THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1869. VOL. 29—NO. 349

BY TELEGRAPH.

Dispatches to The Southwestern Press Association.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Proceedings in the habeas corpus case of Mr. Rutter, President of the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis were resumed in special term of the Superior Court to-day. After argument by the counsel Judge McCan denied the application of Assistant District Attorney Blunt for adjournment to this day, by which time he said he would receive Gov. Hoffman's mandate for Rutter to be returned to Tennessee, saying there was not a shadow of legal authority for his longer detention in custody. The moment the prisoner was discharged Mr. Blunt received a telegram from Albany saying: "The mandate for Rutter has been issued and sent by mail."

The heat has been most intense, and has probably caused more suffering than that of any other day this summer. Several cases of sunstroke have occurred. In some instances animals have dropped dead in the streets from the effects of the heat.

James Barnes, the Cuban Fillibuster was released to-day on his own recognisance not to take up arms against Spain.

At a meeting of the consolidated Lake Shore and T. A. and W. R. Railroad Companies, held in this city yesterday, terms were formally agreed upon looking to consolidation of the two roads. Lake Shore is to go into the consolidation with an increase of 20 per cent, as the amount of its stock, and Wabash with its present capital, and Lake Shore is to receive a dividend of 4 per cent. on January 1, 1870, making a total stock and cash dividend of 24 per cent. The arrangements require the previous ratification of three-fourths of the stockholders, which is counted upon as certain.

Samuel Ramsay, brother to Gen. Ramsay, of the Union army, committed suicide by shooting himself at Jersey City to-day.

Redely, the blacksmith, arrived today from San Francisco in charge of an officer.

The Erie Railroad have occupied new quarters in the grand opera house on the Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street, where superb accommodations for passengers are provided. The Erie Company have offered to carry the Southern Base Ball Club from Cincinnati to New York at half fare.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, August 20.—Advices from Paraguay to the 10th of July say war news is unimportant. The British subjects are still retained but are well treated.

LONDON, August 20.—The *Star* has an editorial on the acquisition of Cuba by the United States wherein it says: "As a naval and military position in the Gulf of Mexico it is of great value. Troops and a squadron would be required there, but the people of America with whom the the acquisition is so popular would offer no objection to such outlawry. There is no reason for Great Britain to grudge them possession. England's possessions in those seas are so exposed to attack at present, danger cannot be augmented. In the interests of commerce it is desirable that Cuba should be prosperous, and her prosperity is much more probable under American government than under a distressed colony or a Spanish Republic."

Savilleth has presented his credentials as Minister from France.

The Queen has gone to Balmoral.

DUBLIN, August 20.—The Archbishops Armaugh and Dublin have issued addresses to the clergy and laity announcing the speedy meeting of the synods and requesting the laity to prepare for sending representatives to the synods. The Archbishops offer no suggestions, but invite freedom of action on the part of the laity, and express a readiness to make use of the the parocial system of diocesan conference, if desired. The Dublin synod will meet at St. Patrick's Cathedral on the 15th of September.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, August 20.—Yesterday the proprietors of the Gibson House were arraigned by the U. S. authorities for alleged violation of the second section of an act of Congress, passed July 6th, 1867, which imposes a fine for business or professional notice or advertisement in likeness of a treasury note.

A meeting of freight agents for western freight lines was held yesterday. Mr. Corse, of Jeffersonville Railroad, was elected President, and Mr. Fraser, of Marietta, Ohio, Secretary. A general discussion in relation to freights, particularly over eastern bound roads, was entered into by the meeting. It was agreed upon to raise the price of fourth class freight five cents per hundred pounds, and flour ten cents per barrel. This refers to eastern bound freight only. Nearly all the western roads were represented.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—The President is expected to return here about the middle of next week to attend a meeting of the Cabinet, but will remain in town about two days only.

A band of Carlists under Palo was recetly defeated at Almagro, near Cindad. Palo and his Secretary were among the prisoners captured. Most of the Carlist bands have dispersed. It is rumored that a conspiracy in favor of the Prince of Asturias has been discovered by the authorities.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, August 20.—Much comment is made upon ex-President Johnson's Knoxville speech of the 17th, in which he appears to favor the repudiation of the national debt. The Knoxville *Whig* says he also favored the repudiation of the State bonds issued under the Republican State Government, but other reports do not sustain the *Whig*. The doctrine will not suit Tennessee, as is shown by the opposition developed by Etheridge's Milan speech.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, August 20.—The game of base ball, between the Kentucky and Southern Base Ball Clubs of New Orleans, resulted in favor of the Southerners—they scoring 43 to 25. They play the Eagles to-morrow.

GETTYSBURG.

