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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1 a.m.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio valley, stationary barometer, southwest to southeast winds, clear and partly cloudy weather.

THE Masonic celebration to-day will be the grandest affair of its kind this season. Every one should attend.

THE laying of the corner stone of the new courthouse at Senatobia to-day will be attended by imposing ceremonies, in which the Masons and other civic societies and many military companies will participate. We will give a full report of it in the APPEAL of to-morrow.

A New Orleans telegram last night, says: "The body of a drowned man that was interred at Myrtle Grove several weeks ago, has been identified as that of Jno. T. Farrand, engineer of the steamer Charles Bodman. The body was disinterred at the instance of friends for removal to Cincinnati.

THE State convention of the California Independent People's party was held in San Francisco yesterday. General Bidwell was nominated for governor on the third ballot; Pacheco, for lieutenant-governor, and Charles A. Tuttle, for congress. A lengthy platform of principles, bearing mainly on local issues, was adopted.

WE publish this morning the concluding portions of the very able speech of Mr. Beach in the Beecher-Tilton scandal suit, and must confess it the greatest effort of the famous trial. The case, it will be seen, is likely to be opened for the admission of the very damaging testimony of the house-furnishing men and the druggist who sold the poison to Beecher.

GENERAL BANKS did not arrive yesterday as was promised and expected, but will this morning, by special train, at half-past eight o'clock. His reception will be hearty and cordial. Our military companies, the Masons and a large company of leading citizens will be present to welcome him and do honor to one of the foremost of the enlightened and liberal statesmen of New England.

WE PUBLISH in this issue several letters of interest, especially to city readers, that of Captain Gift being chief among them. Passing by what he says in defense of California as very weak and of no effect, so far as it is intended to be an answer to the strictures of the APPEAL, we have a great deal of gossip in regard to one-time Memphians, that we gladly admit to our columns, and for which we thank the gallant captain.

AN esteemed correspondent, writing us from Eudoria, pays the APPEAL a high compliment in the following sentences: "We are to have a great contest in Mississippi this year, and we look to the APPEAL as our thunderbolt in the struggle, and, as the proud eagle stoops from the mountains to grasp its prey, we expect the APPEAL to descend like a war-cloud upon the Radical camp, and scatter its black squadrons. The very sight of the old battle-flag is a tower of strength to the sons of freedom." Our correspondent may depend upon it that the APPEAL will do its duty, and assist to the best of its ability to achieve a victory for the Democracy of Mississippi.

WHATEVER we have said of Mr. Hanson, we never for a moment doubted or called in question his integrity or sincerity. His course as city attorney has been characterized by frankness and openness, but it is a fault of his nature that he is a little changeable, as was shown by the report of the special committee yesterday, and has, in too large quantity, the pertinacity that is so prominent a quality in many of his profession. He sticks to his position, as in the case of the comptroller's report, despite that gentleman's reiteration of it and the indorsement of it by the special committee and the general council. He insists on his six million five hundred thousand dollars, and we suppose we will have to indulge him. A million or two is a small matter. Let it go. The weather is warm, and too hot for controversy. Besides, Mr. Hanson has been so earnest for the welfare of Memphis, and has labored so faithfully in his own way to accomplish it, that we feel we can forgive him his weakness of six million five hundred thousand dollars, and even indulge him in a little railery and inuendo at our own expense. We can afford to let the midnight cogitation with Mayor Logue pass, since, like Cæsar's wife, we are above suspicion. Our virtue cannot be assailed. It has stood harder tests than even a virile Irish mayor can apply, and has passed unscathed. We are both virtuous and happy, and intend to remain so.

THE APPEAL, having at last struck the true policy with reference to our municipal debt, will, we take it, now urge a settlement of the State debt on the same basis of fairness and justice. Any other course would involve an irreconcilable inconsistency.—*Avalanche.*

The State debt has, as we understand it, been finally disposed of, and upon a similar basis, the funding act having provided that bonds illegally and fraudulently issued should not be funded, and nearly all that have been recognized are bonds for which the State received a *quid pro quo.* The APPEAL is consistent and will remain so. We opposed repudiation by the State, favored the enforcement of dues to the State by delinquent railroads, the throwing out of illegal and fraudulent bonds and war claims. This has been accomplished and the State debt has been reduced to a little less than twenty-three million dollars, from a little over forty million dollars. The city debt, we insist, should be treated in the same manner. Fraudulent bonds should be thrown out, and since the United States supreme court says so, bonds that have been sold at less than their face value should be paid for just what was received, and no more. This is no new position for the APPEAL to take. It was assumed by us as early as the question was raised by Mayor Logue, and we have persistently urged it ever since. We repeat that we regard the finances of the State definitively settled, and upon a basis fair, just and honorable to the State and her creditors. If the city can succeed as well we shall be satisfied. To that end we invoke the aid and assistance of the *Avalanche.*

BEECHER.

