THE DAILY APPEAL

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KEATING, ENGLISH & CO

SUNDAY APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

F. A. TYLER, - - - - EDITOR

SUNDAY MORNING, ... FEB. 13, 1870

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Sheriff.....MARCUS J. WRIGHT
County Trustee.....A. WOODWARD
For Tax-Collector.....W. D. STRATTON
County Court Clerk.....JAMES REILLY
Clerk Criminal Court.....W. T. AVERY
Clerk 1st Circuit Court.....E. T. REAVES
Clerk 2d Circuit Court.....P. D. BOYLE
Clerk 3d Circuit Court.....J. McBROOKS
Constable 5th Cir. Dist.....P. KEARNS
Magistrates 14th Cir. Dist...T. FLEMING
W. L. STEWART.
Constable 14th Cir. Dist...J. W. RAMSEY.

T. R. W., in another column, attacks the Convention with some severity. We must confess our disappointment as to the action of that body. It yielded negro suffrage because under threats from Washington, without doing what was commanded from that quarter. It made a pretense of voluntary action by doing in its own way what was ordered in the form of the XVth Amendment. In that the Convention has gained no credit for independence, while it has committed the State to a policy of which all the world, including its own advocates, is ashamed. And again, while members, and their friends for them, are boasting an independence which is not apparent in the proceedings of the Convention; they are half bold and half timid; they decapitate the present judges, while they truckle to the fears of Congress, and succumbing to Radical influences, make the judiciary itself elective by the votes, in part, of the new made African sovereigns. With none to speak but intelligent white voters, the system of electing Judges may have done well enough. But under the present, the worst is to be apprehended, and the chances favor a semi-Radical succession. Since it chose negro suffrage, the Convention would have done better to give the appointing power to the Legislature for a few years at least, and until the negroes can be educated so as to know something better than a flock of black sheep whom to choose for the judicial offices. When the Convention gets through, we shall not have as good a Constitution as we had before the war, which might have been adopted in a single week, only adapted to the changed condition as to slavery, and the members long since returned to their homes. We have insisted from the first that they should act fearlessly and independently, or succumb altogether, and obey the orders of their masters. But they have neither acted as became the representatives of a free people, nor yet with fidelity as the agents of the tyrant. Thus the Convention has fallen "between two stools." We do not believe the necessity for weak knees and trembling faintness existed to so great an extent as seems to have been imagined. We have never believed the Radical Congress, in the face of the constituents already jealous of usurpations, would dare to attempt the reconstruction of Tennessee. But, be that as it may, it is evident the Convention has succumbed through fear. Men capable of honoring the State and their race, and of standing proudly in the erect attitude of independent patriotism, have bowed the knee to the tyrant without even ascertaining the tyrant's demands. The eloquent tongue of the free is dumb. The voices of liberty are silenced; and the State, its Convention and members all dwarfed. Such is the effect of consolidation, tyranny and chains. We are no longer men when we cease to be freemen.

When members of the Legislature and the Convention stand forth with threats and words of caution in the Radical interest; when a party is forming in the State to operate through Congress and effect its subjection by falsehood; and when intimidation is attempted by the national authorities and rumors of coercion are borne on every gale, it would seem wise to be cautious and prudent. But we have not seen the necessity of any sacrifice of personal independence. Rather than that, the Convention should come to a full pause, and send to the Executive at Washington its demand to know whether these threats and rumors of interference from that quarter are well founded. The Convention should demand to be informed whether it is free, as the representative of a free people, to "alter, reform or abolish the Constitution" of the State, subject only to the limitations of the Constitution of the United States, or whether it is not. If it is to act under force, it should be, not with the fear, but with the knowledge of it. Until then it can only make matters worse by acting at all. We shall need another Convention at an early day. This, so far, is a failure.

A RESOLUTION is before the Senate of the United States which asserts that "protection of life and property by the General Government is the right of every citizen." And thereon the Judiciary Committee has been instructed to "inquire what is the power of the General Government in the premises, and also to inquire into the constitutionality and expediency of establishing a national police force for the better enforcement of law." This is especially aimed at the Southern States, notwithstanding the fact that fewer outrages are committed in the Southern than in the Northern States. Illustrations of this fact are abundant, and the instances which have occurred here have been induced by remarkable causes. If in Tennessee a Federal soldier was hung by friends of a negro woman he had raped, RICHARDSON, in New York, was shot to death by the husband of the woman who had seduced him. If in the South ravishers, murderers and highwaymen have been hung by mobs, in the North also lesser criminals have been taken from the jails and executed, and men have been murdered at their own doors in the streets of New York city. The introduction of this measure is to keep up agitation on which depends the prolongation of a waning power. An armed police for the South means a band licensed to commit depredations and steal spoons. We neither deny nor doubt that crime abounds beyond precedent throughout the country, and that suitable means should be used to suppress it. But the same necessity exists in all the States alike, and the same means should be resorted to in all. The demoralization, which is the result of war, is universal. But the Southern States have less licentiousness, less intoxication, less free love-ism and less disregard for moral and religious truths. Take out the negro petty larcenies, the result of idleness and brutality in our negro population, and this crime is almost unknown. Obedience to the law is the rule with the Southern people. They neither countenance nor practice violations of the law to an extent in excess if equal to the people of more northern States. The object of this resolution is to pander to the non-combatant haters, and to further victimize the Southern States for Radical party ends and aggrandizement. Shall we never have a better "peace" than this?