GETTYSBURG, PA., August 20. Numerous letters have been received from Southern gentlemen accepting the invitation to participate in the dedication of the battlefield.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.—The labor Congress met at 9 a.m. The Committee on Organization made a report with amendments, but after debate the matter was laid on the table and the Committee discharged. The Committee on Female Labor made a report which was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That this Congress recommend that all Trades Unions make immediate effort to secure a thorough organization of female labor, and demand the same pay for work equally well done by women as by men. Every avenue of labor for which woman is physically capacitated should be fully open to her on the same terms.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, August 20.—A party of distinguished Southern gentlemen have arrived in this city en route to California. They will leave on Monday in a Pullman car, and will be absent some six weeks. The following ladies and gentlemen make up the party: Hon. W. Warren, United States Senator from Alabama; Gen. B. Halsey; Hon. A. McKinstry and lady; Col. J. J. Stokes; Gen. Farnwell; Misses Farnwell; Miss Pugh, and a few others.

DANCYVILLE.

The Great Barbecue There on Thursday.

Emerson Etheridge Declares Himself Plainly.

He is not in Favor of Entire Repudiation.

He Will Redeem His Promises, But Does not Believe in Universal Suffrage.

The people of Dancyville, which, as all of our well informed readers are aware, is a little burgh in Haywood county, near the dividing line between Fayette and Haywood, delighted at our late success, gave a barbecue on Thursday last (day before yesterday,) to show their joy. Everybody was invited, and to add zest to their open-armed and openhearted hospitality, it was announced that Emmerson Etheridge would be present and deliver one of his soul stirring addresses. The consequence was that half the population within a radius of ten miles, was present, men women and children, black and white, and all the balance would have attended had it not been for the extreme heat and the dustiness of some of the roads.

The speaker's stand was at the focus of an inverted cone, or rather a sort of funnel, which formed a natural amphitheater as perfect as the hand of man could have fashioned. It was completely embowered in trees and bushes, and the sun, whose rays were intensely and ferociously scorching, was shut out, not only from the stand but from the seats of the listeners.

The crowd commenced to gather about 9 o'clock, and by the time that Emerson Etheridge, the great gun of the day, arrived, numbered at least one thousand persons—which, considering that Dancyville is ten miles from the railroad, is a big crowd. Mr. ETHERIDGE, accompanied by Mr. T. J. Latham, of this city, arrived on the ground from Brownsville at 11 o'clock. He was immediately escorted to the stand, which was already occupied by the Brownsville Brass Band, who, under the able and efficient leadership of Professor Miller, had been keeping the attendant multitude charmed with their music for an hour or more.

On ascending the stand Mr. Etheridge took a seat, and Squire Ragland, calling the crowd to order, bade them a heartfelt and joyous welcome to the festive meeting—one dictated by no desire to exult over our late opponents, but rather one of mutual congratulation over the glorious results of the recent election. "Our political sun," said he, "has just arisen after a long night of darkness, and its glorious rays are chasing to their holes the bats and cormorants, vermin and lice, which have gathered during the gloom. You will see them no more, for they have fled to the hotbrne from whence they will never return."

The Squire at the conclusion of his remarks introduced

MR. ETHERIDGE,

who immediately took the stand. As he spoke for nearly two hours, and as his remarks were most diffusive in their character, we will only attempt a full synopsis of them.

After returning thanks for the honor of the invitation, which even after a refusal was persistently forced upon him, Mr. Etheridge said that it was then nine years since he had addressed the people of Haywood county. These years, said he, furnish a practical statesmanship its most difficult problem, and add to the world's history its most sublime pages. Any review of this time should be from the standpoint most free from prejudices and passion, and should be made with the sole purpose of perpetuating that truth which alone is the fair and lawful aim of all imparital inquiry, and which gives us that provision that enables us to know the truth and avoid the error which lies beyond. These years, long and weary though they have been, have given us the best of teachers—experience, and we have witnessed events which will seem fabulous to posterity and shared in the hardships which are naturally attendant upon the overthrow of old established systems of government. We stand, said the speaker, to-day on an initial point in a new era,—a point upon the outer verge of two great historical cycles, one in which a completed past will shortly be recorded, the other the beginning of a great and glorious future. The question for us to decide is, what shall we carry with us in bidding adieu to the past to which we have so long adhered? Shall we fling only the dogmas and teachings of the new apostles, or shall we follow the teaching of that greatest of the Apostles, and hold fast only to that which is good? I, as far as I am concerned, would avail myself of the examples and lights afforded us by history, and cling to those well established principles which have proved fundamentally necessary, at every step in the world's progress. In all ages man has evinced the greatest possible solicitude for the safety and existence of his form of govern ment, from the rudest fetichism to the most polished civilization. Why all these sanguinary wars and waste of human life? With all of them we are no nearer the truth, or the goal of perfection than Aristotle was two thousand years ago. It is not because all theories of government are erroneous. This cannot be. No, it is because mankind have failed to recognize the fact that government is a progressive science, and that what is best for one generation, will not suit another and a later period with another character of surroundings, and with different ideas. Ideas govern the world, and ideas are influenced by what surrounds them, consequently all communities left to themselves will settle down upon that principal of government best suited to them and their wants. No teaching of history is truer than that a form of government, or system of religion forced upon a people, or sustained by the sword, becomes odious. History is full of examples to prove this. The ancient republics tried the experiment, and with what result? Nothing now is known of them except that they were a failure and that the descendants of the men whom they wished to subdue, have built up great Governments on the soil that was once the abode of their oppressor. Russia with her mighty power has tried the experiment, and to-day the slumbers of Vesuvius are not more illusory than the quiet that now reigns in Warsaw. Unhappy Ireland, which for two centuries has been under the iron heel of the oppressor—her people have never forgotten that they were Irishmen, the descendants of Celts. Persecution has scattered them throughout the world, but under all circumstances they have clung to their country and their religion with a heroism that even bigotry must admire

