PUBLIC LEDGER.

Office: No. 13 Madison Street.

MEMPHIS:
Thursday Evening, Sept. 12, 1872.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELEY,

Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

B. GRATZ BROWN,

Of Missouri.

CONSERVATIVE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN C. BROWN.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE,
B. F. CHEATHAM.

FOR CONGRESS,
LANDON C. HAYNES.

FOR SENATORS,
H. CLAY KING, JAMES M. CREWS,
PEYTON J. SMITH.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
HUGH D. GREER, A. B. HAYNES,
JAMES M. HARRIS, S. R. GAMMON,
JOHN OVERTON, JOSEPH BARBIERE.

FOR FLOATER,
J. W. ELDRIDGE.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

The popularity of Andrew Johnson was fairly tested in Memphis last evening. Out of a thousand citizens who listened to his threadbare speech, about one hundred applauded the sentiments expressed by the great Commoner. His reception in Memphis was anything but an ovation, nor was he received by the representative men of the city. A few personal friends, and a little knot of defeated politicians, who just now believe it popular to rail at conventions, clustered around him; and it must have been apparent to Mr. Johnson that whatever adventitious popularity he ever had in West Tennessee has long since departed. The speech delivered was a rehash of those delivered at Nashville, Gallatin and Columbia. It was a dreary dissertation on national politics, into which was drawn the unfortunate Englishman Sir John Trevor, who set an example to Grant as a gift-taker. Mr. Johnson commented on the public debt—the rights of States—parties—the homestead law and the strangling of Mrs. Surratt. His picture of the latter was graphic in the extreme. You could see the armed mob of Thugs at Washington—the defenseless and innocent woman—the grim President in his executive lair—the bloody military commission—the spurning of Miss Surratt from the door of the Executive mansion; and the crimsoned curtain fell on the Johnsonian order overriding the writ of habeas corpus granted by Judge Wylie. You saw the choked woman whose body, sewed up in a sack, swayed to and fro beneath the gallows. Even the lifeless body of the woman was withheld, by that insatiable malice which pursues the dead, from the hands of grief-stricken friends, and was consigned to earth in the jail-yard at Washington. Mr. Johnson tells us all this, and more. He referred to the terror at Washington; that his own life was threatened; that the Attorney General (on the testimony of the convicted perjurer Sanford Connover) gave it as his opinion that the woman should be tried by military commission—just such a commission as has been spilling the blood of French men, women and children on the plains of Sartory; that Mrs. Surratt was fairly tried, convicted and executed. Mr. Johnson adroitly endeavors to impress the public with the idea that Mrs. Surratt was guilty. Yes, he also endeavored to impress the people with the idea that Mr. Jefferson Davis was likewise guilty of the Lincoln murder when in April, 1865, he issued a proclamation stating that from evidence in the possession of the Bureau of Military Justice, it appeared that Jefferson Davis was implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln, and a reward of $100,000 was offered for his capture, etc. Mr. Johnson's speech was a lamentable failure, and has lost him votes in Tennessee. His strength in Shelby county can be estimated by the meeting last evening, where no enthusiasm existed, and where only one-tenth of his auditors indorsed the palpable sophistries he expressed. His strength in Shelby county is just one-tenth of the voting population, excluding the Radical vote. From to-day the Johnson element becomes weaker and weaker, and the political strength of that true Tennesseean, Frank Cheatham, will grow with wonderful rapidity. Andy Johnson will be badly and deservedly defeated in West Tennessee, and if the people of Middle Tennessee do their duty the Johnsonian air-bubble will be exploded forever.

THE Geneva Arbitration Council, it is telegraphed, has awarded fifteen millions damages to the United States. The amount claimed by the Grant Government extended to hundreds of millions, but it has dwindled down to an insignificant sum beneath the examination of the arbitrators. What will Grant do with the money, and which of his relatives will receive it? are questions most important to the public.

THE THREE EMPERORS.