The Charges of Counsel on Both Sides—Beach Continues and Makes Quotations from Beecher's Sermons.

Beecher's Sermon on Hell—Jonathan Edwards and Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God—Prayer on the High-Pressure Principle.

The Sermon on the Prodigal Son—Beecher's Pretended Theory of the Case—Blessed Bessie Turner Lays the Foundation of It.

Tracey's Course "Involves Professional Treachery and Personal Dishonor"—Beach Closes Amid Hearty Applause—The Case to be Opened.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Mr. Beecher and wife came into court this morning, also Mr. Tilton, before the proceedings began. The number of spectators was smaller than usual. After the court opened, Mr. Evarts said that, in regard to the judge's charge, they had revised their charges, and that after the charge was delivered they would be presented to the court. Mr. Beach then continued his address and his quotations from the works of Beecher, and spoke of his invitation to all the parties who loved the Lord Jesus, and who were not members of any church, to commence in fellowship with him.

Mr. Shearman objected to these citations from the sermons or lectures of Mr. Beecher, on the ground that they were not placed in evidence.

Mr. Evarts intimated that, from these quotations made from Mr. Beecher's writings that were not placed in evidence, the jury might confound them with some of the testimony which was in evidence.

Mr. Beach argued that he made the quotations not as evidence, but on the contrary, as theories by this defendant.

Judge Neilson suggested that Shearman could make objections when Beach got through, and Beach broke out with, "The gentleman is wrong; my quotations are correct, and I challenge him to prove that they are wrong." "And I," said Shearman, "accept the challenge."

Mr. Shearman was then about to read a sermon in which an invitation to communicants was extended, when Beach objected to him reading any or the whole of the article from which he had quoted.

Judge Neilson ruled that Shearman's objections would be in order when Beach closed his address.

Mr. Shearman said he would offer an objection to every quotation made by counsel from Mr. Beecher's writings.

Counsel then continued his citations, and said that Beecher says many parts of the New Testament have grown old, miracles have grown old and are out of date; and counsel said that if they could strike out the miracles, these evidences of a Godhead, why not strike out the sermon on the Mount and the Lord's prayer; and when scoffers and sneerers doubted the authenticity of the bible and the divine character of Christ, did not they point to the miracles He wrought? And he who blotted out a word of holy inspiration doubted his God. On that memorable first of June, 1873, Beecher published a sermon in which he substantiably abolished hell, and said that if one sinner was admitted to heaven, why not the second and third, and so on, until at last the bottom one of all. This was considered throughout the world, said Beach, as a denial of the existence of that plan of future punishment denominated in the bible as hell. Counsel was endeavoring to show that when this man assailed other parties for their heresy and heterodoxy, he should look well to his own doctrines. Beach also quoted some remarks of Beecher's in regard to a sermon preached by Jonathan Edwards in respect to sinners in the hands of an angry God. Beecher had said that the reading of this sermon by a person of weak nerves, alone, and at midnight, would be enough to make him insane. The speaker then read an extract from the sermon preached by Beecher as indicating that the latter conceded that the soul must pass through some purification after death before its entrance into heaven, thus inculcating the doctrine of purity in opposition to the teachings of the Westminster catechism and the belief of orthodox Protestants. Beecher had not a very high opinion of the orthodox churches. In one of his works he speaks of the rich and orthodox church being filled with practical infidelity and unthought-of doctrines which belong to an orthodox church. Beecher had peculiar notions. He says the pulpit should be turned into a lyceum for the consideration of local or political topics which agitate society, and which may be properly admitted into the pulpit and discussed by an anointed minister of God, and the custom had been followed by the pastor of Plymouth church. Beecher's sermons were filled with these worldly topics, and his expressions about them caused applause among his auditors. In a late sermon of Beecher's counsel had observed in newspapers that laughter was caused by the great preacher fourteen times.

Mr. Shearman—But laughter is not applause.

Mr. Beach—It is applause; and (turning to his interrupter) my friend Shearman, I dare say, was the loudest laugher of them all. Beach then said: Mr. Beecher, in one of his sermons, says that he prays on the same principle that a cork is forced out of a bottle. A very good principle, commented the speaker, when heart and soul are overflowing with religion. The counsel then quoted an extract from one of Beecher's talks, in which he said he would rather have been the Prodigal son than his brother, who was too stingy to get drunk and too unsympathetic to be lascivious.