The speaker then spoke of Cuba, struggling for freedom, because denied for centuries representation in the Spanish Cortes. "The whole history," said he, "of the Anglo-Saxon race is one exemplification of the doctrine—from the moment of the signing of the *Magna Charta* at Runnimede to the present day. The experiment of attempting to rule without the consent of the people of England, has been tried again and again, and ever failed. They have never for one moment endured it. Wedded to a limited monarchy, they have never failed to hurl from their thrones and overturn any dynasty that dared attempt it. Glance at the history of the Norman Princes, of the Tudors, and of the other lines of English Princes. You wonder how they did this thing. The minute that usurpations were attempted, the usurpers were brought to the block, and their heads paid the penalty. This earned for the English people the name of the King killers of the world. Look at Cromwell. He was an usurper, but for all that he was the greatest of Christian Princes at the time. He made England illustrious throughout the ends of the earth, and under his government the Protestants dared worship after their own manner, under every Government in the world. But with all this, what happened? Englishmen and Americans do not love even a good Government forced upon them. He died, and his remains were interred in Westminster Abbey (for I believe Cromwell was buried there). In less than six months his son Richard was compelled to relinquish the reins of power, and the son of the beheaded Charles was recalled from exile. There never was seen in England such a gala day as that on which the returning Prince landed at Dover on his way to Whitehall. Elizabeth seated on her palfrey in sight of the ruined and wrecked Spanish armada, created no such enthusiasm.

The speaker, in glowing words, dwelt upon the joy of England at the restoration, and quoted Macauley's famous paragraphs in regard to Charles. He depicted the career of Charles, and his sudden death; he then passed to James II. He, said he, attempted to rule England like Brownlow did Tennessee. Loyal militia were quartered on Hounslow heath, and he attempted to overturn England's old traditions. What became of him, you who are readers of history all know. He was hurled from the throne and driven into exile, and from that day to this he has been known as "the Pretender." Gentlemen, that experiment has been tried much nearer our day, and much nearer home. One William—not William 1st, nor William 2d, but William—I will not call names, but his second name begins with a G., and the last word is Brownlow. [Laughter.] He tried the game in Tennessee, here in Haywood and everywhere else—and with what results? You heard the answer three weeks ago! It is easier to hurl the mountains from their solid bases, than to place and to keep the yoke upon the necks of men who were born to be free."

"I will not, however," continued the speaker, "resurrect old and unholy memories. I am here simply to join my heartfelt thanks with yours in an anthem that shall swell to heaven. We are now over Pisgah's top, marching on, every man a Moses, and if we should fail, a thousand Joshuas would arise and follow in our steps. Not to the old men do I now speak—for an old man, if he is good, has one eye on the grave and the other on heaven; not to the young men either—for they have both eyes on the prospective [laughter;] but to you, the young fathers and mothers, I now am addressing myself most particularly. The most alarming feature of the times is the

