# THE MEMPHIS SUNDAY APPEAL.

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### TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

DANA, editor of the New York Sun, is under $10,000 bail for libel.

GEN. FRANK BLAIR testified against Judge Barnard, of New York, yesterday.

QUEEN VICTORIA has been compelled, by the violent storm lately raging over England, to delay her visit to the Princess Imperial of Prussia.

THORSEN, a Norwegian, of Madison, Wisconsin, had a family quarrel and got the best of Mrs. Thor., yesterday, by hanging himself in the woodshed.

HENRY C. BOWEN, of New York, denies the allegations of the Tribune that he ever had anything to do with the general order business, and vows he'll make Horace sweat for saying so.

JOHN WHITNEY, a circus manager, yesterday telegraphed from Dubuque, Iowa, to the chief of police of Cincinnati that the woman shot and killed by one Davis, a few days since in the latter city, was his (Whitney's) wife, and that he would be in Cincinnati as soon as possible.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS agents at Omaha and Council Bluffs certainly have hard cheeks. The Louisville whisky "corner" was bad enough, but the way these frontier fellows go it about the claims of their respective villages to be considered the terminus of the Union Pacific leaves the Old Bourbon "joke" away in the shade. How would it do to "terminate" both their little burgs?

LORD LYONS, British ambassador to France, and Senor Alzarago, Spanish ambassador to the same power, had a long interview with the French minister of finance yesterday in relation to the commercial policy of France. It is stated that the two ministers expressed the deep regret felt by their respective governments at the course pursued by France, and that Olazago further stated that if duties were collected in contravention of treaties which do not expire until 1877, Spain would be forced to make reprisals.

### AFRICAN PROGRESS.

In these two years of 1870 and 1871, the negroes have raised by their own labor, directed and controlled by their own brains, seven million five hundred thousand bales of cotton, being an average of three million seven hundred and fifty thousand bales a year, which is larger than that of the ten years previous, and as large as that of any year except one during the palmy days of slavery.—*National New Era.*

There was never a greater blunder in the same number of words. The negroes that toil do not produce more than half as much as before the war. Any negro will confess this fact. Women and children, when servitude obtained, as productive as men, are now almost valueless. Multitudes of negroes are idlers in cities and villages everywhere crowded with thriftless hangers-on of debased politicians. The lowlands are cultivated mainly by negroes; the uplands, that now produce nine-tenths of the cotton crop, are occupied almost exclusively by whites. In truth, the great good effected by the war consists in the fact that, though it impoverished many rich planters, it has enriched very many more that were poverty-stricken. The rich and prosperous people of the south at this hour are the small farmers of the cotton-growing uplands, whose narrow fields are cultivated by themselves and children. They owe the negro nothing and are more prosperous than ever before. We would derogate in nothing from the negro's claim to many virtues. Misled and duped as he has been, and made the supple tool of the veriest knaves that ever cursed a country, we have little to condemn in the African's conduct. His misdeeds are not his own and his virtues are many. The statistical falsehood affecting negro industry, above considered, is not more startling than that which applies to his intelligence. The negro's labor is *not* "controlled and directed by his own brains." "His own" intelligence and brains are no more consulted now than in the days of African servitude. In fact the "hirer" does not confide in the negro as did the "master." Negro "intelligence," which the *New Era* prates about as a marvelous agency of cotton-production, is a vague, baseless dream of the generous editor. Negroes that are doing well in the South are those that buy little farms. There are, perhaps, three hundred such in this and Fayette county. Whenever a negro family secures and begins to improve their modest home, the wife and children cultivating the garden, an instant change is superinduced, and political adventurers and partizan leaders no longer control such a colored citizen. Now and then these colored farmers are the most successful in their neighborhood; but the story told by the *New Era*, that the negro population made the cotton crop of the South, is simply absurd.

THE FALSE prophets, who warmed into life that political dispensation which was to guide the Democratic party to victory and the country to prosperity, cannot wriggle out of their blunder by subterfuge. Great as was the recuperative powers of the Democratic party, it could not survive the nostrums with which it has been opiated, drugged, poisoned, emasculated and dishonored. But for the "new departure"—the snapping off from the party, as do sparks from the iron to fall as cinders—to-day the Democratic party would be a source of light and liberty, leading its hosts to victory. We have repeatedly shown that so long as the Democratic party adhered to its canonized principles, it steadily gained strength, until, instead of the eighty electoral votes obtained in the last presidential campaign, we were in a condition to count upon one hundred and fifty. Since the promulgation of the atrocious theory that a Democratic victory could be achieved by an unqualified acceptance and endorsement of Radical usurpation and infamy, not a single victory has been achieved. Defeat and disaster has been the unvarying result. Wherever the new departure was accepted as the infallible panacea to cure the evils that beset the country, and to give victory to the Democracy, ignominious defeat has followed. Now, that Democracy has been paralyzed, its adherents can strike hands with those who would purify the government. In the approaching contest the anti-Grant party will make its war against the abuses and corruptions of Radicalism, its perpetuation of political penalties and disabilities, its congressional and force bills, tendency to military aggrandizement and power, its extravagance and enormous abuse of the patronage of the government, its rapid strides toward consolidation, the revolting partyism which makes the whole government a mere party-machine to maintain and enrich political demagogues and favorites. Without the avowal of such repugnant and vague declarations as those of "acceptance of the situation," and of "new departures," it is obvious that a programme of this character would collect under the constitutional banner a vast majority of the honest and patriotic citizens of the country, who could bear forward to victory a candidate who would be regarded as a fair embodiment of these doctrines and principles. To effect such a result it is needful that the thoughtful minds of the country—those who aspire to lead the masses, and who have an honest ambition to save the nation from the disgrace of Radical rule—should exercise the highest style of courage and manliness, of frankness and honesty.