Mr. Shearman asked from what that extract was taken, and Mr. Beach replied, from the newspaper report, to which Mr. Shearman protested, in a tone of great indignation, that it was an outrage on justice, and that the extracts were incorrectly reported. This he knew, and he would pledge his professional word.

Mr. Shearman maintained that it was pretty evident that all this was not intended as evidence, but was calculated to prejudice the jury and the public against Mr. Beecher.

Judge Neilson stated that these extracts were not submitted to the jury as evidence, and asked Mr. Beach to proceed with his argument.

Mr. Shearman (excitedly)—I protest against any further quotations.

Mr. Beach—Will my irascible friend allow me to proceed?

Mr. Shearman—All this can have no effect at all.

Ex-Judge Morris—Well, it seems to have an effect on you.

Judge Neilson then stated that he had read the sermon on the "Prodigal Son," as reported in the *Christian Union.*

Mr. Porter arose and declared that he desired to take exceptions to this remark of the court.

Mr. Beach continuing, said it had been a marvel to the christian world, that while this trial was proceeding Beecher was able to continue the functions of his office; that through these four years of torture and anxiety this man had stood up the admired of all admirers. The jury did not understand the greatness of this man's character, his power and grandeur. He had a great iron will which sustained him through these four years, when he was plunged in remorse and despair at the thought of this trial. Beecher's whole estimate of this case was that on a certain day he was approached by Bessie Turner, who made distressing revelations to him concerning the troubles of the Tilton household. These troubles concerned a man whom he had known from boyhood. They resided in the same city; yet Beecher tells you that without any consultation about the truth of these stories, without any effort at kindly remonstrance, he advises a separation; that after a while comes a charge made by this man against Beecher—a charge of inhuman improprieties with the wife of that man. Beecher says he believes that the charge was forced from the wife by the importunities of her husband; and in a newspaper Beecher eulogizes this disturber of his wife's peace, and for three years praises him for his kind and friendly feeling toward him (Beecher), the man who made the charges against Beecher, and forced his wife into the accusations as a conspirator. Then when Moulton comes into the case he learns that he has alienated the affections of the wife from her husband, and introduced discord into the household. Take this story in its imperfect outline; did it conform to the instincts of our nature, and were these statements of the defense acceptable to the judgment of this jury? The counsel submitted that they were incredible and not worthy belief; and if the jury examined it carefully they could not fail but see the fault of it, and the evidence of an ingenius mind driven to the brink of remorse and despair.

AFTER RECESS

Beach resumed his argument. He said that he was obliged to speak with severity of a professional brother, and there was no more repulsive or disagreeable duty which a lawyer could have to perform than that, but as Tracey had seen fit to place himself on the stand, and had contradicted three of the witnesses for the prosecution, he had no choice and was compelled to consider his testimony, together with the attitude he occupied in this case. The witness had unequivocally contradicted Tilton, Moulton and Franklin Woodruff on a material issue in this cause; he had played in this scandal a versatile part, and had filled its phases with equal zeal and abandon. When Beecher's case was in sore need of a witness to contradict what was testified to by three witnesses for the plaintiff, Tracey leaped into the breach and sacrificed himself for his client; he stood in the same attitude as Beecher, opposing his unsupported word to that of three gentlemen whose reputation was equal to his own. Evarts and Porter had said that the action of Tracey had received their sanction. He had the greatest respect and regard for these gentlemen, professionally and socially, but on this point he was compelled to differ from their opinion and regard the course of Tracey as involving professional treachery and personal dishonor. [Applause.] Beach cited a number of instances in which American courts had strongly reprobated the appearance of a lawyer in the dual character of counsel and witness. Would any gentleman of honor suppose that Tracey had the right to act as counsel for Beecher? Now, said the counsel, Moulton swears in his direct testimony that he communicated to Tracey that Tilton had preferred a charge of criminal intimacy with his wife against Beecher.

Mr. Shearman here interrupted, and said that Tracey had always been acting as counsel of Beecher.