DECAY OF PUBLIC VIRTUE

and the general disregard of legal and constitutional forms and restrictions. If ever there was a people morbidly sensitive about charges of corruption in office, it was the American people as they were before these great changes. Old men will remember the law called and known as the "alien and sedition laws," in which one man was arrested for speaking of and criticising the acts of the President. This was enough to hurl from power the elder Adams and the old Federal party. The people were shocked at the very idea of any such abrogation of their rights and an infringment upon their constitutional privileges. Are you shocked at *anything* now? Less than four years ago an innocent woman (since admitted to have been innocent) was in Washington City, where there never had been an armed rebel, under the shadow of the Capitol, within the sight of the Supreme Court, with all the Courts open, was dragged in chains before an infamous gang of outlaws, a usurping self-styled tribunal, called a military commission, and there and then accused of an impossible crime—that of being accessory to an accessory to a murder. She was denied a counsel, convicted without testimony, condemned without law, and hurled before her God a murdered woman. Gobalmer has been her avenger. Four of her accusers have since been declared infamous, and are now serving out their terms in the penitentiary. Her daughters, clothed in the habiliaments of woe, went to the White House and implored for admission to the President, there to intercede for their mother, whom they knew to be innocent. They were spurned from the door by Jim Lane and Preston King. What has become of these two? Preston King leaped into the Hudson, there, in the dark waters of North river, to expiate with his wretched life the great and infamous crime. Jim Lane for the same reason applied to his head a pistol and blew out his brains. God has been after every one of the murderers, and the balance of them will surely pay the penalty. But a few days ago a young man in the employ of the Government, who had met and for her misfortune had loved one of these unfortunate children, married her—and so far did the malignity and hate of a "great Government" that he was dismissed his situation.

The speaker then briefly alluded in the same scathing terms to the cases of McCardle and Yerger, both of whom were tried by a military commission in a time of the profoundest peace. He passed rapidly thence to a historical sketch of the attempt of Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War under Van Buren, who wished to raise 200,000 militia for parade and show simply, and showed how it was squelched and made political capital of, as were also the petty defalcations of a few Democratic officials about the same date. He referred to the impost of Prentiss on this subject, which he said made the Old Whigs scream with joy and the Democrats hang their heads with shame. And yet, said he, here we have for four years endured Brownlow's militia in every part of the State, ruffians from East Tennessee sent among the people to teach gentlemen how to behave themselves. [Laughter.] He referred to the school fund, kept sacred by the rebels through four years of misery, want and bloodshed, and returned to the State intact. Now, he said, it is like the regalia of the loyal leagues—a thing that was. [Laughter.] The men who got it are going around the country arrayed in the linen, and with rings on their fingers as big as a whip cord—arrayed as Solomon in all his glory never dreamed of being. [Laughter.] He passed over, he said, the gigantic monopolies which the Radicals have insisted upon the State—railroad banks, rings, monopolies to which the East India company was not a circumstance. It is almost time that they should be kicked out of office and gentlemen put in their places."

TAXATION.

"I assert," said Mr. Etheridge, leaping, as is his custom, with the rapidity of lightning from one subject to another, "that materially as well as morally and socially the condition of a people is indicated by the rate of the taxation which they pay. In England high taxes and high rates of import duties have ever been the fruitful cause of perjury and smuggling. Show me the people that have light taxes to pay, and I will show you a people happy and contented, proud of their nationality, and relying on themselves. In the words of Pope:

"Fools on the form of Government contest,
That which is best administered is best."

Show me, on the contrary, a heavily taxed people, and I will show you an inert and slavish race, whose dissensions will make them sooner or later a prey to tyrants and despots. A great traveler has said that Palestine was the saddest and most miserable country that he had ever seen. He had not traveled through Tennessee since she has been under Radical rule. There never was a people more deeply in debt or less able to pay their way out of it. Counting the debt of the United States in round numbers at twenty-five hundred millions, the amount owed by every man, woman and child, black and white, in the country, is sixty-seven dollars. The debt of the State of Tennessee, in round numbers, is forty millions of dollars—this makes another installment of twenty-six dollars per capita—or a total of ninety-four dollars owed by every human soul in Tennessee, and all this the excrescence of a few short years, for up to the time of the war we owed nothing, and had but a few outstanding bonds.

REVOLUTIONARY DEBTS NEVER PAID.

Mr. Etheridge, pursuing this course of statistical reasoning, continued: "History has shown us that no great revolutionary war debt was ever paid. There may be," said he, "some new things under the sun—Brownlow's Legislature, composed of men who had not been in the State long enough to earn even the right to vote, was a new thing [laughter;]—the payment of a great revolutionary war debt would be one of these, not that I believe that the American people can not pay the debt, but if they do it will have to be under a new order of things. But look again," said he, "the interest on this twenty-five or thirty hundred millions is one hundred and fifty millions per annum. On your State debt there is two millions per annum. All this you have got to carry beside. You can relieve yourselves of it in one of three ways only—pay the debt, carry it and pay the interest, or *repudiate* the whole thing. For myself I prefer the payment of an *honest* debt. Repudiation is like war, the *ultima ratio regis*, the last resort and argument. But no great revolutionary debt ever was paid."