THE APPEAL'S editorial, in which reference was made to the necessity for some assurance given the people of Arkansas and Missouri that Memphis will aid in the construction of the Kansas City Road has caused not a little discussion of the relative importance of different railway lines demanding subsidies. The Little Rock Road will now take care of itself. Recently knocked off its pins in Lost Swamp, then submerged by the Father of Floods, it is again on its legs and may move steadily forward to the Californian Gulf. Next after this highway none will achieve more in promotion of the wealth and prosperity of Memphis than this Kansas City Road, and yet Memphis has not one dollar invested in this great work. Two vigorous towns in Arkansas—Jacksonport and Batesville—recently raised three thousand dollars to pay for preliminary surveys. For two months this sum has been held by a committee awaiting the co-operative action of Memphis. If Memphis raised a sum for the same purpose, proportioned to its relative interest in this enterprise, this city's investment would be not less than one hundred thousand dollars. St. Louis and Helena will co-operate to cause the diversion of this Kansas City road to Helena instead of Hopefield. Hopefield, if made a city, is still deemed a mere adjunct or sunken faubourg of Memphis, and prominent citizens of Arkansas are much inclined to prefer the creation of an independent city in their own State. If Meridian and Aberdeen both finish tasks already begun, contemplating the connection of these places with Grenada and Helena, there is no calamity which could befall Memphis more ruinous than this diversion of the Kansas City road. We would have Helena flourish. However great it may become, Memphis will be the more enriched; but in this case the aggrandizement of Helena would prove disastrous to Memphis to the last degree, and the system of roads designated would be as detrimental as lateral roads in Mississippi, which, in bygone years, have robbed this city of millions of wealth and borne it to St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati.

We concur in the suggestion of the *Ledger*, that a meeting of citizens should be held to discuss questions mooted by newspapers of Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas. It is time that Memphis, after all the sound and fury begotten last year affecting this Kansas City railway, had adopted some practical plan of operations.

A PETITION, signed by the Mayor of Nashville and the Mayor of Edgefield, is before the State Convention asking that body to give power to the Legislature and to municipal corporations to make special assessments on property fronting a street for the improvement of that street, with power to issue bonds, etc., provided they are authorized by a two-thirds vote of the people. They object to Article II. of the present Constitution, which declares that "all property is to be taxed according to its value, and no species of property from which a tax may be collected shall be taxed higher than any other species of property of equal value." They do not like the wise provision which protects all alike and insures equal rights, and that no man shall be burdened with any greater share of taxes than his own proper proportion, according to his means. Than this there is, perhaps, no provision of the Constitution founded in better reason or more calculated to bring in capital, increase the growth of our cities and towns, and build up the country. These Mayors may have some big axes to grind, but we hope the Convention will not stop from the business of obeying Congress in order to grind them. The provision they suggest overthrows one of the most valuable and protecting principles of Republican government—a provision as old as this Government, and which is to be found not only in our own Constitution, but in that of every other State. The proposition is reform in a radical sense—run mad; and we do not know that any order from Washington compels them to adopt it.

ON the west side of the Rio Grande river there is a strip of land called the "free belt," which is five miles wide and several hundred miles long, and which, by a Mexican law passed in 1861, is privileged to import goods duty free. The river being easily fordable in many places, every convenience for smuggling into the United States is afforded. The United States Treasury Department has made many efforts to suppress it, and has sent agents and detectives repeatedly, and remonstrated with the Mexican Government to no purpose. The Washington *Chronicle* now insists that no alternative is left but that our Government should demand a repeal of the Mexican law, and says "Mexico will need a demand, because she cannot afford to refuse it." No doubt such a demand would be compulsory enough, and involve a practical surrender of Mexican independence. The repeal of the law thus forced amounts to nothing less than regulating the Mexican tariff by United States laws. Several States are now in rebellion against the central authority, and disorganization again becoming general. We shall have to govern that country, and we may as well begin now as any other time.