A FEEBLE effort was made a week or two ago in the British parliament to induce government to stop the Chinese coolie trade. Government, however, through Lord Enfield and Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen (who is as ingenious in devising shifts for his party as plots for his Puss-Cat-Mew heroes) managed to throw the onus of blame on the Portuguese government, "the depot from which the victims were shipped being in a colony of that nation," although the parties concerned in the infamous traffic are English and the majority of the coolies are taken to British Guiana. The *Pall Mall Gazette* acknowledges that the pretense of emigration bonds is the merest farce and fraud. It is never intended that the wretches shall be paid or return to their native country. "It may be doubted," it adds, "whether negro slavery ever existed under such evil conditions as in the Chincha Islands." And yet Mr. Eastwick, it tells us, protested against the interference of Great Britain, in matters which did not concern her, as Quixotic. Commenting upon this the New York *Tribune*, so long the mouth-piece of English abolitionists remarks: "The British conscience was but so lately sensitive with regard to our shortcomings in the matter of negro slavery, that its present obtuseness must be noted even by Englishmen as a remarkable case of sudden ossification."

## MORSELS OF MORSE.

The Wisconsin legislature adjourns Tuesday next.

A railroad company threatens to build a rival to San Francisco on the Yerba Buena flats.

Council Bluff and Omaha keep up a lively fight as to which shall be the terminus of the Union Pacific road.

Portions of the wreck of the United States steamer Saginaw, lost at sea February 31, have drifted upon the Japanese coast.

The residence of Harry R. Smith, on Southern avenue, Mount Auburn, near Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, fifteen thousand dollars.

The Tammany refugees, reported to have been "living in clover" at the hotels in St. Johns, New Brunswick, have not been seen in that village as yet, much to the regret of the landlords.

There are in the United States twenty-six Federal soldiers who lost both eyes in the late war; one hundred and eighteen who lost both legs; eleven who lost both feet; five who lost both hands; and sixteen who lost an arm and a leg.

A Richmond dispatch says that three members of the senate will be prosecuted against for violation of the fifteenth amendment, in that they assumed to act as members of the general assembly of Virginia while laboring under political disabilities.

The latest advices from Matamoras says that General Trevino, with a heavy escort, arrived at Saltillo and levied a *prestamo* (forced loan) of $20,000 from the inhabitants. He also directed the authorities of Monterey to levy a loan of $50,000, and an American citizen, one Langustaff, who refused to pay the quota assessed against him, had his store broken open and pillaged.

## NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

NEW YORK, March 23.

The trial of Jersey City officials for peculation in public funds was continued yesterday.

A new enrollment of Tammany society has been ordered, commencing on the 25th instant.

The Stokes bill of exceptions makes nearly seven hundred pages. It will take a man a week to read it.

John P. Slidell, the Ohio forger, was taken West last evening by an Ohio sheriff under requisition of Governor Noyes.

The case of Luther C. Challis against the Pacific Mail Steamship company was withdrawn this morning. The defense admitted the good character and financial standing of Challis.

The New York and Boston Express company, which has been under control of the Erie management, has been discovered to be insolvent. Its indebtedness is said to be about $60,000.

A Philadelphia letter says Evans, the alleged defaulting Pennsylvania State agent, is dying in Brooklyn penniless, and that the proceeds of his speculation was long since divided among a certain ring.

William Hennessy Cooke, who was indicted by Judge Bedford's grand jury for forging warrants against the city, yesterday returned to the city and surrendered himself. He was bailed in ten thousand dollars. Cooke has been in the confidence of the Tammany ring, and is said to have important information of the voucher thefts, of which he will probably testify next week.

The city charter was reported in the senate this morning and made the special order for Tuesday next. Amendments were made providing for two boards of aldermen instead of one, to be elected on the cumulative plan. Commissioners of public safety will be appointed by the judges of the supreme court. No salaries will be paid aldermen or commissioners of public works or parks.