Mr. Beach said this counsel and his advocates could not skulk away from the fact that he was acting as the advocate of Tilton. The jury might remember that Tilton had told Tracey he did not understand the etiquette of the profession; and Tracey replied that no matter about the etiquette of the profession, he would protect his relations at all hazards. Tracey and his friends had challenged this issue, and if the profession will tolerate such a breach of faith as that it will become, and ought to become, a byword and a scorn. Mr. Beach read the resolution entered into by lawyers against abandoning one side of a case and taking up the other. I leave that part of the subject, and only regret that I had to refer to it; the subject will be left to the consideration of others. My argument now is finished. All these disagreeable circumstances are past, and I am glad I am free from them. We have communed for some time on great themes associated with the highest interests of humanity, truth and morality; all the great topics which stir humanity have mingled in our communion. If anything can exalt us to a nobler conception of the beauties of truth it is a scene like this, we feel full of grave responsibility. I have felt my inability worthily to meet the duties of my position in the face of adversaries so cunning of fence; but the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong. I have little faith in my own skill, but I have an infinite trust in that justice which rules the world and notes the fall of the sparrow. On the coat of arms and seal of your city is the motto, "Right makes might," and on any day of public celebration it shines upon the flag which is flung out from the dome of your city hall. It is the one which encourages and strengthens weakness in its contest with arrogance and power. It is the sentiment which has sustained my client in all the difficulties and discouragements of this trial, and which will sustain, and eventually, I trust, redeem him, because it bears the promise of Him whose word shall never fail. Wearied and worn with this trial, I yet part from you with a respectful regret. Our long association, bringing us into intimacy, impresses me with kindly sentiments and interest for each one of you. We have stood before this community animated by a common object, seeking after the right, in honest sincerity, and without distemper, free from turbulent influences, anxieties and sympathies of an excited people, actuated by a desire to uphold the strong pillars of the temple of truth and honesty, and to preserve the altar of God from efforts aimed at its ruin. The struggle this day is between the law and a great character and a great church. If the latter triumph and the law is trodden down, woe unto him who calleth good evil and evil good. May it please your honor, it need not that I should express the common sentiment of my associates and myself as we recall the indulgent dignity and fearless learning with which you have guided us through the tangled mazes of this trial. You can receive no nobler tribute than that offered by our adversaries, fighting every step of the case, sprinkling the record all over with exceptions, they have acknowledged the entire accuracy of your numerous decisions; you have the gratification to know that you have worked no injury to the defendant. I indulge the hope that the feelings of regard with which you have honored us will, as well as my own warm feelings toward yourself, grow and increase after the close of these toilsome days. I can not close without expressing my grateful thanks to my noble friends and associates. If any merit has attended my efforts it is due to their sagacity and wise counsel; posting me in the front of battle, they have still stood as its leaders. It has been a great loss that by unavoidable circumstances my friend General Pryor has been so much away from the case. If he has not stricken so many blows in the field, he has been the wisdom of our cabinet. Deeply are we all indebted to his ready and large learning and judicious counsel. You will credit me when I declare that the duty I have performed has been unwelcome and painful. I have not spoken aught in malice. I leave this cause without the slightest asperity of feeling toward any one; filled with unaffected admiration of the transcendent qualities of my distinguished antagonists. No one admires more than myself the magnificent genius of the defendant. Rich as he is in mental endowments, prodigal as his labors have been, they cannot shelter an offense against the law. Genius as lofty cannot save Bacon; he sinned and fell, and upon his memory history has written the epitaph—the wisest, greatest, meanest of mankind. Toward great men who fall is disgrace like this. As Whittier, New England's gifted poet, writes, in his poem called *Ichabod:* "So fallen, so lost, the light withdrawn which once he bore, the glory of his gray hairs gone for evermore." Deride him not.

Mr. Beach then submitted his cause to the jury, by reading an extract from an address of Daniel Webster. The extract was an admonition to the jurors to do their whole duty, according to their oaths, regardless of consequences. Hearty applause followed.

Mr. Abbott said they had a number of requests to make in his charge, and asked if his learned friend desired to make any.

We have none to make, said Mr. Beach.

We will hear your requests now, said Judge Neilson.

Mr. Abbott then read the requests to charge, which were very voluminous and fifty-five in number, and of which a copy was handed to the court. During his reading of the requests, Mr. Abbott quoted from several authorities, to which Morris objected, on the ground that the counsel was using arguments, but Judge Neilson said that the reading of them could do no harm. Anyway, said he, they all relate to divorce cases, and I am perfectly familiar with them.

When Mr. Abbott had finished his reading, Mr. Beach arose and requested that the court appoint some time and place for hearing of an application to re-open the case, on the ground of newly discovered evidence. To this Judge Neilson stated that he would like to hear what the defense had to say about it; but Mr. Evarts replied that he had nothing to say in the matter. Judge Neilson said there was no necessity for fixing a time and place to hear the motion, as no objection was raised by the other side; and that if the affidavits which counsel said he had to sustain the application were given him he would examine them, and give his decision to-morrow before he began his charge. The affidavits were then passed up to his honor and the court adjourned.