THE late developments in Louisiana and other quarters of the South are calling attention of the northern press to the subject of impeachments of high public officers, now becoming common in this quarter. The Philadelphia *Age* says: "Governors are impeached, Judges put through the same process, and minor officers called upon to say why they trespass upon the rights of others, infract the Constitution and pocket the people's money. This state of things is the fruit of that system of carpet-bag and scalawag rule which prevails in the South. Men were raised to power and authority for partisan reasons. Honesty or qualifications were not demanded. When in place, Congress and the army was used to keep them there, in the face of facts of the most damaging character. But the load has become too heavy to carry, and more than one offender is now before the proper authorities to answer for official misdeeds. Many of the cases may be covered up through the instrumentality of political agents, but still some light will be shed upon the manner in which Radical officials have governed the South under the reconstruction laws. That will be an important point gained."

"THE Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, a leading Radical organ of New York, prefers charges against a Radical member of Congress from that State of obtaining eighty or ninety thousand dollars from banks on receipts from the Elevating Association for grains stored in his elevator belonging to said Association, and then privately selling and moving said grain from the building. The *Commercial* also charges the offender with paying insurance on such grain for months when there was no such grain there, and says that the discovery of these transactions caused a speedy return from Washington to settle with the Association and banks. The *Commercial* styles the act a villainous transaction, and a colossal piece of swindling, and says it is prepared to substantiate its charge if disputed. Sharp fellows these Radical Representatives. They are so used to taking from people their political rights, that they forget the distinctions in matters of property."

COVODE, the contestant from Pennsylvania for a seat in Congress, when even Governor GEARY respected himself too much to certify to his election, has been reported on as duly elected by the Radical Committee of the House. The minority Committee, however, has demonstrated the contrary to be true. In the last canvass COVODE declared that he was descended from a man who was sold into slavery at Chestnut street wharf. This attempt of COVODE's to conciliate favor by pretending to be a negro, has succeeded. The Committee have reported in his favor, and probably no Radical in the House will vote against "a man and a brother."

WE have received the fourth number of the *Christian Unitist*, published at Crystal Springs, Mississippi, by Dr. S. R. JONES, which for typographical execution is a creditable production. Dr. JONES is an old editor and publisher, and a writer of considerable ability. Dr. W. J. BARBEE, formerly of this city, assists him in the editorial management, and is the author of a respectable text book on geology. We wish the new publication the full measure of success it deserves.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Three New England ministers have lately left the Freewill Baptists and connected themselves with the Congregational Church.

Rev. Frederick A. Fiske, a Congregational minister of Massachusetts, has become a candidate for Holy Orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The London *Tablet* says that the majority in the Ecumenical Council favoring the infallibility of the Pope is seven hundred and eighty-three.

During the month of December the Boston Baptist Bethel was visited by 1700 sailors and strangers; 296 of them rose for prayers, and fourteen professed conversion.

St. John's Episcopal Church in Chicago is preparing to build a new house of worship. This parish grew up under the earnest labors of the late Hiram N. Bishop, D.D.

A Presbytery in North Carolina has resolved that whenever a church fails to pay a promised salary regularly, it shall be summoned before the Presbytery to show cause for its failure.

Presbyterians in Georgia in 1820 had but twenty churches, one Presbytery, and no Synod. Now they number 130 churches, six Presbyteries, one Synod, and about 8000 members.

The German Episcopal Church of Cleveland, Ohio, has been opened for divine services. A debt of five hundred dollars still remains to be provided for before it can be dedicated.

In a late address at Louisville, Kentucky, Rev. Dr. Sargent said that from recent investigations it had been found that twenty per cent.—one in five—of the families of that State had no Bible.

The Bishop of London has lately refused to ordain two candidates for orders in the Established Church, because they believed in the real presence in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

The Roman Catholic clergy in England have increased, the past year, from 1590 to 1727. The churches and chapels have increased from 1329 to 1354. During the year there were sixty-two ordinations.

Brooklyn claims to be the "City of Churches," having no less than two hundred and three places of worship, being an increase of eighty-eight in the last fifteen years, some of them surpassingly elegant.

The two Jewish Temples in Cincinnati have Sunday schools numbering two hundred each. The schools are divided into classes of about fifty scholars, taught by Seminarists from Germany and by the Rabbis themselves.

The Jews of Brooklyn belonging to the reformed party have organized a new Synagogue, to be called "Temple Israel." The inauguration services were held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, where the congregation will worship for the present.

The Methodists of St. Louis are to celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of the establishment of Methodism in that city. The first Methodist services took place there in 1820, under Rev. Jesse Walker. A thank-offering for the Church Extension Society will be made on the occasion.

Rev. Thos. A. Morris, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is in his 76th year. He has not preached a sermon for two years past, owing to a strong predisposition to paralysis. He attends class and prayer meeting once a week, and is regular in hearing the Gospel preached by others.