The prosecution will now probably bring Mayor Hall's case before the court of general sessions. Hall's counsel are rather jubilant over what they consider the triumphant termination of the late trial. They say their defense rests mainly on the mayor's own testimony on the indictment against Tweed and others, charging them with deceiving Mayor Hall, while the mayor is charged with signing fraudulent warrants. The defense are awaiting the commencement of proceedings on the part of the prosecution.

## MISSISSIPPI.

### The Fraudulent Apportionment Bill—How it is Esteemed by Honest Men—Alcorn University—Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, March 23.

The congressional apportionment bill, which caused so much excitement in the house, is virtually admitted to have passed fraudulently.

A similar bill was passed in the senate to-day and sent to the house.

The last legislature appropriated $15,000 annually to support Alcorn University, a negro college, (it was Alcorn's pet scheme) with ex-Senator Revels as president and a score of professors and teachers. To-day a bill was introduced in the house by a negro, Webster, to repeal the bill and to make Alcorn University one of the five normal schools, each to receive $10,000. The bill received the unanimous support of the negroes, and passed by a two-thirds majority.

Alcorn's pride has vanished. It was only a few weeks ago that this university paid $50,000 for a site.

The governor has signed the bill to allow the Memphis and Charleston railroad to issue additional bonds.

## THE CALLED SESSION.

### ELEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, March 23.

IN THE SENATE.

After routine business, the house resolution to appoint three persons learned in law to examine Thompson and Sleiger's compilation of the statutes and report thereon, was taken up and amended by making it the duty of the persons so appointed to ascertain whether the code of Tennessee was stereotyped, and if so, to find out what has become of the plates.

Mr. Gibson opposed the resolution, and Messrs. Merritt and DuBose supported it.

Mr. Gibson offered an amendment that the appointees shall report who pays them for their services.

On motion of Mr. Staley, the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Warren moved to amend by instructing the appointees to report in their estimates, the cost of compiling the land laws of the State.

After a warm discussion the amendment was adopted and the resolution passed.

Several senate bills were rejected on second reading. Among them were two to amend the act to revise the rules of chancery practice.

Senate bill to redistrict the State was taken up on second reading.

Mr. Warren moved to adopt the house bill reported by the redistricting committee in lieu of the senate bill.

Mr. Brandon opposed the house bill. He was opposed to selling out Middle and West Tennessee, and regarded the action of the redistricting committee as an attempt to defraud West Tennessee of a member of congress. He suggested, as a compromise, that McNairy county be taken from the seventh and added to the ninth district.

Mr. Coulter explained that if the suggestion were adopted it would give the ninth district nearly one hundred and fifty thousand, and leave the seventh only one hundred and thirty-four thousand. He referred to the difficulty which the committee had experienced in framing the bill now offered in lieu, and hoped it would be adopted.

Mr. DuBose said Shelby county had not a Democratic majority of over five hundred. In Tipton the Radicals had a majority. It was the same in Fayette. In Haywood the Democrats had a majority. Shelby and Haywood together would give the Democrats a majority of one thousand. Tipton and Fayette would give the Radicals a majority of seven hundred, or in the whole district of only three hundred, which might easily be changed by local causes. He would not accept the authority of the APPEAL and Avalanche on the subject. Both advocated the election of moderate Republicans, while he was in favor of sending simon-pure Democrats to represent the State in congress. [All that he desired was such a combination of counties as would give the ninth district a Democratic representative without doubt.

Mr. Warren said that the bill reported by the committee did not satisfy him personally, but he believed it was the best which could be framed. In proof that the Ninth district had a larger Democratic majority than had been stated by the senator from Shelby county. He read from the APPEAL, which, notwithstanding an assertion had been made, was the best exponent of Democratic opinion in West Tennessee.

Mr. DuBose was very sorry to say that there was not a Democratic organ in Memphis. The Avalanche was doubtful, and had been scoffing at the name of Democracy and abusing the Democratic nominee; and, although supporting the last candidate, the editor of the APPEAL was formerly editor of the Avalanche, and was advocating a moderate Republican for President, and shaped his policy by that. He had been known for years, in Shelby county, to be off the track, and to be opposed to the organization of the party.

Mr. Warren said that he would never have known that the APPEAL was not a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, if he had not learned the fact from the senator from Shelby county.

Mr. DuBose said that the Memphis papers would not have compiled their figures carefully, but that their object was, no doubt, to represent the Democratic party as strong as possible.

Mr. Coulter said the Memphis papers agreed that the ninth district, as formed by the bill reported by the committee, was strongly Democratic, and Memphis and West Tennessee members were almost a unit with them.

Mr. Ernest said it would be news to East Tennesseans that the APPEAL was not good Democratic authority. He would not vote for any measure which would hazard the success of the Democratic party in any district of the State. He was satisfied, from figures presented by the APPEAL and from the almost unanimous support of the Democratic members of West Tennessee, who had given the bill in the house, that the ninth district was Democratic.