In proof of this portion of his speech the speaker cited the revolutionary debt of France, who repudiated her assignats—of Texas, which was only in partpaid by the United States—of England, which was in reality half repudiated, for she commenced borrowing at ten per cent., but now pays only three. Public debts, he declared, are an invention of modern times. Up to 1692 England never owed a dollar of public debt, and from a commencement of $200,000 now owes $200,000,000, a sum that no one dreams will ever be paid, although England is ten times more able to pay than the United States. Mr. Etheridge stated that he mentioned these things not to prejudice his hearers against paying the debt. He believed that the United States, by proper management, with its immense resources, the teeming northwest, could pay it, but it never will! It is true, said he, that that Mr. Boutwell's reports show reductions monthly, but just wait until Congress passes its delicious and see how much reduction there has been.

The speaker, continuing his course of reasoning, said that the Federal taxes though onerous, did not cause the people so much uneasiness or annoy them so much as the State taxes, for the general government does not tax lands. It does not. The people are already restive. But there in the State the man that don't own an acre of land is taxed with a land tax. The freedman who works a farm on shares pays one-half the crop for rent. He pays five cents a mile for riding on the railroad instead of two or three as it ought to be. His whisky—every drink of it, is, as Artemus used to say, taxed much! [laughter], for from five or ten cents per drink it is raised to twenty-five, and so on.

THE REMEDY.

"You ask how this is to be remedied," said Mr. Etheridge. "I will tell you, if you want my advice. You must reduce the expenses of Government; make more than you spend; incur no new liabilities; put honest men in office, (as you elect the men who collect the revenue); apply the surplus to the reduction of your liabilities; abolish unnecessary offices; enlarge the judicial districts; adopt a more effective means of collecting the revenue. If you do not do this in less than two years you will hear the cry of repudiation. It is needless to say the debt will not crush you."

HIS PROMISES.

"When you hear this cry of repudiation," said the speaker, "do not say that I raised it. I am merely telling you what is bound to be. As for myself I am going into this thing slowly. Beyond the necessary appropriations to carry on the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial powers of the State Government I will not go far. These I will support and vote appropriations for, but when they ask me to vote money for these Superintendents of Public Instruction, sub-superintendents and all these and many other things which have no legal or constitutional existence, I will not do it. [Applause.] When I get to Nashville I intend to enter the Augean stable slowly, and carry with me a disinfectant. I intend to get me a wheelbarrow, shovel and hoe and commence with the shovel. I will promise not to hoe it until to-morrow, but promise that I will do until I consult with others who are with me there, but I intend to probe things to the bottom.

REPUDIATION.

The speaker stated that some days ago he had made a speech at Milan, and had been quoted as saying that he was in favor of repudiating all of Brownlow's State bonds. His views had been misrepresented, by this paragraph which he had seen going the rounds. As to repudiation, he repeated, he considered that the very last resort, only to be adopted when every other plan had failed. But it would soon be enounced from this very rostrum, as he had said, in less than two years by aspirants for office. He noticed a growing disinclination among the people to undergo the hardships necessary to carrying or paying the State debt. In illustrating his views on this point Mr. Etheridge gave a graphic description of the arguments, etc., that would be used by these applicants for office on the ground of repudiation, and depicted the stump orator reasoning and arguing it to the very life.

The non-payment of the July interest he declared, was virtually repudiating the debt, and since the failure on the part of the State to meet this obligation he said we already looked repudiation in the face. Still he thought it was a *deeper vacar*. Recurring to the paragraph in the Milan paper purporting to give his words and views, he said that what he did say was, "having learned from Mr. Oates that there were a number of bonds issued without authority of law—indeed in direct contravention of the internal improvement law of 1862, he was in favor of repudiating than the well-known legal maxim of *caveat emptor*. If this, said Mr. Etheridge, "be repudiation, make the most of it."

THE RAILROADS.

In regard to those railroads that do not pay the interest on their bonds, he advised their immediate sale to some man or men who would take them and run them at no expense to the State, taking State bonds in payment for them. In this way bonds will be retired and the expensive roads will be gotten rid of. In conclusion of the financial question, Mr. Etheridge said that much might be saved by an honest management of the penitentiary. In the meantime, under the benign influence of peace, public confidence would be restored, industry would revive, and the material power of the State increase. With the augmented commercial business of the State, and better management of the railroads, the revenue arising therefrom will be proportionately greater.

PLEDGES TO THE NEGRO.