Some twenty or thirty of the great churches and cathedrals of Mexico are deserted and going to ruin. Some are used as shops, stables or manufactories. There are twenty-eight Protestant places of worship in the city, with audiences of from fifty to a hundred and fifty, addressed by converted priests or laymen.

At the late session of the Montgomery Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, held at Union Springs, Alabama, four prominent ministers of the Methodist Protestant Church were received into the Conference by a unanimous vote. Their names are S. K. Cox, F. L. B. Shuver, Isaac Spangler and J. M. Scott.

Herr Anton, a Catholic priest in Austria, has followed the example of Father Hyacinthe, by addressing a letter to his Bishop, saying he cannot conscientiously continue to discharge his spiritual functions, as the clergy are seeking to bring the church into conflict with the spirit of the age. He betakes himself to the calling of a journalist.

A Baptist, in vindicating his church against the charge of opposing a union sacramental meeting during the coming session of the Evangelical Alliance in New York, favors the proposition, provided there is a liberal interchange of pulpits. He desires to hear Spurgeon in Trinity, Punshon in St. Albans, and the Archbishop of Canterbury in Dr. Kendrick's meeting-house.

The Catholics have in China twenty bishops, two hundred and thirty-three priests, besides the native ministers. The Protestants have one hundred and seventy-four missionaries, occupying nearly all the great cities. Rev. Dr. Williams, who has spent nearly thirty-two years in China, believes that if the present rate of progress is not checked, in fifty years this vast empire will be nominally Christian.

A new system of Bible distribution has been adopted in France with remarkable success. Instead of colporteurs going from house to house, a large carriage is arranged to carry two evangelists and some thousands of copies of the Bible and Testament. On each side of the conveyance are inscribed texts of Scripture. Thus they go from town to town, visiting fairs, markets and all large assemblies, exciting general attention.

In Jamaica there are 40,000 members of the Church of England, 42,000 Methodists, 51,000 Baptists and 30,000 belonging to other denominations. The Government contributes annually £20,000 for the maintenance of religious worship, the whole of which, except £370, goes to the Church of England. A movement is made in the British Parliament to change this state of things, and establish perfect religious equality on the Island.

A correspondent of the New York *Observer* speaks of a Protestant minister of that city, who, on the previous Sabbath evening, after invoking the three persons of the Godhead to propose for the salvation of sinners, implored the angel Gabriel to stay his hand and refrain from recording their sin in rejecting the Savior. The editor advises that, as Protestants do not believe in praying to saints and angels, it would be in better taste to omit such rhetorical extravagances.

The Norwegian Lutheran Church in America, sixteen years ago, had six ministers, thirty-eight congregations, and twelve thousand members, scattered through three States. Now it numbers sixty ministers, thirty-eight congregations, and thirty-five thousand communicants, extending through twelve States and Territories. All the ministers except one serve from two to twelve congregations, and in some of their appointments travel over 100 miles to carry the gospel to their people.

The colored people have been greatly exercised over a remark of Bishop Clark, of Providence, R. I., "that two races cannot live together permanently on the same soil, for one must absorb the other or be absorbed." They sent a delegation to the Methodist Preachers' Meeting in the city of New York, which passed resolutions to the effect that they sympathized with the desire of their colored brethren to remain in the land of their birth, and recommended the Methodist churches to withhold contributions from the Colonization Society.

Rev. Noah Schenck, D.D., rector of St. Ann's, Brooklyn, advises people to sleep an hour or two later on Sunday than any other day in the week, and thus be the better prepared for the services and the duties of the Sabbath. Then let the Sunday school meet at nine o'clock, giving parents as well as children the opportunity of attending, followed by public preaching at twelve. The afternoon to be devoted to religious instruction in the family; and the churches and pews thrown open to all in the evening, for the dispensation of the word.

The *Congregational Quarterly*, just published, states the number of their churches to be 2326, and 3168 ministers, of whom 2123 are in the pastoral work. During the year, 144 new churches have been organized and fifty-two discontinued. In 1869, they had but three churches in the Southern States, now they have eighty-nine, of which twenty-eight were organized last year. The net increase of members for the year is 9320, and of Sunday school scholars 22,297. Mr. Beecher's church in Brooklyn has the largest membership, numbering 1853; the next largest is Park street, Boston, 930.

Figaro tells this story of an American lady, a Protestant, who desired the blessing of Pius IX upon an armfull of beads: "Is that all?" patiently asked the Pope. "Holy father, your photograph?" "Here it is; anything more?" "Your autograph, if you please, upon the carte-de-visite." The Pope hesitated a little, but signed, nevertheless. "Now, is there any other favor you were going to ask?" "Holy Father, give me, if you will, the pen with which you wrote your name." This was too much even for the Pope's good nature, and he said, "Yes, take it. Carry away the penholder, too. Here, take the inkstand!" The American coolly rolled all the articles up in an old newspaper, carefully placed them in her carpet-bag, and departed with a sweet smile and a reverence to the Pope. "What a great people, nevertheless!" exclaims the *Figaro*.