Mr. Thorpe was willing to accept the bill in the house that the ninth district was Democratic. He was willing to accept the bill reported by the committee. Though it did not suit him personally, he would accept it because it was the result of a compromise, and therefore the only bill could ever pass the legislature, and because the time of the session was very short.

Mr. DuBose explained that he based his calculation of the strength of the parties in West Tennessee on the Radical vote in Grant's election.

After further discussion, Mr. Foley rose to a point of order, and said that the house bill could not be substituted for the senate bill.

The chair sustained the objection.

Mr. Thorpe appealed from the decision of the chair.

No quorum voting, the roll was called, and twenty-one senators answered to their names. This result left the senators adrift on a nice point of parliamentary practice.

After a confused discussion the roll was called, again nineteen members voting—ayes 9, noes 10—and the decision of the chair was declared reversed, and the house bill was adopted in lieu, on the following division: Ayes—Bugg, Cooper, Coulter, Earnest, Hughes, Pope, Porter, Thorpe, Falley, Warren and Speaker Vaugh—11. Noes—Crander, DuBose, Gibson, Hawes, McConnell, Staley, Wendle and Young—8. The bill passed a second reading and the senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Newlin, from White county, entered protest against the action of the house in passing the apportionment bill. It abounded in high-toned cant about proscription, sacrificing Democratic principles for partisan purposes, etc., such as grumblers always use on such occasions. The Democratic party have sensibly decided not to play the role of the farmer and his donkey by trying to please every one. There may be some more skirmishing against the bill in the senate, but the heaviest fight was waged to-day, and the last overwhelming defeat of the opponents of the measure has disheartened them.

Objection was made by several members that the protest impugned the motives of those who voted for the bill.

Mr. Nowlen said he could never go back to his constituents and present to them so unsightly a thing as the new second district without entering his solemn protest against it. He had not intended to reflect upon the personal motives of the gentlemen, and had nothing to retract.

After considerable discussion the protest was ordered to be spread upon the journal.

Messrs. Gould and Leach recorded their votes against the congressional apportionment bill.

The resolution to pay John S. Wilkes five hundred dollars for services as clerk of the commissioners who had cancelled the bonds in the comptroller's office, was adopted.

Mr. Ferguson's joint resolution to pay officers and members of the general assembly in State warrants instead of currency, was laid on the table.

Mr. Spears moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was tabled.

Mr. Harris moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Carried—ayes 44, noes 18.

Mr. Gordon's joint resolution authorizing the State railroad commissioners to settle with the receivers of delinquent railroads was laid over.

Mr. Odom introduced a bill to diminish the public debt of the State senate.

The joint resolution declining to reopen the dispute concerning the boundary line between the States of Virginia and Tennessee was taken up.

Mr. Enloe offered the following as a substitute for that portion of the resolution which referred to the proposition to unsettle or disestablish the line as mischievous and wanton:

*Resolved*, Said boundary line having been so long legally settled and established, it is the deliberate judgment of this general assembly that any action on our part tending to unsettle or disestablish said boundary line, or even awaken a doubt as to its perfect validity and inviolability, is in direct conflict with the vested rights of Tennessee, and such action is, and of right ought to be, disconinued by this general assembly.

Several members insisted that the language used in the senate resolution was disrespectful to Virginia, and ought to be either modified or stricken out.

Others held that the general assembly could not use language too strong in expressing its disapprobation of the demand made by Virginia, which was arbitrary, unjust, and without substantial foundation.

Mr. Enloe's amendment was adopted; ayes 32, noes 31. After which the resolution, as amended, was concurred in.

Adjourned.

## NOT ENOUGH.

### The Eight-Hour League and Judge Davis.

BOSTON, March 23.—The Boston eight-hour league protests against the labor platform adopted at Columbus, Ohio, on the ground that it does not propose any remedial means. It deals in matters of finance which are of no interest to labor, and it does not demand the eight-hour system, or denounce the abominable factory system which is ruining the children in the East. It fails to recognize the late congressional labor bill, or the labor redemptionalists of Europe.

## THE TRINITY.

### Viewed from the Orthodox, Spiritualistic and Swedenborgian Standpoints—Lecture by Edward Payson Walton.

The great want of Christendom to-day is *a personal God* to worship. Tell me not of a God whose personality is divided and distributed between three divinities or of worshipping three distinct persons and giving to each a whole-hearted worship. For this is plainly to offer a divided worship to each, and a whole heart to neither. The Divine Oneness is a truth fundamental to all vital religion. And that the

LORD JESUS CHRIST IS THAT ONE GOD

of heaven and earth, is the central life-giving doctrine of Christianity. So far as Christians come into a clear, heart-felt acknowledgment of the truth that in Christ dwelleth "all the fullness of the God-head bodily," so far are they quickened and enlightened by Him. For Christ is our life, and only so far as we fix our thoughts and affections upon Him alone, can we hope to receive the full inflow of His divine love and wisdom. A divided object of worship will assuredly bring distraction into our souls, as it has brought divisions into His nominal church on earth. We repeat, therefore, that the one great want of christendom is a

PERSONAL GOD TO WORSHIP.

