men for me.
—*Robert Browning.*

THE MOTHER'S DREAM.

I'd a dream to-night
As I fell asleep,
Oh! the touching sight
Makes me still to weep:
Of my little lad,
Gone to leave me sad,
Aye, the child I had,
But was not to keep.

As in heaven high,
I my child did seek,
There, in train, came by
Children fair and meek,
Each in lily white,
With a lamp alight;
Each was clear to sight,
But they did not speak.

Then, a little sad,
Came my child in turn,
But the lamp he had,
Oh! it did not burn;
He, to clear my doubts,
Said, half turned about,
"Your tears put it out;
Mother, never mourn!"

THE COTTON CROP.

Facts and Figures as to the Past and Future of the Staple.

At the request of many cotton men we reproduce the following invaluable article from the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*:

The total crop reaches 2,439,039 bales, while the exports have been 1,448,020 bales, and the home consumption 998,806 bales, leaving a stock on hand at the close of the year of 12,343 bales. The stock of cotton at the interior towns September 1, 1869, not included in the receipts, is 613 bales, against 1985 bales last season.

We now bring forward our tables showing the whole movement for the year. The first table indicates the stock at each port, September 1 of 1868 and 1869, the receipts at the ports for each of the last two years, and the export movement for the past year (1868-9) in detail, and the totals for 1867-8:

RECEIPTS YEAR ENDING

Ports.	Sept. 1, 1869.	Sept. 1, 1868.
New Orleans	794,205	584,240
Alabama	230,621	366,193
South Carolina	199,072	240,431
Georgia	357,253	395,959
Texas	147,817	114,066
Florida	13,392	38,593
North Carolina	25,998	38,642
Virginia	169,971	*166,587
New York*	154,584*	106,972*
Boston*	350,033*	34,862*
Philadelphia*	20,114*	24,291*
Baltimore*	19,467*	26,610*
Portland, Me	1,991*	2,304*
Total this year	2,120,428	
Total last year		2,240,282

EXPORTED YEAR ENDING SEPT. 1, 1869, TO

	Great Britain.	France.	Other Foreign.	Total
N. Orleans	342,249	165,282	112,963	619,534
Alabama	137,484	16,153	9,537	163,154
S. Carolina	53,793	.....	3,056	56,809
Georgia	133,678	20,869	12,999	167,537
Texas	57,852	.....	25,794	83,376
Florida	.....	810	.....	810
N. Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	6,253	.....	.....	6,253
New York	246,284	21,433	60,124	327,858
Boston	1,306	.....	185	1,491
Philad'a	99	.....	.....	99
Baltimore	9,082	.....	10,130	19,212
Portland	1,907	.....	.....	1,907
Total 1869	980,677	224,527	233,816	1,448,020
Total '68	1,228,980	198,395	229,790	1,657,015

STOCK.

	Sept. 1, 1869.	Sept. 1, 1868.
New Orleans	770	1,959
Alabama	1,064	2,161
South Carolina	250	1,945
Georgia	303	696
Texas	202	166
Florida	18	.....
Virginia	140	1,000
New York	7,367	23,440
Boston	1,756	2,500
Philadelphia	160	1,763
Baltimore	33	2,500
Total this year	12,343	
Total last year		33,130

*These figures are only the portion of the receipts at these ports which arrive overland from Tennessee, etc. The total receipts at New York, Baltimore, Boston and Philadelphia, for the year ending August 31, 1869, are given in a subsequent part of this report.

By the above it will be seen that the total receipts at the Atlantic and Gulf shipping ports this year have been 2,120,428 bales, against 2,240,282 bales last year. If now we add the shipments from Tennessee and elsewhere direct to the manufacturers, we have the following as the crop statement for the two years:

	—Year ending Sept. 1,— 1869	1868.
Receipts at the shipping ports....bales	2,120,428	2,240,282
Add shipments from Tennessee, etc, direct to manufact'rs	258,611	271,711
Total	2,379,039	2,511,993
Manufactured South not included above	†60,000	82,000
Total cotton crop for the year....bales	2,439,039	2,593,993

†In the Virginia receipts are included 20,000 bales taken from Petersburg for manufacturing purposes, so that the total consumed in the South this year is 80,000 bales, against 82,000 bales last year.

The result of these figures is a total of 2,439,039 bales as the crop of the United States for the year ending August 31, 1869, against 2,593,993 bales as the crop of the previous year. It was thought, early in the crop year, that the overland movement direct to the mills this season was to be largely in excess of last season; in fact, the returns which we obtained and made up on the 1st of January, showed that up to that time such was the case. Since then, however, the receipts of this description have been comparatively small. The movement for each four months of the two years has been as follows:

	From Sep. 1 to Jan 1 1869.	From Jan. 1 to Ap. 20 1869.	From Sep. 1 to Ap. 20 1869.	Total from Sep. 1 to Ap. 20 1868.
Overland shipments direct to mills in	9,193,000	43,000	17,000	258,000
do. do.	'67-8 100,002	151,000	11,000	271,000

As stated above, and as the foregoing figures indicate, we have revised our overland shipments of last year by new returns obtained, and are able, therefore, to give with accuracy the relative taking of our mills for the two years.