FROM CAPT. GEORGE W. GIFT.

He Defends California, and Praises San Francisco—Memphis Boys, and What They are Doing—Pleasantries and Badinage—The Los Angeles Colony.

NAPA, CAL., June 16.—It has been a long time since I have had a bout with you, or a talk with your readers. I am going to have both now, with your permission. What the dickens led you to reprint those stale frauds of returning dead-beats in reference to California? Whoever returns from here and says he can't get anything to do, or he went hungry, or any other such stuff, is a fraud. There is work enough here for people who *wish* to work, and there is enough of good, clinking, ringing coin to pay for it. Why, my dear fellow, there are more new houses in process of construction in San Francisco to-day than in the entire south. By the way, speaking of houses, the party you quoted from alleged as against us that rents in San Francisco were *enormously* high. Admit that to be the fact, and what does it prove? That houses are in great demand, and in great demand because there is use for them, and people wish to use them because it will be profitable so to do. I can tell a bigger rent story than your man. The Occidental hotel is on Montgomery street, extending from Bush to Sutter; it has two corner stores, consequently. These stores each rent for $1500 per month; the one is used as a drugstore and the other as a dry-goods shop. The one is no bigger than Robinson's store at the corner of Second and Madison streets, and the other is no bigger than the first. Isn't it awful that people are forced to pay such outrageous prices? and I hear that stores in Flood & O'Brien's new block are already taken at higher rates. This new block of Flood & O'Brien's is to hold their new bank; capital, $5,000,000 gold. This makes us have four banks, each with the capital named, and we have a dozen or two of smaller ones, say of $1,000,000 capital. Ex-Governor Peter H. Burnett is president of one of the smaller fry. I was in his office the other day, when he told me that in his boyhood days he was clerk of a Bolivar tavern, with a salary of one hundred dollars a year. He has been governor of California and chief justice of the supreme court. You spoke in your last article of some additional statistics gotten up by the *Resources of California* in consequence of your attacks. You seem to have offset it by getting out a big delinquent list, thirty-six columns in solid nonpareil type. The whole State of California cannot equal that. In your last article you say there is no chance for working people in California on account of the Chinese, who monopolize all the places. You think so? The savings banks of San Francisco have 63,000 depositors, who have due them not quite $56,000,000! Stop a few moments and quickly digest the logic of this wonderful fact. What do you think of a savings bank making a single loan of a million of dollars on real estate? The Hibernia did it the other day—loaned $1,000,000 on the Palace hotel for five years, at nine per cent. per annum. Well, I wont chaff you any more. Let's have a little personal gossip about the "boys." Mercer Otey is the longest here and best employed; he is book-keeper for Wm. T. Coleman & Co. Eugene Jones is cashier for the same house, and looks as natural as he did in the DeSoto bank. Chandler (formerly with Hill, Fontaine & Co.), has a good place. George Henry has just got into business—$150 a month. Maesson (San Tate's brother-in-law) has just gone to work for the Central Pacific, and will soon be on the road to fortune. Jack Ryan has been working off and on for the gas company, and in various positions. His health is entirely restored, and he is cheerful and in good spirits. His brother-in-law, Claiborne, is working for the gas company, and doing very well. Is an enthusiastic Californian. Eob Titus has not got a place yet, but has hopes. George Dashiel has several promises, and will get a *good* place; has gained fifteen pounds and is no longer "yaller" in the face. I say nothing in reference to the color of his nose. Monaghan is thoroughly at home. Captain B. F. White has recovered his health completely and entirely, and is working like a beaver for an insurance company. Oscar Coghlan, formerly book-keeper for Ferguson & Privett, is practicing law in an adjoining county. Mr. Alsup arrived a few days since, and is doing nothing yet. Howard Carlisle went on to Los Angeles without seeing me. I could have fixed him had he stayed. Mr. Day, the engraver, is doing a good business in San Francisco. These are all I can recollect at present, and I can say of them generally that they are all in good spirits. Now, then, I want to say one word to your young men who wish employment as book-keepers, clerks, and the like. This country is always full of that class of people; running over, in fact. If you have sufficient money to run you six months you will get employment; if not, you can go on a ranche. And just another word—I am not in the business of answering long letters gratis. I am editing a weekly newspaper in this garden city of the world; it is three dollars a year in advance; if you want information send your money for the *Reporter.* Now, then, you scolding old APPEAL, I am nearly done with you—will wind up by saying that though you are a cross-grained old thing, yet we who are away off here by Pacific's shore still delight in poring over your columns, reading even the "ads" and the "paid locals." Deal gently with us. Your friend, GEORGE W. GIFT.