There is nothing that can save the churches from speedy corruption but a full acceptance of the Christology of the bible. Minds that waver between three objects of worship, will falls a prey to the insidious assaults of error. Spiritualism with its nature God, has already made frightful havoc among tri-personalistic churches, while Unitarianism and Universalism have both taken out every vestige of the trio-personal theology of New England. Says the Bibliotheca Sacra, one of the ablest of the tri-thuistic journals—the "pulpit is loosing its hold upon thinking minds." And another equally able quarterly says of the now prevalent tri-personal theology, "it can not complete any movement it may inaugurate.

We must have a manifested God to worship, alone, or between atoms and law or an angry Father our minds will drop down into any form of rationalism that offers a relief from the dreadful uncertainty. Drowning men, you know, will catch at straws; and hence the temporary success of that form of pantheism now taught by Spiritualism. Men asked for a God to love and worship, and their teachers pointed their yearning eyes to a

DIVIDED DEITY,

Asking for bread, they received a serpent, whose sting has driven thousands into damning infidelity. Starving and sick at heart, the restless masses of thinking men linger listlessly about the churches from sheer force of habit, entering heartily into none of their empty services, leaving to their wives and daughters all the active duties of religion. Many have wholly withdrawn from the public ministrations, and spend their Sabbaths at home or in their clubs or counting-rooms.

Such is the awful crisis to which we of this day are involved by the tri-theistic theology. Mountains of unbelief are before us, while the Red Sea of human passions rolls between us and the promised land. In this emergency it is not enough that the one thing needed is a Leader whose voice shall swell in tones of divine authority above the din and confusion of the hour? This leadership is to be found alone in that Divine Humanity to whom all power is given in heaven and in earth. Uncertainty as to who is the commander would bring defeat and disaster to any army. Will not a like uncertainty among

CHRISTIANS

as to the supreme and sole divinity of their leader involve the church militant in a like disaster? Here let me pause and ask, if this be true, is there not a fearful responsibility for those who seek to divide the Sacred Trinity into three separate persons, and distinguish each of those persons by separate attributes and offices?

To those in the orthodox ministry who have received the doctrine of our Lord's sole and supreme Divinity, but who yet hesitate to plainly declare that doctrine to their people; saying that they "do not dare to preach that doctrine openly lest they should lose their influence upon their people." To such we say, dear brethern, beware! The enemies of this doctrine are united, outspoken and aggressive in their opposition. They have already made many successful assaults upon you. Spiritualism alone has in less than a half century made more converts from orthodox churches than any of your churches have made from the world in the whole period of their existence. In this conflict between a battery whose guns are spiked, whose swords are bid bound, a confused mass of rubbish, and a force fully equipped with every weapon, that

SPECIOUS SOPHISTRY

and false science and the wildest enthusiasm can bring to bear upon it, in such a conflict, we say who can doubt that defeat must inevitably overtake the cause of truth, at least in our hands, until the Lord shall raise up a more valiant generation who shall reclaim our losses, and bear the church forward to its predestined triumph. It is a note-worthy fact that when Mr. Hepworth came out from Unitarianism, all the orthodox papers published his sermons and rejoiced at his bold and truthful protest against the errors of his brethern. In that sermon he makes use of the following expressions: "When Christ spoke of God and Himself as one, he referred to a unity of being as well to a unity of spirit." Again after speaking of the vagueness of his conceptions of an invisible God, he says; "But when

CHRIST

becomes the object of my love and adoration, then my faith becomes very definite and my whole soul, through communion with Him, becomes vitalized. My worship is concentrated. I am perfectly satisfied. Jesus is God to the Christian world, and men's and women's prayers are all the warmer for it."

Now, if there be a chord in all the churches that responds to these heroic declarations as to the sole divinity of Christ, when made by Mr. Hepworth, surely a man in

ORTHODOX PULPITS

need have little fear of losing his influence by an equally bold avowal of the same truth. Be this as it may, duty is ours; results are in God's hands.

In addressing the spiritualist Mr. Walton said:

Man is a little universe, in whom exist in concentrated form all the elements of the larger universe of which he is an inhabitant. Now, it would be just as wise for us to start on the study of man's nature by trying to explore the whole universe of matter as to begin to find out God by a scientific exploration of all the realms of nature. With man as a microcosm in the center of this lower world, at once its model and its master, we may hope to find out the use and meaning of all things about us. But without his

PERSONAL PRESENCE

and control of earthly affairs, how useless and unmeaning would all the splendid garniture of earth appear! To what end is all this prodigal expenditure of creative skill and power, says reason. If every flower was born to "waste its sweetness on the desert air," if every field brought forth its harvests without a reaper to gather, and grow a rich harvest of human beings from its sustenance and support; in a word, if the infinite variety of natural products of earth were not collected together as the food or for the sustenance of that comprehensive unit called man, would not the vast fabric of nature grow

DARK AND MEANINGLESS

in all its aspects?