An exchange, in noticing the imperial caucus, gives the pedigree of the Emperors: The meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Austria and Russia is regarded with much interest in Europe. That there is a political significance in it there can be little doubt; but what that significance is, nobody is prepared to say. Each one of the Emperors has in view his pet scheme for strengthening his empire, and though he may not be able to carry it out entirely during the present interview, yet he undoubtedly hopes to advance it somewhat. Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, is forty-two years old. He succeeded his uncle Ferdinand I in 1848, who abdicated in his favor. The present reigning family descended from Count Rudolph of Hapsburg, who was elected Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire in 1272. William I, Emperor of Germany, was born March 22, 1797. He was appointed Regent of the Kingdom of Prusria during the mental illness of his brother in 1861. In 1861 he ascended the throne. During the late Franco-Prussian war he was crowned Emperor of Germany at Versailles. Alexander II, Emperor of Russia, is fifty-four years old. He is the son of Nicholas I and Princess Charlotte of Russia. He succeeded his father in 1851. The Government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy, and the Emperor's will alone is law. These three great potentates hold the balance of power in Europe in their hands. They are distrustful of each other, and at the same time entertain fear of each other, all of which has rather a wholesome effect upon the policies which they pursue.

HENRY REED, the Washington journalist recently assaulted by Judge Lewis Dent, pours hot shot into the Grant-Dent family in lively style. He says: "You would hardly be made to believe, even if it were describable, the extent to which the Grant-Dent connection pervades everything, from the departments of the government, through the courts of justice, down to the minutest transaction to which it is possible for any one of them to continue to attach an interest. To say that General Grant is no party to this is preposterous. He is the head of the family—nominally and actually, in fact and in spirit. He is of the same order, species, variety; no better nor different. He is, accidentally, the lion, to which they are the jackals; the shark, to which they are the pilot-fish; the 'fence,' to which they are the pick-pockets and burglars. He is the Fagin—they the Toby Crackits and Artful Dodgers."

SINCE the invasion of Memphis by ex-President Johnson has turned out to be a fiasco and barren of practical results, the programme heretofore decided upon to get up a Johnsonian Senatorial and Legislative ticket will probably be abandoned. Self-sacrificing gentlemen could no doubt be found to accept positions on the ticket, but the "ring" fears the damaging effect such a piebald ticket would have on Mr. Johnson's chances. The unfortunate candidate on that ticket would be politically "Surratted" by the people by way of enforcing the doctrine of "retributive justice." Mr. Johnson has found out that as to this part of his military record it cannot yet be said as in Tannhauser—

"But time wore on,
The wonder wore away, round absence crept
The weed of custom, and the strangled one
Became at last a memory and no more."

GERMANY is making gigantic efforts to place herself on an equal naval footing with England, France and Russia. When the ships actually begun are completed, Germany will have a war fleet of sixty-two vessels, with an armament of five thousand guns. Bismarck, like all great conquerors, is ambitious to shine in the field in which he has not won his victories. Naval powers, however, like poets, are born, not made; or at least they are built up slowly, and many years must elapse before the fleets of France, Germany or Russia will be as efficient as that of Great Britain.

THE population of Jerusalem is estimated at eighteen thousand, and is composed of Jews, Christians and Mahometans. An American colony which was established some time since at Joppa has been starved out and replaced by a band of German fanatics numbering two hundred souls. The road to Jordan has been repaired by a lady whose name is not given, but the road is still a hard one to travel we believe in consequence of the swarms of Bedouins who infest that region.

THE "Three Emperors" are holding a caucus at Berlin with reference to the future. A cotemporary suggests that the three exiled sovereigns ought to meet somewhere and do likewise. The three unfortunates are Napoleon, of France; Isabella, of Spain, and Francis, of Naples. The terrible and mysterious Internationalists are holding a convention at Hague, and are discussing the best means of disposing, in a summary manner, of all royal personages.

IT is with regret that the Memphis friends of that mercurial orator, George Francis Train, learn that he has abandoned the Presidential contest and has gone to Europe. The cause of this retreat is the disgust conceived by him for politics while in attendance on the Duncan-O'Conorite Convention at Louisville. Train goes to Europe to head the International and Communistic movements, provided he can secure the dangerous position.