P. S.—Most of the people who come out here go to Los Angeles, which is a long ways off. I cannot tell you how "ours" are doing in that direction. Major Wicks, I hear, is a thorough farmer. "Al." Stephens is gloriously enthusiastic—is going to write a book. Colonel Stephens will surely take the lead at the bar down there, as there is no match for him in that end of the State. There are several I wish to warn against coming to this country. For instance, there is Luke Finlay, George Peters, Hugh Greer, and others of that crowd, who voted for Andy Johnson—we have a committee formed to scalp 'em if ever they cross the mountains. GIFT

OUR "P. O." JEWELL.

He Speaks to Cincinnati on the Capacity and Wants of the Mississippi Valley—The Present and the Future.

CINCINNATI, O., June 23.—Postmaster-General Jewell arrived in the city this morning and was on the floor of the chamber of commerce to-day at noon, and was introduced to the members by Colonel Holloway, president of the chamber, in a few well chosen words. General Jewell, after thanking the chamber for the warmth of his reception, said: "I am delighted to hear your president say that you commend the idea that the government offices should be conducted for the benefit of the public, and not for the benefit of individuals; and I find that in every attempt to conduct the department in which I preside, on these principles, I have been met by tokens of approval from the commerce community all over the country. Therefore I believe it entirely possible to conduct any department of the government and run it in the interest of itself, promoting celerity, security and accuracy of the mail in its ramification, and the doing away with some of the red tape which has heretofore encumbered it. I was not aware of the extent of this mighty country until I come to look at it. I find it entirely impossible to do our postal business exclusively in postoffices located in cities; therefore it is being largely done on wheels. I find in the valley of Mississippi twelve hundred clerks, distributing letters and papers as the cars are in motion, and I find that they distribute more than forty million of letters per month. I find that the Cincinnati postoffice, the fifth in size in the country, distributes fifty thousand letters per month, from twenty to twenty-five tons of mail matter, altogether. Coming from New England, where our territory is rather contracted, I feel rather swamped by the size of this western country; and when I see your vast number of acres of farm land, and remember the productive capacity of this section of country, and contrast it with the meager capacity of my own, I am not surprised that I find so much more thrift and prosperity out here than I did at home; and I look to no distant future when this great country will have its teeming millions, and you will be able to control every question of commerce and trade, and I have no doubt you will in the future, as in the past, be ready to lend a hand to all who are struggling for freedom, for education and for progress." At the close of his remarks he was enthusiastically applauded.

Postmaster Jewell left for Columbus to-night.

FROM SARATOGA.

A Run Down to New York and Peep in to the Brooklyn Court—Beecher and Tilton, their Lawyers, their Case, and the Jury.

From an Occasion Correspondent.]