Now apply this reasoning on a larger scale to the Creator. Creation, without a Personal God, a Divine Man, in the center of all his works, to rule in and reign over all the lower forms of being, without an all-wise mind to direct, arrange and utilize the infinite variety of creature-life; without an infinite heart to pour its life-currents through all the veins and arteries of universal existence, and thus impart a common life to every variety of form; so that all shall be made to "work together for the same end in building up a heaven from the human race. Without such an overshadowing emanation from a central and controlling divine humanity, where is the mind that can begin to find a solution of the great problem of creation?" Who can hesitate in choosing between this comprehensive unity evolved from the idea of a Personal God, in whom and by whom all things consist, and that vague, intangible and ever-shifting philosophy that diffuses its divinity into an indefinite and necessarily indefinable omnipresent principle?

Still we have no reproaches for those who have chosen this idea of a God, rather than the worship of three Gods of opposite and conflicting attributes. For when men are asked to worship

ONE DIVINE PERSON

who is angry with them, and another who so loves them as to die for them, and another who is simply the executive agent of the other two divine persons, the reaction from such an unreasonable theology would naturally be extreme scepticism as to all that the Bible is made to teach by tri-personalist teachers.

But here, in shunning Scilla, our spiritualist friends have fallen into Charybdis, for nature-worship is not the only refuge from a tri-personal theology. He whom all the hosts of heaven adore is One, and we repeat that without the Lord as a light, man's reason is cut upon a starless ocean of unexplored uncertainties. That reason that formed and arranged all things is the only reason that can guide our reason into an understanding of all things. All who have attempted to reason without the Lord as a teacher have relapsed into the infant philosophies that preceded the Christian church. Thus do the steps of this kind of rationalism "take hold on hell. With their eyes thus turned away from Christ," the wandering spirits who represent the

ANTICHRISTIAN MOVEMENT

of the invisible world rush upon them and hurry them out into the great deep of a shoreless scepticism. By these spirits their homes are haunted; their intellects obsessed, as well as their bodies, by the Christ-reviling legions of the pit. Their companions, or spirit-associates, are the crucifiers of our Lord, whose prayer is still, "his blood be on us and our children." How fearful the responsibility of those who lay open the human mind to the invasions of this demoniacal host." Better, far better for them had they never been born.

Here let me quote from one who has passed from orthodoxy to infidelity, through modern spiritualism, and found no resting place until he was led to accept the Bible as explained by Swedenborg. "Many of us," he says, "have passed through the bewildering mazes of modern spiritualism or Pantheism, which presented at first the grand ideal of a consummate philosophy—a philosophy which seemed to come as the new Savior to a lost humanity, but which, when the veil was lifted, exhibited naught but a splendid illusion—a grand phantasmagoria, projected into the brain from the spirit world. When the delusion was dissipated, and we beheld the utter barrenness of our souls, then it was that we felt the need of some dear One who could fill us with his love, and enlighten us with his wisdom, and speak to us in the gentle tones of a father's sympathy. At such an hour there is but One who can satisfy the soul—

THAT ONE IS THE GOD-MAN,

our infinite elder brother, Jesus Christ our Savior.

He who realizes this presence within the heart, is being made receptive of a divine element, which is to draw his soul into oneness with God. He is beginning to breathe that pure atmosphere which holds us man in his orbit of love to the Lord, and which, when received, makes a heaven in earth to his soul. This union of the child-nature with the divine-nature, this reciprocal action and reaction of the love of the infinite Father with his child, this is religion, and nothing else will fill the yearnings of an immortal soul.

Till God in human flesh I see,
My thoughts no comfort find.
* * *
But if Emanuel's face appear,
My hope, my joy begins.
His name forbids my slavish fear,
His power removes my sin.

## INVENTOR'S AID ASSOCIATION.

### Why Inventors should Entrust the Entire Management of their Inventions to the Company.

It is utterly useless for any man, it matters not what his business capacity may be, to attempt to manage the introduction and sale of a new invention without amply sufficient money for that purpose. Whenever he does he is certain to fail and lose the small amount he invests in such an enterprise. Few inventors have ample means for this purpose, and even those who have, they had better leave the entire management of their inventions to the company who have.

INVENTORS GENERALLY HAVE BUT LITTLE

CAPACITY FOR SUCH BUSINESS,

and, consequently, even if they have the means, they cannot manage their inventions with success. Like every other business, the introduction of new inventions and the sale of patent-rights require close attention, great energy and indomitable perseverance, aided by a peculiar *tact*, which few persons naturally possess, and cannot require, except by long and often *painful* experience. Before they have acquired this *tact*, so essential to success, they often become disgusted with the business and abandon their patents, or sell them out for one tenth of their real value. This is the reason why so few inventors ever realize anything from their inventions, while their assignee's makes them the source of immense fortunes. Hence they had better leave them to the management of the company, whose agents will be men of practical experience, every way qualified for their business.