Signature of the Cross.

The mark which persons who are unable to write are required to make instead of their signature, is in the form of a cross; and this practice having formerly been followed by kings and nobles, is constantly referred to as an instance of the deplorable ignorance of ancient times. This signature is not, however, invariably a proof of such ignorance. Anciently, the use of this mark was not confined to illiterate persons; and it is still always used by Roman Catholic bishops as part of their signatures. Among the Saxons, the mark of the cross, as an attestation of the good faith of the person signing, was required to be attached to the signature of those who could not write. In those times, if a man could write, or even read, his knowledge was considered proof presumptive that he was in holy orders. The word *clericus*, or *clerk*, was synonymous with penman; and the laity, or people who were not clerks, did not feel any urgent necessity for the use of letters.

The ancient use of the cross was, therefore, universal, alike by those who could and those who could not write; it was, indeed, the symbol of an oath from its holy associations, and generally *the mark*. On this account, Mr. Chas. Knight, in his notes to the "Pictorial Shakespeare," explains the expression of "God save the mark," as a form of ejaculation approaching to the character of an oath. This phrase occurs three or more times in the plays of Shakespeare; but hitherto it had been left by the commentators in its original obscurity.

THE STREAM THAT HURRIES B

The stream that hurries by you fixed shore
Returns no more;
The wind that dries at morn you dewy lawn
Breathes and is gone;
Those wither'd flow'rs to summer's ripening glow
No more shall blow;
Those fallen leaves that strew you garden bed
For aye are dead.

Of laugh, of jest, of mirth, of pleasure past,
Nothing shall last;
On shore, on sea, on hill, on vale, on plain,
Naught shall remain;
Of all which poor mortals vainly mourn,
Naught shall return;
Life hath its hour in heav'n and earth beneath,
And so hath Death.

Not all the chains that clank in eastern clime
Can fetter Time;
For all the pitals in the doctor's store
Youth comes no more;
No drug on Age's wrinkled cheek renews
Life's early hues;
Not all the tears by pious mourners shed
Can wake the dead.

For all Spring gives, and Winter takes again,
We grieve in vain;
Vainly for sunshine fled, and joys gone by,
We heave the sigh;
On, ever on, with unexhausted breath,
Time hasten to Death;
Even with each word we speak a moment flies,
Is born, and dies.

If thus, through lesser Nature's empire wide
Nothing abide—
If wind, and wave, and leaf, and sun, and flow'r,
Have each their hour—
He walks on ice who trust calling spirit clings
To earthly things;
And he alone is wise whose well-taught love
Is fix'd above.

Truths firm as bright, but oft to mortal ear
Chilling and drear,
Harsh as the raven's croak the sounds that tell
Of pleasure's knell;
Pray, reader, that at least the minstrel's strain
Not all be vain;
And when thou bend'st to God the suppliant knee,
Remember me!—*Gerald Griffin.*

ALL SORTS.

There may be some of the handsome and rich young idiotesses of New York dying for want of a Count or a Lord for a husband. For the gratification of such, we will inform them where there is a Count; and not only where he is now, but where he will be for two years. This titled personage is Count Behrendas, now serving a two years' term in the Ohio State prison for burglary.

A female Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* wants to know if Mr. Sumner "is to blame that he stands like Saul among his brethren? or for the grand, craggy character of his face, which would be forbidding but for the frequent sunlight of a smile of sweetness." To which the Cincinnati *Times* says: "We don't blame the tall Senator from Massachusetts' so much for the craggy contour of his face, as for the general cragginess and cussedness of his manners."

The section of the Virginia and Brunswick Railroad (which is to connect Brunswick with Vicksburg via Albany, Ga., Eufaula, Clayton, Troy, Greenville, Alabama, and Meridian, Mississippi) from Clayton to Eufaula, Alabama, is now advertised for contract, and we learn from good authority, work is to be commenced immediately, with the expectation that the cars will run from Eufaula to Clayton, a distance of twenty miles, as early as January, 1871.

"What have you got that's good?" said a hungry traveler, as he seated himself at a dinner table in Salt Lake City. "Oh, we've go roast beef, corn beef, roast mutton, boiled, fried ham and broiled curlew." "What is curlew?" said the stranger. "Curlew! why curlew is a bird something like a snipe." "Could it fly?" "Yes." "Did it have wings?" "Yes."—"Then I don't want any curlew in mine; anything that had wings and could fly, and didn't leave this d—d country, I don't want for dinner."