SARATOGA, June 17.—*Viejo amador in vierno con flor.* One is reminded of this old Spanish proverb on seeing the bovine, sensual defendant in the great Brooklyn trial. Of course I was there and saw them all. I heard Mr. Beach send his hot shot straight at the mark. Was there ever a case enveloped with so much circumstantial? Guilty or not guilty? Certainly guilty of affiliation for years with low, vile characters—people of the meanest sort. Friendship betrayed, oaths broken, virtue scoffed at. "O! how the mighty have fallen." And those iconoclastic letters! The name of Bacon is very suggestive that such great genius should conceive things so foul. Tamper with a woman's heart! Does not any man of intellect know the indefinable effect of eloquence; how the cheek will glow, the heart beat, and we are, as it were, by its effects lifted out of ourselves! It is intoxication. And when words are woven into breathing imagery, sentences whose fine points pierce the soul, whose purity and love and vagueness waft us mid-air, and all this to a sensitive, sympathetic woman, she must relinquish mundane ties and yield to the infatuation whose mesmeric influence makes her lost. And I say he who can thus dally with a poor woman's heart, fondle her person and kiss and kiss, whether he commits the final act for which the great Word-ist stands charged, makes him no less guilty of high treason to the living God, through whose truths he would accomplish human redemption. His crime is moral assassination. He has confessed it. Those whom God has united he has parted; and those dear, innocent children must meet the cold, selfish world under disadvantage, robbed of that sacred crown, an unsullied name. I once read a story, if memory serves me right, called "The Assassin." It told of a village. Count Fosco—one of those pretty men who think the world is made for their individual benefit—plausible, insinuating and heartless, would select an untutored maiden—untutored in the ways of the world—win her affections, and when the soul-yearning of deep love was entirely his, he would leave her to wither, to die; and his the world repeat, counting many a household idol among his victims. This wretch was purity itself, as far as sensualism was concerned, and yet how shall we qualify his crime? Ah! woman is the delicate tendril winding itself around a stronger nature unconsciously, and when a man mature in years tampers with that sacred treasure we need not long hesitate in estimating his quality. I went to Brooklyn to look at the people. I saw Tilton. He may have the defects that Macaulay attributes to poetic natures; but when I gazed into his large, open eyes and his frank, manly face, I could not discover the "deep-dyed villain" which his opponent's counsel so artistically depicted. Moulton is not so prepossessing; his busby hair, half combed, *sang froid* air and large *physique* might indicate capacity to do the rough work of a house that needed political favors. Mrs. Beecher is old and thin. Judge Neilson, with a fine, large head and native dignity of manner, exhibits a capable cerberus guarding the chair of justice. Evarts reminded me of some pictures of "Old Hickory," with a *personelle* similar to that of Mr. Jefferson Davis. Ex-Judge Morris might be likened to a Scotch terrier, *exemplas mut odious.* Mr. Beach has a Washingtonian face, and spoke in an easy, colloquial style, and uttered his sentences without hesitation. Ex-Judge Fullerton is the type of a dinner-loving New Yorker, yet not allowing pleasure to interfere with business. Ex-Judge Porter might pass for a professor. Among the jury the most notable is Foreman Carpenter, a fine-looking old gentleman, inclined to be portly; and he listened with attention. The jury, taken as a whole, are apparently of excellent materials, and we may look for an intelligent result of their deliberations. The air of the courtroom soon affects one not accustomed to it, at least that was my experience. Among the New York papers, it appears the *Herald, World, Times* and *Sun* are against the preacher, while the *Tribune* sides with him. Before this reaches you the verdict may have gone forth, and the most notable trial of our country will belong to the things of the past. The hotels here are filling up very slowly; the weather is cold and rainy, and people are about as well off at home. Among the lions of this place is an English nobleman, Lord Willoughby, who has a grand mansion on Broadway. The clubhouse of Hon. John Morrisey is not yet open. Adios, AJAX.

ADDITIONAL RIVER REPORTS

BY TELEGRAPH.

VICKSBURG, June 23.—Weather warm and cloudy. River fell 3 inches. Up: Grand Lake. Down: Mary Houston.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—Weather warm and cloudy. Arrived: City of Quincy, St. Louis. Departed: Robert Mitchell, Ohio river; Clarksville, Arkansas river.

EVANSVILLE, June 23.—Weather clear and warm; mercury, 77° to 94°. River rising, with 12 3 10 feet water in the channel by the government gauge. Port list—Up: Vint Shinkle, 4 a.m.; Idlewild, 6 a.m.; Governor Allen and barges, 9 a.m.; Charles B. Church, 11 a.m. No boats down, except local packets.

LOUISVILLE, June 23.—River rising, with 8 feet 9 inches in the canal and 5 feet 9 inches in the Indian chute. Weather cloudy, with prospects of rain. No arrivals or departures except local packets.

PITTSBURG, June 23—Night—River falling, with 2 feet 10 inches water in the channel. Weather clear and warm.

CINCINNATI, June 23—Night.—River rising, with 14 feet 6 inches water in the channel. Weather clear and warm. No arrivals except local packets. Departed: Kitty Hegler, Evansville.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHARLESTON, June 23.—Cotton quiet; middling, 15c; low middling, 14½c; good ordinary, 14c; receipts, 14 bales; sales, 65 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 23.—Cotton nominal; middling, 14½c; low middling, 14¼c; good ordinary, 14c; net receipts, 203 bales; gross, 203 bales; sales, 889 bales.

MOBILE, June 23.—Cotton steady; middling, 14½c; low middling, 14¼c; good ordinary, 13½c; net receipts, 13 bales; exports coastwise, 128 bales; sales, 50 bales.

GALVESTON, June 23.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling, 14½c; low middling, 13½c; good ordinary, 13c; net receipts, 346 bales; exports coastwise, 146 bales; sales, 225 bales.

At Mount Airy, Ohio, yesterday morning Louis Paltner, while shooting cats with a double-barreled gun, wounded one and attempting to strike another with the but of the gun, exploded the remaining barrel severing an artery in the thigh and died in a few moments.