INVENTORS HAVE NOT THE TIME FOR SUCH BUSINESS.

Inventors are usually engaged in some regular avocation upon which the actual subsistence of themselves and families often depends, and they cannot attend in person to the introduction and sale of their inventions without abandoning a certainty for an uncertainty; for however valuable an invention may be when properly managed, its success, at least for a time, is more or less uncertain, when managed by a man without experience and with but little means. Every consideration of interest both to himself and to the company, therefore, greatly in favor of the inventor leaving the entire management of his invention to the company, to be conducted by their agents. These agents will be scattered all over the whole country, and can manage a dozen patent rights at once, as well as they can one, and consequently can afford to work much cheaper than the agents of each seperate inventor. The advantage to the inventor of entrusting the entire management of their invention to the company are too numerous and obvious to need further comment.

## GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

### The First German Protestant Church in Memphis Finished.

### Dedicatory Services To-Day and Installation of the Pastor.

The German Presbyterian church near the corner of Jefferson and Third streets, is now completely finished except the bell. It is the proud production of a few earnest souls led on by Dr. Leake Triest, who arrived here last May, organized the congregation on the eighteenth of June, laid the corner stone of the new edifice in September, and has now the satisfaction of seeing

THE PICTURESQUE AND COSY LITTLE CHURCH

built according to a mediival design, furnished by Mr. Cook, the architect. The style is old gothic, high-pitched roof, open-timbered inside, pointed windows, with a belfry rising from the front space, some ten or twelve feet above. There is a very neat gothic porch, sheltering the front entrance. The interior of the church has a quaint appearance, owing to its diminutive style, and the situation of the pulpit high over the chancel. The roof also comes down to the side-walls, so low as to be reached by one's head. There is but one aisle, over which are suspended two beautifully designed and brilliant chandeliers, that set off the appearance of the little church wonderfully. Last evening several ladies were busily engaged in decorating the interior of the edifice with evergreens and flowers. The chancel was full of exotics and native growths of flowers. The cost of the building is about $5,500.

THE CONGREGATION

now numbers only forty members, but was started with a much less number last June. It is now growing, and is composed of many of the most respectable Germans in the city. The funds to erect the little church were collected principally among the Germans of the city, though the members of the presbytery generally gave substantial aid. The elders are Dr. John Kahn, Mr. F. Henniger and Mr. F. H. Finnie. The trustees are William Miller and Schleiber, with one place vacant. The organization of the congregation is not yet perfect, and therefore there is no deacon, whose duty in the Presbyterian church is to look after the wants of the poor. There are, perhaps, no poor in the congregation to take care of.

THE SERVICES TO-DAY,

To-day the first services will be held in the new church. The dedication sermon, at ten in the morning, will be preached by Dr. Triest. An amateur choral association will assist in the services. The installation of the pastor will take place at three o'clock in the afternoon, and will be performed by a committee of the presbytery, consisting of Drs. Kahn, E. A. Kerr, J. O. Steadman and W. E. Boggs. Dr. Steadman will preach on the occasion. The other clergymen will also participate.

## PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

### Suggestion from an Old-Time Democrat—The Approaching Canvass.

EDITORS APPEAL—Though the canvass for county officers is not yet fairly open, there are several questions of importance to the Democracy which ought to be discussed and ventilated at once in order that we may act wisely in preparing for the struggle in August. We are going to have a warm contest. It is folly to conclude now that because the Radical party is in the minority in Shelby county we are going to have the canvass "all to ourselves." That minority will go to the polls in a solid column. Any division or indifference, or over-confidence on our part, will be followed by disaster in the face of the united strength of our opponents. Hence we must be on the guard continually from this time until August. In this view of the work before us, a matter mentioned by you editorially a few days ago, to-wit: "The best and fairest way of securing a proper representation of the wards in the city to the county convention is of the first importance. Shall we trust to ward meetings, as heretofore, or will we fall on some better plan?" The executive committee are taking counsel on the subject at this time. Let them be fully advised, and let their action be carefully considered, that it may be prudent and just and fair. With the lights before us the writer is in favor of primary elections, in the city at least. Other matters of much importance will be mentioned at another time.

SAYOSO.

## RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

RIVER AND WEATHER.—The river here fell one inch, and is now twelve feet five inches above low water mark. The Arkansas is stationary. White river is in a good boating stage to Jacksonport. The weather was clear and pleasant.