Addressing himself to the negro, Mr. Etheridge said that while newspapers were discussing the extent of the victory, and wondering at the immense amounts of the majorities for Senter, he would explain it in a word—the late election was like opening the doors of a jail and saying to the prisoners, come out. They had come out like rats out of a barn on fire. The victory was simply the victory of right over wrong, and justice over oppression. When this contest was gone into pledges were made to the negroes if they would come up and help us to go out of this jail, and to win the fight of right over wrong we would guarantee them the possession of all the rights they then enjoyed. "If," said Mr. Etheridge, turning to the whites, "you expect me to take back these pledges you ask me to dishonor myself, and that I will never do. We got our liberties, and we ask nothing more than we will give. If you want anybody to go back on promises made as these were made, you will have to ask somebody else. I never fooled the Democratic party nor the Union party, and I will not fool the negroes now. The negro has taken our pledges in good faith. Why is it that you rolled up such majorities in West and Middle Tennessee? Why did you not do the same in East Tennessee? It was the negro vote that caused these overwhelming majorities. In all East Tennessee there is hardly as many negroes as some of my hearers have used to own. There in the home of Bill Stokes, they voted to keep you in jail, while here in Middle and West Tennessee, where in many counties the negroes are equal in number to the whites, the majorities were in favor of granting us our freedom.

The speaker cited several counties by name, and spoke of their various majorities for enfranchisement. Everywhere, he said, except in the cities, like in Memphis, Nashville, etc., where the negroes are under the dominion of the Loyal Leagues, they voted for the white man. On whom, he asked, would you rather rely to-day—the negro or the East Tennessee Radical? He referred to the policy of Virginia, the Carolinas, Florida, and perhaps Mississippi, and said that in initiating our State Government under the new order of things he was not in favor of inserting a paragraph in the platform that will be the repudiation of promises accepted in good faith. The basis of the canvass was not the enfranchisement of the negro. That was a fixed fact. The great object was the re-enfranchisement of the white man—restoring to him the liberty and rights so long lost. The negro had been an instrument in doing this, and it did not become us—it was not honest to reward him by abrogating his rights. This is what the mean, low Radicals told the negro we would do if we got in power. Let us prove that they lied, and teach the negro that we are his true friends. Honesty is the best policy.

He alluded to the fewness of the numbers of the negro voters compared to the whites, and asked what there was to be afraid of in leaving the ballot in the negroes' hands. Turning to them, he said; "You will never again govern this State, and you need not attempt it; nor will any man or party be able to do so who attempts to do it through you."

Continuing his talk to the negro in a friendly and humorous style, he told them who brought them to the country, and showed them how it had been made a means of christianizing them. The missionary labors in Africa, he said, though millions of money had been spent and thousands of lives lost in trying to carry the gospel among them had resulted in all these years of toil and money, in simply teaching the African cannibal how to pepper, salt, and roast a missionary in a little better style than they formerly did. [Laughter.] While this was so in Africa, the Africans here among us had their Bible and were being taught how to read it. He compared their bondage to that of the Jews, and said they had they had the advantage of the Jews, inasmuch as the latter had wandered in bondage four hundred years before the day of deliverance, while the negro had been held but two hundred years. In conclusion, he gave the negroes this piece of advice: "Don't you," said he, ever attempt to govern this country, for whether you want to or not, you can't do it. [Applause.]

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Passing from the subject of negro suffrage to the Fifteenth amendment, he declared that he should oppose it. Suffrage was a right that each State should exclusively control within its own borders. "It is," said he, "all important just now, when the General Government is absorbing all power, that this original reserved right should not be surrendered, for the Federal Government, as a consequence of war, and by amendments to the constitution has so changed the original structure of government that States, as States, have become mere dependencies of the central Government at Washington. If this right were surrendered but few original rights would remain to the States. To show the danger of passing this amendment and making it the law of the land, there is a scheme, said Mr. Etheridge, of importing Chinese labor—a scheme that he was not willing, unnecessarily, to encourage (Mr. E. dwelt on the word *unnecessarily*), and believes should be gone into as sparingly as possible. But if we do open the gates of China, and bring a few million of the Celestials here, it wont be long before somebody will be wanting their votes, and this is a subject of which we wish the exclusive control. He would therefore vote against the amendment and oppose it to the best of his ability.

DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Etheridge next addressed himself to the people of every political complexion present on the subject of the name or word "Democracy." As an Old Line Whig he claimed the right to speak to them. He called for a gentleman (Mr. Cole) not then present, who said he hated the word *Democrat*. He, the speaker, was no apologist for the Democracy, but what is in a name? In this progressive age names soon lose their party significance, and mean anything or nothing. Let us not now be looking to the past. In the name of heaven let us look to the future. The Democratic party has preserved its identity in the Pacific States, New York, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware only; but grant that it had preserved its organization entire. It shows that it was better organized and has more vitality than the Whig party, which was dead years ago. But let me tell you now, that if you find an old Democrat out in the woods behind a log praying for the return of the Democratic party to power, you will find an old Whig close by patting him on the back. Talk of not being able—as some of you do—to join "the old, chaste, (corrupt and rotten, democracy)"—why, anything is preferable to Tennessee Radicalism—a thing *sui generis*, a monstrosity that had no progenitors, and pray heaven that it leave no posterity! [Applause.] Grant you that the Democratic party during its long and sometimes brilliant executive reign in power, was stained with crimes of its leaders, too often unscrupulous in their efforts to maintain that power; to its honor and glory be it said that it despoiled no man of his liberties without a trial by his peers, it robbed no man of the franchise; it was not in favor of great monopolies; it was not the champion of high taxes; it was not guilty of that stupendous piece of folly—the boast that "a public debt is a public blessing;" it imprisoned no man; tried and punished no man without due process of law; it established no drumhead courts martial in time of peace; finding no bastiles to pull down, it erected none as a monument of its existence; it was not guilty of that most infamous of rallying cries, "*salus populi suprema lex*." To the complete organization of the Democrats of the North, to their heroic manner of resisting alike all threats and blandishments; to their watchword, "the Union as it was—the Constitution as it is"—to them alone we owe it that the bondholders' dream of imperialism is not an accomplished fact. Grant that the Democrats were all rebels. For the four years that they held sway in Richmond they never passed a law disfranchising an Union man for loving the old flag, or praying for the safe return of the boy who went out to fight for it. These things that the rebel Democrat didn't do in time of war, the Radical camp followers did when the war was over and in time of peace. Talk of rotten Democracy, indeed, Tennessee Radicalism makes the meanest Whig or Democratic regime seem bright.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, Mr. Etheridge said that for the last four years we had had a crazy Governor, who, in one of his crazy fits, fell over on our platform; we had had a pauper Legislature, a low and debauched judiciary. The ballot box had been wrenched away from the people by tyrants and strangers, plunderers and thieves. We had been compelled to bow our necks to our former slaves, but it is easier to hurl the mountain from its base than to keep the yoke on a people born for freedom. Three weeks ago the sun arose for the last time on a race of slaves—he set upon a race of freemen whose glad anthems rang out in a grand chorus of thanksgiving as he sank in the West. We have known what is to have been slaves, and we now know what freedom is. We know how much is due to the magna charta, to the old barons who established the bill of rights, and we know the value of a written constitution. There is no danger of our ever again forgetting. But in the midst of joy and triumph we must be magnanimous. We must let temperance and forbearance mark our every action toward the vanquished, and thus let us show him that we are superior to him.

THE BARBECUE.

At the close of Mr. Etheridge's remarks, which were listened to with wrapt attention, the Marshal formed the crowd which had swollen, meanwhile, several hundred, in a line and marched them to dinner—a barbecue, at which, like the feast of O'Rourke,

"—— will ne'er be forgot
By those who were there, and those who were not."

Prussia is about cutting a canal for vessels between Hamburg and the Baltic.

MARRIED.

CACEY—HANSELL—On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in this city, by Rev. D. E. Burns, Mr. JOHN CACEY, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss E. L. HANSELL. They were attended by Miss Allee L. Brown and Mr. N. J. Harmon. No cards.

The happy couple have the best wishes of a host of friends. Both are well known in Memphis, and have enjoyed, as we hope they will in the future, the friendship, hearty as sincere, of a while circle. They leave to-day for Louisville on a short bridal tour. They are followed, as we have stated, by the best wishes of their friends, who will look for their quick return to a pleasant and happy home in Memphis.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

SELLERS—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Sellers are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their son, FRANKLIN, this Saturday evening, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. McClelland, 194 Monroe street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Co.—U. S. Mail Line—For Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Hot Springs and Fort Smith.

OZARK.....Blaisdell, master

This splendid passenger steamer will leave for the above on MONDAY, 23d inst., at 5 p.m.

T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
304 Front st., Mosby Block.
aug21

FOR FRIAR'S POINT.

Regular Memphis and Friar's Point Tri-weekly Packet—For Helena and Friar's Point.

GEORGE W. CHEEK.....Geo. Malone, master

This elegant passenger packet will leave as above every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 p.m.

For freight or passage apply on board. jy11

Ghosts.—Ladies who seem to delight in resembling these nocturnal visitors, by PLASTERING powder upon their PRETTY faces, will be surprised to see how much better and more youthful they look when they use Milk of Violets. Its effect upon the skin is truly delightful, and during not weather it is so COOLING. Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers.

W. L. STEWART,
Cotton Factor
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 300 FRONT STREET,
Memphis, Tennessee.

Will attend promptly to the sale of Cotton and Produce, and fill orders for supplies for customers. aug21

$25 REWARD.—Strayed or stolen from my residence, on Main street, near Jackson, in Fort Pickering, TWO HORSE MULES, one a sorrel, about 15 hands high, and mane hacked; the other a bay, about 14 hands high; both have great marks of their shoulders. The above reward will be paid for their delivery to me.

P. FITZPATRICK.
aug20

Main Street Store for Rent.