A telegram from Washington says that a new and dangerous counterfeit was discovered at the national bank redemption agency of five dollar notes of the First national bank of Canton, Illinois. This is evidently changed from the plate on which the counterfeits on the Trader's national bank of Chicago, and the First national bank of Paxton, Illinois, were printed.

DIED.

HUNTER—At Jackson, Tennessee, June 23d, MIS. NANNIE J. HUNTER, wife of J. Hunter.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral this (THURSDAY) afternoon, June 24th, at four o'clock, from No. 481 Orleans street. Carriages at Holst's.

W. Z. MITCHELL'S SCHOOL, No. 303 Third Street. Summer Session

Attention, Knights Templar.

THE members of Cyrene Commandery, No. 4, are hereby ordered to report in FULL DRESS, at the east gate of Court Square, this 3:30 p m., sharp, for the purpose of escorting Sir Knight the Hon. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, from the Peabody Hotel to James' Park.

Transfer-wagons will be in readiness to convey the baggage of Sir Knights to the Park.

All visiting Knights in good standing are invited to join with us.

By command. ED. WORSHAM, E. C.
T. J. BARCHUS, Recorder.

Attention, Knights Templar.

THE officers and members of St. Elmo Commandery, No. 15, are ordered to assemble, in FULL DRESS, on the east side of Court Square, this (THURSDAY) afternoon, June 24th, at 3½ o'clock, for escort duty.

By order. B. F. HALLER, E. C.
R. W. SHELTON, Recorder.

MASONIC NOTICE.

Anniversary of St. John the Baptist.

THE officers and members of DeSoto Lodge, No. 299, are requested to meet at the Lodge room this (THURSDAY) morning, June 24th, at 8½ o'clock, for the purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, and joining in the Masonic procession.

All E. A. Masons in good standing are invited.

By order. ED. WORSHAM, W. M.
R. W. SHELTON, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

Anniversary of St. John.

THE members of South Memphis Lodge will meet at their hall this (THURSDAY) morning, June 24th, at 8½ o'clock, for the celebration of the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist.

By order. B. F. HALLER, W. M.
BEN. K. PULLEN, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A MEETING of Angerona Lodge, No. 108, will be held this (THURSDAY) morning, June 24th, at 8 o'clock, for the Installation of officers. Also, to take part in the celebration of the Anniversary of St. John.

A full attendance of members is requested.

By order. JNO. GORDON, W. M.
B. RICHMOND, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL communication of Leila Scott Lodge, No. 289, will be held this (THURSDAY) morning, June 24th, at 9 o'clock, to celebrate the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist.

All E. A.'s and F. C.'s are fraternally invited.

By order. A. F. DAVIS, W. M.
A. S. MYERS, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

A SPECIAL meeting of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 31, will be held this (THURSDAY) morning, June 24th, at 8 o'clock sharp, to participate in the celebration of St. John's Day.

By order. JULIUS A. TAYLOR, W. M.
JAS. S. CARPENTER, Secretary.

Templar's Guards.

THE Templar's Guards, uniformed and equipped, will meet for escort duty, at No. 290 Second street, this (THURSDAY) morning, at 7 o'clock.

By order. JACKSON P. CREWS, Captain.
EMMET A. MUIR, O. S.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

THE officers and members of Memphis Lodge, No. 6, are requested to attend a meeting at their Castle hall this (THURSDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock sharp, for ELECTION OF OFFICERS and other important business.

By order. A. J. M'GARVEY, C. C.
Jos. S. LEON, K. of R. and S.

Odd Fellows' Mutual Aid Association.

REGULAR annual meeting for the election of Trustees will be held in Trustees' office, Odd Fellows' Hall, at 7½ o'clock p.m. next Saturday, June 26, 1875.

Members will attend promptly.

By order of the President.
je24 J. P. PRESCOTT, Secretary.

MEMPHIS CITY SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.

AN Examination of Applicants for position as Teachers in the City Schools, will be held in the office of the Board of Education, Odd Fellows' Hall, next Thursday morning, 26th June, at 9 o'clock.

By order of the President.
je24 J. G. CAIRNS, Secretary.

WARM SPRINGS,
Madison County, Western North Carolina.

RIVER VIEW OF HOTEL.

Temperature at 7 o'clock, Morning and Evening, 65; at Noon, 75 to 80°.

RATES OF BOARD.—$40 per month; $12 50 per week; $2 per day. Children under ten and over two years of age, and colored servants, half price. White servants according to accommodations required. Excursion tickets, $33 00.
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