George Peabody sleeps in a spot selected by himself in the picturesque Harmony Grove Cemetery of Salem, along with the dust of his kindred for generations past. He will sleep near the historic Endicotts, Bowditchers, Pickerings, Rantouls, and Derbys, of Salem, and not far from the unmarked grave of Lady Arabella Johnson, the flower of the noble family of the Earls of Lincoln, who died at Salem in 1660, a few brief weeks after the landing of the great fleet of Gov. Winthrop.

The British empire is to-day on the eve of radical changes—governmental and social. Class privileges must give way to popular right, and the Crown, with its appendages, be accommodated to the requirements and necessities of the day. The era, in truth, was presented to the prophetic eye of Lord Byron, and found a fervent expression in the following lines, written in the time of George the Fourth:

If God don't bless our King of kings,
I doubt if man will longer;
Methinks I hear a little bird which sings,
The people by and by will be the stronger.

Samuel Mitchell, M. D., says in the *Country Gentleman* that ice water may be drunk so as to be very injurious to health, and even dangerous to life; or it may be drunk in a manner to be a healthful and very refreshing beverage. Ice water should *always be drunk slowly*. The warmer and more thirsty the drinker, the *slower* he should drink. The swallows should be taken at sufficient intervals to allow the stomach to gradually accommodate itself to the great change of temperature.

London thieves are proverbially ingenious. A gang of burglars are now going round the most respectable streets in Pimlico, trying a new "dodge." They dress like gentlemen returning from evening parties. One of them goes up to a door about midnight, tries the lock gently with a latch-key. If it fails to open, being duly barred, he tries another door, till he reaches one that has been left on the latch for some of the inmates. Then he signals his confederates, and the house is at their mercy. If met by the police the burglar appears to be a gentleman innocently walking home. If caught actually trying a door, the polite thief civilly apologises for having "mistaken the number of his friend's house," and goes elsewhere.

An enterprising Missourian cut out a sheet of ice 250 feet long and 165 feet wide and ten inches thick, and started to raft it, *en masse*, down the Mississippi to St. Louis, 109 miles distant. One end of the field was sharpened to serve as bows, and the other end rounded for a stern. A skiff was fastened to each side to give the requisite sheer when necessary, and a cookstove and provisions were taken on the ice. After a prosperous voyage of twenty miles, the concern unfortunately ran into an ice-bound point of land and broke into three pieces. Although it was dark at the time, all the men and the cook-stove were saved, but the ice broke rapidly up and disappeared in the darkness. The projector of the scheme will try it again, and is confident he can do better next time.

This is the latest story from Paris: M. Blanc, a millionaire, who came within an ace of being elected deputy, was returning from Burgundy by a night train. A lady, young and pretty, occupied the same compartment. Now M. Blanc, who, in spirit of his naturally small feet, tries to make them smaller still, was suffering terribly from tight boots. All at once he noticed that the lady was asleep and he could just as well take off his boots, which he did. Suddenly the station lights begin to appear in sight. One boot is quickly put on, but the other, alas! does not go on so easily. He pulls and pushes; finally the foot goes in, but is terribly pinched. Once at the station, M. Blanc hides himself in a cab, and thinks his troubles at an end. When he reaches the house, imagine his surprise at finding his right foot in a lady's boot. The lady had been in a similar situation with himself. Madame Blanc refuses to believe a word of his story; she cries, goes into hysterics, and finally returns to her father, refusing to hold any communication with her unfortunate husband. But think of the reception accorded to the lady of the train when her husband saw her predicament!

The Baptists of Indiana are making more decided progress than they ever have before, both in material and moral respects. The tables show that the increase during the past year in Indiana was nearly three times as great as in Ohio.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

Mr. Balfe is reported to be seriously ill.

Mlle. Sessi has had more success in "La Traviata," at the Theater Italien, than in any character she has hitherto assumed.

Mme. Norman Neruda reappeared at a late Monday's Popular Concert, Herr Joachim has appeared in London for the first time this season.

Madame Sainton Dolby will shortly take leave of the public, and take with her the best wishes of all who can honor a real artist and a true woman.

It is said that a daughter of Mme. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has a beautiful voice, which she is educating with a view to her professional appearance.

M. Besekirsky, the Russian violinist, has been playing a concerto of his own composition at the Concerts Populaires, and has taken the fancy of the Parisians.

A young lady in Indiana declined to entertain a party, explaining: "You must excuse me, for I never attempt to sing, except to warble a few wild notes for pa at eventide."

At Munich, Auber's *Cheval de Bronze* has been revived with the same success that has attended the revival of French operas at Leipzig. The King has given directions for renewing the rehearsals of *Die Walküre*.

Levassor, the well-known French comedian and singer, had been before the public for upward of forty years; and we read that at the time of his death, which is announced as having taken place about the middle of January, he was only sixty-two.

One of the principal theatrical features of the present week was the production of a spectacular drama called *The Twelve Temptations*, founded on a German legend, and illustrated in this instance by scenery of an unusually gorgeous character.