UPON timely application and sufficient inducement offered, we will rent for one year from 1st September next, the Front Store Room now occupied by us, corner of Main and Jefferson streets, with part of basement.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.
aug28

ST. AGNES ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution, conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic, is delightfully situated in a healthy and retired part of the city of Memphis, Tenn. The buildings are ample and commodious, standing in the center of extensive and highly improved grounds, shaded by forest trees, and laid out and set with rare plants and shrubbery.

The course of studies comprises all the branches, Useful and Ornamental, that are usually taught.

The Academic Year consists of two Sessions of five months each; the first commencing on the First of SEPTEMBER, the second on the FIRST MONDAY IN FEBRUARY.

TERMS PER SESSION,
Payable half yearly, invariably in advance:

For board and tuition in any of the following branches: Reading, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, rhetoric, composition, criticism, principles of natural philosophy, chemistry and botany, moral and mental philosophy, plain sewing, marking, etc., $75, $80, $90 and $100, according to the age or the class of the pupil.

For Day Scholars—Tuition, $15, $20, $25, or $30, according to age or class as above.

For further information, apply or address the "MOTHER SUPERIOR,"
St. Agnes Academy.
aug20 daw

E. G. TERRY. WM. B. MITCHELL
TERRY & MITCHELL,
Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in
Boots, Shoes and Hats,
No. 329 MAIN STREET,
MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

OUR stock of BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS, suitable for the EARLY FALL TRADE, is complete, and we are selling low to make room for our immense stock of Spring and Winter Goods which we are now receiving.

We solicit the trade of MERCHANTS ONLY. [aug19 daw] TERRY & MITCHELL.

Notice to Property Owners.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, County of Shelby. } July Term, 1869.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, } August 18, 1869.

ORDERED, ETC., That the Clerk of the County Court be instructed to advertise in the APPEAL and Avalanche, giving all property owners notice that the assessments of real and personal property for State and county are now completed, and that they have the privilege of objecting to the same and endeavoring to obtain corrections during the next thirty days, by making proper application to the assessors, after which time no corrections can or will be allowed, it being necessary to place the tax books in the Collector's hands at the earliest practicable date; and that each paper make a local notice, calling particular attention to the advertisement.

Memphis, July 16, 1869.

In accordance with the foregoing order of the Board, all parties desiring to know the value of their real and personal property, as assessed by the assessors of their respective districts, can obtain such information on application at this office until the 20th day of September, 1869; petitions will be received and referred to the assessors.

JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk.
aug19

NOTICE.

OFFICE MEMPHIS & ARK. RIVER PKT. CO., LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 9, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders in the "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company" will be held at the office of the Company, in Kramer, Miller & Co.'s building, Little Rock, Ark., on WEDNESDAY, THE 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, for the purpose of electing Five Directors.

JOHN D. ADAMS, Pres't.
J. D. DARDEN, Secretary. aug14

INSANE ASYLUM.

ST. VINCENT'S INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE, St. Louis, Mo. This Institution was founded by the Sister's of Charity, August 16, 1858. It is private and first-class in its arrangements and accommodation. Insane patients of both sexes and of all denominations are received, also those addicted to taking opium or other stimulants to excess and desire to correct. For terms, etc., apply to Dr. J. K. BAUDUY or the SISTER SUPERIOR.
aug8

SEASONED LUMBER.

I HAVE now on hand a full stock of Seasoned Cypress Lumber; am constantly sawing, and am prepared to fill orders for any dimensions of Sills, Joists, Posts, Studding, Boards, Clear Lumber, Laths, Shingles, etc. Attention given to the shipment of Lumber. Orders solicited.

Mills and Lumber Yar on Wolf river, north side Bayou Gayoso.

G. M. VENABLE.
jy18 daw

Boy Lost.

LEFT my house in this city, about four months ago, THOMAS HANEY, about 15 years old, black hair, dark complexion, small pox marked and freckled, black eyes, light scar on left eye. Any information will be thankfully received by his mother, MARGARET CONNELLY, 110 Market street. aug11

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND PIC-NIC
TO BE GIVEN BY THE
CONFEDERATE
RELIEF AND
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
AT JAMES' PARK,
ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 21st.

Committee of Arrangements:

Gen. N. B. Forrest, Gen. Frazier,
Gen. Patton Anderson, Gen. M. J. Wright,
Gen. R. P. Ewell, Mr. Geo. F. Roots,
Gen. J. H. Chalmers, Mr. G. N. Payne,
Gen. W. Y. C. Humes, Mr. Thos. Johnson,
Gen. G. W. Gordon, Capt. J. A. Louden,
Gen. Gid. J. Pillow, Mr. W. C. Inman,
Col. John W. Dawson, Mr. J. E. Beasly,
Maj. C.