THE Radicals have carried Maine by a reduced majority—a fact showing the growing popularity of the Greeley movement and the decay of the Grant power. The elections on the eighth of next month, in Indiana and Pennsylvania, will tell the tale and foreshadow the result of the Presidential election in November.

THE committee of Bourbon pilgrims, appointed by the Louisville Convention to beg Charles O'Conor to accept the Presidency, has not as yet been able to induce him to receive the barren honor of a nomination. The committee is persistent, and hopes to be able to return to Louisville in a few days with a favorable answer.

THE New York World of the 9th publishes in full General Cheatham's address to the people of Tennessee. The manly and able address is receiving the commendation of the press throughout the United States. It is a most valuable public document, and should be in the hands of every voter in the State.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION, VIA S. F. & A. TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Specials to the Ledger.

Political.

MINERAL POINT, WIS., September 12.—The Liberal and Democratic Convention of the Third District yesterday nominated Allen Warden for Congress by forty votes. Ex-Governor Dewey received twenty-four votes. A platform was adopted favoring tariff for revenue only.

FONDULAC, WIS., September 12.—Henry Baetz, of Minatowac, was nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of the Fifth District yesterday.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, September 12.—The Liberal Judicial Convention for the Thirteenth Judicial District was held yesterday, and adjourned without making any nominations to meet on the 11th of October.

Fatal Accidents.

MILWAUKEE, September 12.—An engineer named Michael Michaelson, employed in running an engine on the coal dock at Bayview, was caught by a belt last night and drawn into the machinery with such force as to cause his death almost instantly.

DETROIT, September 12.—While Frank Esperance was examining a defective pile-driver, building a cofferdam at Riverside, yesterday, the weight fell, striking him on the shoulders and flattening him on top of the pile. The slug weighed six hundred pounds, and the young man's death was instantaneous.

LASALLE, ILL., September 12.—Deputy Sheriff James Murtha, of this city, in shooting a chicken yesterday, accidentally shot Mrs. Kane, planting a number of large shot in her body. Her condition is considered critical.

LEXINGTON, KY., September 12.—The remains of General H. C. Dunlap, who was killed in a personal difficulty near Newhaven a few days since, were received here yesterday by a large escort of friends and relatives and interred in the cemetery.

A negro brakeman named John Darley was instantly killed at the Louisville depot in this city yesterday by being crushed between two cars loaded with iron.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, September 12.—At the Episcopal Convention yesterday, Bishop Whitehouse reported the number of communicants in the State as seven thousand; of families or individuals connected with the church, twenty-three thousand, or one in each one hundred and thirty of the population. The committee appointed to prosecute the case against Rev. Mr. Cheney was continued.

Rail-Car Love-Making.

The editor of the Lexington (Ky.) Gazette is a close observer, and has been car-riding with an eye to the interesting. He tells the story of a love-making couple whom he met en route, and as a sample of some of the sweetness on the cars it is amusing. On the Orange road was a newly married couple. They got on at Arrington depot in Nelson. They were billing and cooing all the way, to the infinite disgust of the females and the amusement of the other sex. I greatly admired one favorite posture. He was setting at the window and she was anxious to see the country, and leaned across his knees to look out. Of course he wasn't going to let her fall out and he left, so he got a good hold around her body, and never broke his grip for an hour. It seemed sometimes like the pressure was about seventy-five pounds to the square inch, then he would slack up. She was "mighty" afraid of dropping out of the window, for she never whimpered, even when he tightened his arms to the last notch; that is, when going across rivers and ugly high banks. After she had seen the country enough, they began to whisper to each other, and after each whisper would bite an ear, holding it a little while and "chawing" like puppies do your fingers, in fun. He would make out sometimes she had bit him too hard and tousle her for it. The tousling was the best part of the performance. She knew she had done wrong in the auricular matter, and ought to be tousled. Most of the men in the car thought so, and if she hadn't submitted they were ready to help him in this act of justice. Several of them stood up every now and then, to be ready if their services were needed. Some were interested to such an extent in suppressing, with marked and repressive punishment, this unlawful compression of the male accoustic organ between the incisors of the female, that they first refreshed themselves by passing to the ice-cooler and swallowing deep draughts, and then returning to the neighborhood where the sufferer was avenging himself, keeping their arms in position for immediate use in case of emergency. The vanquished was doomed to support the head of the conqueror till he should recover from the fatigue of asserting his rights. I could tell you more.