BOATS LEAVING TO DAY.—The City of Vicksburg, Captain A. J. Carter, leaves this morning at ten o'clock for Cairo, St. Louis and all way landings. Garrett Hulls, clerk.....The fine and fleet passenger steamer Robert Mitchell, Captain Dravo, leaves to-day at five o'clock for Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans..... The Julia, Captain Boyd, leaves this evening at five o'clock for Vicksburg and all way landings. Mr. James Thompson, a prince among steamboatmen, is her popular secretary.

DEPARTURES.—Lady Lee, Ed. Louis; Arkansas river; T. Dean, New Orleans.

IN PORT.—J. C. Elliott, R. E. Walt.

AT THE LEVEE.—Business at the levee yesterday was lighter than for several days.....The R. P. Walt, Dardanelle and G. W. Cheek departed with good trips. The Sunshine, Capt. Elliott, with one hundred and fifty-eight bales of cotton for the Ohio.....The Mary Houston and Commonwealth were due from below last night, and will probably pass up during the night.....The Lee Tower from above had not arrived up to dark.....The Lady Lee passed up after dark Friday night flying light.....The Geo. W. Cheek came in with fifteen bales of cotton, one hundred and twenty-five sacks of seed and sundries to order.....Tow-boat Peytona and barges passed up at noon.....Thompson Dean arrived from St. Louis, four days out. She discharged sixty-four head of stock and sundries, and left for New Orleans with eighteen hundred tons, loaded flat.

*By Telegraph.*

PITTSBURG, March 23.—Violent snow-storm this evening. The Monongahela has 2 feet 11 inches water in the channel and is falling.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—Arrived: Liberty and barges, from Cairo. Departed: Kate Kinney for Cincinnati; Bismarck for St. Louis; Great Republic for St. Louis; Emilie Lafarge for St. Louis; City of Alton for St. Louis; Mary Alice for St. Louis. Weather clear and cool.

VICKSBURG, March 23.—Down: Mary E. Forsyth at 2 a m; Mohawk and barges at 4 a.m.; Dexter at 10 a.m; Susie Silver 6 p.m. Up: Tom Jasper at 1 a.m; Kellogg and barges at 1 p.m; Pargoud at 6 p.m; Belle St Louis at 7 p.m. Weather mild. River rising.

St. Louis, March 23.—Arrived: City of Helena from Vicksburg. Departed: Belfast for New Orleans; St. Joseph for Memphis; City of Helena for Vicksburg. The river is falling slowly, but a rise is coming down the Missouri. Weather clear and cool; freezing to-night.

NASHVILLE, March 23.—The river is falling, with 6¾ feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather to-day fair and cool. The J. N. Phillips is reported aground at Granville bar, Upper Cumberland river, with a tow of coal.

LITTLE ROCK, March 23.—Weather clear and pleasant; heavy frost this morning. River has risen 4 inches and is still rising slowly.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—The river has 14½ feet water in the channel, and is declining. Departed: Robert Burns for Memphis; Alaska for New Orleans.

EVANSVILLE, March 23.—Weather clear and cold, with the mercury ranging from 29 to 40. The river has fallen 10 inches. Port list—Up: Mallie Ragon at 3 p.m. Down: Alice Dean at 2 p.m; Shannon at 5 p.m. Boats had fine trips to-day. Business very good.

LOUISVILLE, March 23.—The river is still falling, with 7 feet 6 inches in the canal, and 5 feet 6 inches in the chute. Weather clear, cool and windy. Business active. Arrived: Mollie Ebert from St. Louis.

CAIRO, March 23.—Arrived: Oceanus from St. Louis, at 2 p.m; Henry Ames from St. Louis, at 4 p.m; Silver Moon from Cincinnati, at 4 p.m; Belle Memphis from St. Louis at 6 p.m; Continental from St. Louis, at 6 p.m; Robert Mitchell from Cincinnati, at 7 p.m. Departed: Julia for Vicksburg, at 4 p.m; Oceanus for Red River, at 6 p.m. The river fell 3 inches. Weather clear. Mercury 44°.

## MARRIED.

THRONE—AVERY—In the Linden Street Christian Church, on the 21st inst., by Rev. David Walk, Mr. DAVID THRONE, of Indianapolis, and Miss CALLIE AVERY, of this city.

## DIED.

COWDON—At 9 o'clock last night, JOHN CALVIT COWDON, in the twenty-fourth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, H. H. Higbee, 117 Court street, this (SUNDAY) afternoon at ½4 o'clock. Services by the Rev. David Walk.

BOON—On the 23d of March, in the fifty-second year of his age, H. F. BOON.

MALLORY—On Friday, the 22d inst., at the residence, of her brother, Mr. J. W. James, 76 Vance street, MRS. ELIZA W. MALLORY.

## FUNERAL NOTICE.

MALLORY—The funeral of Mrs. ELIZA W MALLORY will take place this (SUNDAY) evening, at 4 o'clock, from the Linden Street Christian Church. Services by Rev. David Walk.

LAVEZZO—The friends and acquaintance of Michael and ROSA LAVEZZO are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their infant