Miss Alida Topp, the popular pianist, will give a grand farewell concert at Lincoln Hall, on Monday evening next, February 14, on which occasion she will be assisted by the following well-known artists: Miss Henrietta Bube, soprano; Signor A. Randolfi, baritone; and Mr. J. Levy, the celebrated cornet-a-piston, virtuoso.

The post of organist at St. Sulpice, left vacant by the death of Lefébvre Wely, has been given to M. Widor, who, on the 16th ult., the *fete patronale* of the church, played for the first time. The organ is one of the very finest in Paris, and is more complete than that of St. Eustache, generally supposed to be the largest in the French metropolis.

The opening of the new building of the Gesellschaft der Muskfreunde, at Vienna, took place on the 5th of January, in the presence of the Emperor, who has greatly aided the Society. The building is in the Renaissance style, and the hall, which occupies the whole of the center, is said to be excellent in an acoustic sense. Herr Ladegast is making an organ for it.

The director of the Athenee, appears to be anxious to produce operas of a more ambitious character than those which have brought him prosperity. Verdi's *Masnadieri* was to be placed upon the stage about the 25th ult., under the title of *Les Bandits*. Some readers may remember that the story is founded upon Schiller's *Rauber*, and that the dual opera was written for Mme. Goldschmidt, who played in it at Her Majesty's Theater.

The London *Athenæum* says: "We are informed on the best authority that there are not to be four opera houses, the Colosseum idea having been abandoned. The things to be sought for at the time present are but orchestra and chorus, nor even singers—few as the list is and far between—so much as composers. We are assured that ample means for creating a new cosmopolitan opera house are forthcoming, and that Sir Michael Costa will be endowed with plenipotentiary functions."

Mr. Edward Mollenhauer, the accomplished leader of the orchestra at Booth's Theater, has for some time past been devoting his talent to the work of framing a musical setting to Collins' *Ode to the Passions*, which offers wide scope for such treatment. The work is at last completed, and, having had the requisite rehearsals, was produced at Steinway Hall yesterday evening, with a chorus of two hundred voices, and an orchestra of sixty performers, led by Mr. Mollenhauer himself. Mr. Edwin Booth will read the text. The work will be repeated this Sunday night.

Mr. Kennedy, with his "Songs of Country Gentlemen" that he used to London. The *Athenaeum* says: "Mr. Kennedy has one conspicuous qualification for the position he has taken up. He is emphatically and pre-eminently Scotch. His voice is not particularly sweet, his singing is unmusicalnlike, his emphasis excessive, and his manner unrefined. But he speaks the Scotch accent as if he knew it thoroughly, and he sings the melodies as though he loved them heartily. Hence his popularity with his clannish countrymen. Mr. Kennedy has brought a host of anecdotes from America and from the land of the Mormons; and of these he gives his hearers enough and to spare. Nevertheless his entertainment has a certain value for all who are interested in national music."

Offenbach.

If we inquire as to the precise position occupied by M. Jacques Offenbach in the harmonic hierarchy, it might be agreed upon that he is a Prince of Bohemia. Henri Rochefort is the Prince of Bohemia political; Ernest Feydeau, of Bohemia literary; Grevin, of Bohemia artistical; Levassor, of Bohemia theatrical; Vivier, the horn player, of Bohemia eccentric; but of Bohemia musical, Offenbach is the undeniable chief. He is Burgomaster of the city of Prague. His palace is the Bouffes Parisiens. Mind, we know nothing at all about Jacques' private life. He may be a *viveur*, a frequenter of the Maison Doree and the Moulin Rouge, a player at the *basique* and *chemin-de-fer*, a devotee of *ces dames;* but on the other hand, he may be a respectable fogy, who wears a white neckcloth in the day time, dines *en pension*, at a three franc ordinary, in the Marais, is a member of the *fabrique* of St. Eustache, and passes his evenings at a café in the Rue de l'Ancienne Comedie, playing at dominoes for *deux tasses* and *petits verres*. Who knows? Frenchmen are such very odd people. Ravel, the comic actor, is said to be Mayor of a village in the environs of Paris; Gil Perez has written a treatise on Parisms; and Debureau, the famous *Pierrot*, was with difficulty deterred from entering the monastery of La Trappe. Imagine Clown muttering all day to Pantaloon: "*Frere, il faut mourir!*" to which Pantaloon would respond, "*Frere, mourir il faut.*"

New Roman Catholic Dioceses.