How to Identify Actors.

It is said that Joe Jefferson went into a New York bank for the purpose of getting the money on a check drawn to his order, and was informed by the cashier that the check could not be cashed without the identification of the gentleman presenting it. At last Jefferson turned to the teller and said in the tones of Rip Van Winkle, "If my little dog Schneider was here he would know me." The effect was electrical, and the check was immediately honored. Apropos of this story, the suggestion has been made that if the following persons find themselver in a similar predicament, Nilsson, in presenting her check in payment for corner lots, need only warble forth, "Way Down Upon the Swanee River" in order to secure immediate attention; Brookhouse Bowler might give a line or so of "Meet Me in the Gawdun, Maw-ed;" a few blasts of the "Whirlwind" from Levy's cornet would cause the cash to be produced at once; Mr. Owens need only to lay down his cheek and say, "Jes so, Judge;" Lucille Western might cry, "Me che-ild, me che-ildren;" Pauline Markham might put her foot on the counter; and Edwin Forrest need only rush into the bank, seize the teller by the throat, and yell "Liar and slave." No doubt the money would be instantly forthcoming.

Sketch of Pere Hyacinthe.

Charles Loyson Hyacinthe was born at Orleans, France, in 1821. On arriving at a proper age he was sent to the University at Pau, where he completed his education. After having finished his theological studies he was, in 1853, ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. He subsequently entered the convent of the Barefooted Carmelite Friars, at Lyons, and became a member of that order, in connection with which he remained until the 20th of September, 1869, when he formally left it and the Church of Rome, as appeared by his letter of defense, published at the moment and subsequently. His eloquence as a preacher in Lyons soon began to attract attention, and crowds flocked to hear him. During the Advent (or ante-Christmas) season of 1863 he preached in Bordeaux, and in the Lenten season of 1864 at Perigueux. In 1864 he was called by the Archbishop of Paris to preach in the Church of the Madeleine, with which request he complied, and subsequently he preached a course of advent sermons in the Cathedral of Notre Dame. It was this series of discourses that gave him the brilliant reputation he enjoys as a pulpit orator. The beauty of his eloquence and the boldness of his utterances attracted universal attention, and whenever he held forth thousands of the most learned and intellectual of the Parisians, as well as strangers, crowded into the great cathedral to listen to his sermons.

Father Hyacinthe visited the United States. He landed in New York from the steamship Periere on the 18th of October, 1869, his advent and after clerical exertions marking a peculiar epoch in the history of the Church of America. Many of the Roman Catholic clergy in the Old World and the New, it is said, sympathized and still sympathize with him in his effort against episcopal rule as it is sometimes administered. He was "prohibited," so it is termed, by his quondam monastic superiors, but has outlived the consequences. Monsignor Felix Dupanloup, the distinguished Bishop of Orleans, reproved him in a circular, which was concluded by an invitation on the part of His Lordship, requesting the Pere to return to the fold. To this he replied as follows:

PARIS, September 26, 1869.—*Monseigneur:* I am much touched by the feeling which dictated the letter you addressed to me, and I am most grateful for the prayers you so kindly put up in my behalf, but I cannot accept either your reproaches or your counsels. What you qualify as a great fault committed I call a great duty accomplished. Be pleased to accept, Monseigneur, the homage of the respectful sentiments with which I remain, in Jesus Christ and His Church, your very humble and obedient servant,

BROTHER HYACINTHE.

What is Dirt?