Below we give the total crop each year since 1821:

Years.	Bales.	Years.	Bales.
1868-69	2,439,039	1842-43	2,378,875
1867-68	2,593,993	1841-42	1,683,574
1866-67	2,019,774	1840-41	1,634,945
1865-66	2,193,957	1839-40	2,107,896
1864-65	no rec'd	1838-39	1,360,533
1863-64	3,655,086	1837-38	1,800,097
1862-63	4,669,770	1836-37	1,422,930
1861-62	3,851,481	1835-36	1,360,762
1860-61	3,611,732	1834-35	1,254,328
1859-60	4,669,770	1833-34	1,205,324
1858-59	3,851,481	1832-33	1,070,438
1857-58	3,113,962	1831-32	987,487
1856-57	2,939,519	1830-31	1,030,848
1855-56	3,527,344	1829-30	976,845
1854-55	2,847,339	1828-29	870,415
1853-54	2,930,027	1827-28	727,593
1852-53	3,262,832	1826-27	957,221
1851-52	3,015,029	1825-26	720,127
1850-51	2,355,276	1824-25	569,240
1849-50	2,096,706	1823-24	569,153
1848-49	2,728,596	1822-23	995,000
1847-48	2,347,634	1821-22	450,000
1846-47	1,778,651		
1845-46	2,100,537		
1844-45	2,394,503		
1843-44	2,030,469		

CONSUMPTION.

The consumption the past year shows a slight falling off, notwithstanding the mills have increased their stock about 30,000 bales. Our usual summary, showing the result for the year, North and South, is as follows:

Total crop of the United States, as above stated....bales,		2,439,039
Stock on hand commencement of year (Sept. 1, 1868):		
At Northern ports	30,203	
At Southern ports	7,927—	38,130
Total supply during year ending Sept. 1, 1869		2,477,169
Of this supply there has been		
Exported to foreign ports during the year	1,448,020	
Sent to Canada by railroad direct from the West	18,000	
Now on hand (Sept. 1, 1869):		
At Northern ports	9,536	
At Southern ports	2,807—	1,478,363
Total consumption in United States year ending Sept. 1, 1869....bales		998,806
Consumption in Southern States		80,000
Leaving consumption in Northern States....bales		918,806

We have been at considerable trouble to obtain a correct idea of the stock now held by the mills, and find that, although several of the largest corporations are holding six, seven or eight weeks' supply, the great body of the spinners are lightly stocked. The total held by them, therefore on the 1st of September, was less than we supposed, being about 60,000 bales, against 30,000 bales last year. Taking the stock, then, on the 1st of September, at these figures, we see that the actual consumption of all the mills, after deducting the increase held this year over last year (30,000 bales), would be about 908,000 bales, against 982,000 bales last year, leaving for the Northern mills about 888,000 bales against 900,000 bales last year.

The new year begins with a deficiency in the visible supply of cotton for this country and Europe to the extent of 330,000 bales compared with the amount on hand at the same period of last year. Hence to permit of the same consumption the coming season as during the season which has just closed, the cotton production of the world must be increased to that extent. But this year the average weekly consumption of Great Britain has been about 3000 bales less than during the same period of 1867-8, while the Continent and the United States have probably together also consumed about 3000 bales less per week. If, therefore, the mills this season return to the consumption of 1867-8, 300,000 bales additional will be needed, or in all an increased production of 630,000 bales, without allowing any accumulation of stock. We shall undoubtedly be able to make good a part of this deficiency; but the extent of our crop cannot yet be definitely stated.

EXPORTS.

In the first table given in this report will be found the foreign exports the past year from each port to Great Britain, France, and other ports, stated separately, as well as the total, to all the ports. Below we give the foreign exports for six years for comparison:

TOTAL EXPORTS OF COTTON TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR SIX YEARS.

From	1860 Bales.	1861 Bales.
New Orleans	2,066,862	1,783,673
Mobile	619,481	450,421
South Carolina	380,770	244,388
Georgia	337,755	302,187
Texas	111,967	63,209
Florida	50,108	28,073
North Carolina	.....	195
Virginia	2,259	810
New York	203,028	248,040
Boston	9,634	23,225
Philadelphia	292	3,793
Baltimore	257	3,505
Portland, Me	.....	.....
San Francisco	.....	.....
Total from U. S.	3,774,173	3,127,568

From	1866. Bales.	1867. Bales.
New Orleans	516,187	613,940
Mobile	270,934	159,404
South Carolina	53,824	80,896
Georgia	92,905	114,101
Texas	64,388	76,908
Florida	37,977	3,009
North Carolina	21	834
Virginia	.....	13,011
New York	495,462	469,606
Boston	12,014	17,064
Philadelphia	2,025	3,155
Baltimore	6,769	7,975
Portland, Me	.....	193
San Francisco	.....	32
Total from U. S.	1,552,457	1,558,787

From	1868. Bales.	1869. Bales.
New Orleans	561,447	619,534
Mobile	236,511	163,154
South Carolina	105,813	56,809
Georgia	259,604	167,587
Texas	68,565	83,376
Florida	.....	810
North Carolina	.....	.....
Virginia	8,203	6,253
New York	374,734	327,858
Boston	1,441	1,491
Philadelphia	1,140	99
Baltimore	17,519	19,012
Portland, Me	2,807	1,907
San Francisco	1	.....
Total from U. S.	1,657,015	1,446,020

DIED.

FRANKLAND—On the morning of the 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock, EDDIE, son of A. E. and Sallie Frankland, aged 5 years.

NEW AD