The Buffalo *Express* announces the creation of new Dioceses and the appointment of new Bishops in the Roman Catholic Church as follows: "The 17th of March next will be a great day among the Roman Catholics of Western New York. Imposing services of consecration will be held at St. Joseph's Cathedral in this city, when the following named gentlemen will be elevated to the dignity of Bishop: Rev. Wm. Gleason, the present administrator of the Diocese of Buffalo, will be consecrated Bishop of the Syracuse Diocese; Rev. J. Lima, C. M., D. D., of Niagara Falls, will be consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Rome, New York; Rev. Robert E. V. Rice, the present President of the Seminary of Our Holy Angels, at Suspension Bridge, will be made Bishop of the Diocese of Detroit; and the Rev. Father Cavanaugh will be vested with the Bishopric of the Poughkeepsie Diocese. The rights of consecration will be administered by Right Rev. Bishop Welsh, of Sandwich, Canada West, and the occasion will no doubt be marked with great interest.

THEATRICAL NEWS.

Mrs. Emma Waller played at the Boston Theater last week.

Alf. Burnett is engaged to give twelve entertainments in Kansas.

Mr. A'Beckett's novel, "Fallen Among Thieves," is being dramatized by the author and Mr. Pagrave Simpson, for the Alfred Theater, London.

Mr. Barry Sullivan is said to have lost a large sum of money in his attempt to produce old English drama at the Holborn; and that theater was closed on the 15th ult.

M. Sardou has engaged to supply during the year a five-act comedy to the Vaudeville, and a drama to the Porte St. Martin, besides writing a libretto for M. Offenbach.

Mr. Tom Taylor has written an historical play called *Twist Axe and Crown*. It is blank verse, and in five acts, and its story is founded on an episode in the early life of Queen Elizabeth.

John Brougham has brought out a new play in Philadelphia, called *The Red Light*, and one of the criticisms upon it begins with the remark that the author "dipped his pen in gore when he wrote it."

The first representation of M. Victor Hugo's *Lucrecce Borgia*, at the Porte-St.-Martin, was fixed for the 26 of February. Thirty-seven years to a day have elapsed since the piece was first played at the Comedia.

A new drama by M. Victor Sejour, *Henri de Lorraine*, has been read at Ambigu Comique. *L'Outrage*, a drama by MM. Barriere and Plouvier, produced eleven years ago at the Porte-St.-Martin, is now being performed at the Ambigu.

Iphigenie, the most artificial of the tragedies of Racine, is the latest production at the Matinees Classiques, at the Gaiete. Mlle. Marie Laurent played "Clytemnestre." The *conférence*, which was very lively and clever, was by M. Henri de La Pommeraye.

M. Aylic Langle, the Prefect of the Meuse, whose death is announced from Paris, was a dramatic author of some reputation. When twenty-five years of age he produced at the Francais a three-act comedy, entitled *Murillo ou la Corde de Pendu*. Subsequently, he gave to the Vaudeville *Un Homme de Rien* and *La Jeunesse de Mirabeau*.

Mr. Leigh Murray died suddenly in London, on the 17th ultimo, in his forty-ninth year. After his first appearance, in 1845, at the Princess', he gave promise of attaining the highest position as a *jeune premier* and an actor of eccentric comedy. His "De Grignon," in *The Ladies' Battle*, and other representations, had delicacy and subtlety. For some time past Mr. Murray had retired from the stage.

Fechter writes to a number of gentlemen in New York, who have asked him to play "Hamlet," thus: "Your majesties might—by the sovereign power you have as—put your dread pleasures more into command than in entreaty, the public's wishes being orders to me; and although my friend Booth's justly famed impersonation, and masterly 'getting up' of Shakespeare's 'Hamlet,' have rendered it a somewhat difficult task, I cannot out yied to your earnest desire of witnessing my attempt in the part."

Correlation of Color and Music.

The wave-lengths of sound in each successive note of the musical scale, from C up to its octave, it is well known, vary in a certain order, and the wave-length of C is twice that of its octave. W. F. Barrett has lately discovered and demonstrated, what others before had suspected, that the wave lengths of each color in the solar spectrum vary in the same order and ratios, and that the wave-lengths of violet and red is likewise half the wave-length of the red end. The mean wave-length of red, measured in ten millionths of a millimetre, is 6858. The wave-length of the sound middle C is 52 inches. *Now*, call the wave-length of red 100, and the wave-length of C also 100, and the discovery is that as C corresponds to red, so does D correspond to orange in the diminution of the wave-length, and so does E to yellow, F to green, so does the mean of the blue and indigo wave-length diminish as the wave-length of the sound G is by observation found to have diminished. A corresponds to violet, and B to ultra-violet. The table below makes the matter plainer:

Color.	Ratio.	Notes.	Ratio.
Red	100	C	100
Orange	89	D	89
Yellow	81	E	81
Green	75	F	75
Blue (mean)	67	G	67
Indigo (mean)	63	A	63
Violet	60	B	53
[Ultra-violet]	53	C 2	50
[Obscure]	50	