Old Dr. Cooper, of South Carolina, used to say to his students: "Don't be afraid of dirt, young gentlemen. What is dirt? Why nothing at all offensive, when chemically viewed. Rub a little alkali upon the dirty grease spots on your coat and it undergoes a chemical change and becomes soap; now rub it with a little water and it disappears. It is neither grease, soap, water nor dirt. That is not a very odorous pile of dirt you see yonder; well, scatter a little gypsum over it and it is no longer dirty. Everything like dirt is worthy our notice as students of chemistry. Analyze it; it will separate into very clean elements. Dirt makes corn, corn makes bread and meat, and that makes a very sweet young lady that I saw one of you kissing last night. So after all, you were kissing dirt, particularly if she whitened her face with chalk or fuller's earth, though I may say that rubbing such stuff on the beautiful skin of a young lady is a dirty practice. Pearl powder I think is made of bismuth, nothing but dirt. Lord Palmerston's fine definition of dirt is 'matter in the wrong place.' Put it in the right place and we cease to think of it as dirt."

A Mrs. Skan, residing near Smith's Landing, Atlantic county, N. J., thinking she was about to die, sent for $5000 which she had in a savings bank, and which was the extent of her fortune, and, after giving away half of it, reduced the other $2500 to pulp by soaking it in water. She then began to rapidly recover, and is now a well and miserable woman.

EXPOSITION.

The Board of Directors of the Memphis Industrial Exposition appeal to subscribers of stock to come forward and pay what they owe to the Secretary, at his office, No. 8 Jefferson street. The work on the building is being retarded on account of their delinquency, and it is important to have the building completed in ample time. Every citizen of Memphis is interested in the success of the Exposition, and the Board of Directors earnestly hope their efforts will be appreciated, and that citizens who have not united in the enterprise will voluntarily come forward and take a reasonable amount of stock, or address a note to the Secretary, who will call on them. To insure the grand success which the Board desire, further subscriptions to the amount of ten thousand dollars are required. If that is done, there is hardly a doubt that half or all the money advanced by stockholders will be refunded from the proceeds of the first Exposition; that at Nashville having been attended by one hundred thousand visitors, which will be equaled here at least, and, at twenty-five cents, yield twenty-five thousand dollars. The Board of Directors appeal to citizens for the necessary assistance. New subscribers can leave their names at Brown & Jones, No. 290 Main street, or with the undersigned, or any member of the Board of Directors.

It is confidently believed that no enterprise was ever undertaken in this city which will add more to its business and good name, in proportion to the capital invested.

T. A. NELSON, President.
E. BURKE PICKETT, Secretary.

A. E. FRANKLAND'S auction house, 195 and 197 Main street. 32

JOE LOCKE, newsdealer, near the corner of Main and Jefferson, has Peterson's Magazine for October, and the latest daily papers, foreign journals, etc. Everything in the news line can be found at Locke's.

Old Folks' Festival.

This interesting occasion, which brings together annually the old families of the city and county, will take place next Thursday at the Fair Grounds. Everything has been done to insure the success of the entertaiment, under the efficient arrangements of the special committee. Members will procure their tickets from the Financial Secretary, to be found at F. H. Clark & Co.'s, and others desirous of attending will obtain them from the members. Tickets will be disposed of until Wednesday. Special trains on the Memphis and Charleston railroad will leave the depot every hour from 9 a.m. 7-†

The old company sells gas at $2 00 per 1000. No charge for setting meters. Office, 291 Second street. 59†

Buy your wood from C H. Johnson, 117 Poplar st., near Fourth. 2†

ALLEN BROS., those red-hot grocers, corner Vance and Hernando streets. 32

Fans for rocking chairs at Ames, Beattie & Co. Quantities at reduced prices—No. 396 Main street. 105†

GAS FITTING, 16 Jefferson st. 98†

LEGAL.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

[No. 611.]

In the Second Chancery Court of Shelby County, Tenn.

James Dwyer vs. Bridget Dwyer.

IT APPEARING FROM THE BILL WHICH is duly sworn to in this cause that the defendant Bridget Dwyer is a resident of the city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, and that she is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee; it is therefore ordered by the Clerk and Master that she make her appearance herein, at the courthouse of the Second Chancery Court in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in October, 1872, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to her and set for hearing ex-parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the PUBLIC LEDGER. This September 12, 1872.

M. D. L. STEWART,
Clerk and Master.

By GEO. MALLERY, Dep. Clerk and Master.
P. J. Muldoon, solicitor for complainant.
10-16-22-28