# THE MEMPHIS SUNDAY APPEAL.

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## TEXAS.

Rose agates abound in northeastern Texas.

Worms are ruinous in the vicinity of Sulphur Springs.

Tyler has been visited by abundant rains, which came opportunely.

A profound sensation was created at Paris by the advent of a mad dog.

A negro of *distingue* appearance is creating a sensation at San Antonio.

The *Texas News* publishes the militia bill between mourning column-rules.

The Jasper *News Boy* says the worms are eating the cotton in that county.

The Texas Baptist General Association commenced its session at Paris last week.

One man out of four hundred, enrolled in Grimes county, has paid his exemption fee.

The *News Boy* has got a crotchet into its head to divide East Texas from the rest of the State.

The grass worms, says the Harrison *Flag*, have destroyed many crops in that section of country.

One hundred Chinese laborers have been put at the work of track-laying northward from Bremond.

A gentleman near Bremond has raised a head of cabbage weighing sixteen and one-half pounds.

Drought has seriously injured the cotton crop of Bosque county. Scarcely a bale will be made to ten acres.

The Rusk *Observer* asserts that "the Loyal League has inaugurated a carnival of crime in Houston county."

T. B. Manlove retires from the Waco *Examiner*, which now advertises for a first-class fighting editor.

The Rusk *Observer* notes the appearance of the genuine cotton worm, and seems to apprehend disastrous results to the cotton.

Gen. Negrete has been arrested. It is thought he will be executed for taking up arms against the Juarez Government.

The "absquatulation" of "old Rush," the Navasota *Ranger* man's printer, on a drunken spree, has prevented the issue of his paper.

The *Banner* says Washington county is distinguished at Austin as having the weakest delegation in the State Legislature.

The drought still continues on the coast near the Rio Grande, though plenty of rain has fallen in other parts of Western Texas.

The U. S. troops are busy erecting substantial buildings at the Rio Grande posts, which are being enlarged. Significant.

The *Flag* reports Harrison county tranquil. The only use to which a militia could be devoted would be in controlling elections.

The Houston *Telegraph* has mounted carriers, with bells attached to their horses, to notify subscribers of the arrival of that fossil.

There is now a daily line of stages from Sherman, Texas, to Baxter's Springs, Kansas, where connection is made by railroad to St. Louis.

The Baptist State Convention of Texas, has a big tent, which is loaned to different congregations, and used to hold big meetings, festivals, etc.

The Brenhamites are taking subscriptions to build a bridge across the Yegua, with a view of wresting the trade of Burleson county from the threatening grasp of Bryan.

Two citizens of Belton had a regular old-fashioned fisticuff. Result—no funeral or coroner's inquest, but black eyes and battered faces. This way of scrimmaging shows manhood better than a six-shooter, which any puny chap can use.

Tracy and Newcomb, two notorious Texan Radicals, had a fight in the Governor's room. The Governor separated them; but poor Newcomb's comb was sadly cut. This is one of the dog figths, however, in which decent Texans felt little interest.

The Central Railway Company have completed the survey of the future town of Rosse, ten miles distant from Bremond, and hold lots at from $400 to $500. Nothing beyond *mouth guarantees* are given that Rosse will be the shipping point of the next crop.

## ALABAMA.

Fine specimens of marble have recently been found near Jacksonville.

Mr. James R. Blunt, a worthy citizen of Huntsville, died on the 10th inst.

The Democrats of Marshall county expressed a preference for Hon. R. B. Lindsay for Governor.

Mr. James Cunningham, an old citizen of Eufaula, died at Cuthbert, Georgia, a few days since.

A. W. Turner, known as "Captain Turner," an old and respectable citizen of Greenville, died on the 8th inst.

The Congressional District Convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress in the the Sixth District, meet in Decatur on Wednesday, August 24th.

The tax collector of Perry county, poor as a church mouse two years ago, recently drew out $12,000 from the bank there, and went north to invest it.

The Hale county Democracy instructed their delegates to the State Convention to vote for Colonel J. J. Jolly as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* learns that W. Y. Taylor, who murdered his wife some time since, and who was imprisoned in Clay county jail, has made his escape.

The Tuscumbia *Alabamian* says that Colonel G. A. Henry is entitled to the premium for the earliest, and we understand, the best cotton crop in North Alabama.

Ned Jenkins says that a "culled gemman" shall be next Mayor of Montgomery. He insists that as the darkies have 500 majority they have a right to control the city government.

Married, August 7th, Mr. R. C. Millard, of Chambers county, to Miss Lizzie C. Payne, of Etowah county. They are both mute, and were classmates at the Talladega Deaf and Dumb Institute.

The *State Journal* complains that Montgomery has not furnished one cent in aid of the public schools in that city, while "the smaller city of Selma has aided liberally toward establishing a thorough school system" in her midst.

The Meridian *Gazette* of Sunday says: "Trouble was anticipated at Livingston yesterday. It had been announced that Jones and Hays would be there to speak, and as Radical speeches in Sumpter recently have resulted in trouble, the white people prepared for any emergency. Friday night about fifty armed negroes camped a short distance from Livingston, and yesterday morning they were dispersed, and their arms taken by the citizens of Sumter. Neither Hays nor Jones kept their appointment, and those who expected to hear a Radical harangue were disappointed."

Hon. George D. Shortridge, a prominent citizen of Alabama, died at his home near Montevallo, on the 27th ultimo. Mr. Shortridge was once a member of the Legislature. He afterward moved to Shelby county, and was at one time Circuit Judge of the Tuscaloosa District. In 1854 he was the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor of Alabama, against ex-Governor John A. Winston. In 1861 he was a member of the State Convention that met in Montgomery, and voted for the ordinance of secession. He was a man of fine talent, warm heart and is sincerely mourned by all who knew him.

# THE WAR.

### Bloody Battle in Front of Metz---the French Defeated.

### Ten Hours Fighting---40,000 Men Hors de Combat.

### McMahon Retreating on Paris---Communications With Paris Cut Off.

### The Prussians Again Victorious and Still Marching On.

### Prussia Demands Napoleon's Abdication as Necessary to Peace.

### Extraordinary Movements in Paris—Napoleon Nominally if not Actually Dead.

### Unsurpassed Bravery and Devotion of the French Soldiers.

### Indomitable Will and Energy of the Prussian Troops — Thanksgiving in Berlin.

From the APPEAL Extra of yesterday.]

FIRST NEWS OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

LONDON, August 20.—The following is the official dispatch of King William, dated at Bonzonville, Thursday evening:

"We have defeated the French under Bazaine after a battle which lasted ten hours. There were forty thousand killed and wounded. The garrison are taken prisoners. I commanded. The defeat of the French is complete. WILLIAM."

LONDON, August 20.—All private dispatches to bankers agree precisely in terms regarding the victory of the Prussians.

A dispatch from King William says: "the French army was west of Metz. Their position was very strong. My command, after a combat of ten hours, totally defeated the French army, and intercepted their communication with Paris, and with the forces at Metz."

LONDON, August 20, 11 a.m.—A great Prussian victory is announced. Particulars will be forwarded soon.

LONDON, August 20.—The bombardment of the city of Strasbourg, from a point near Kiel, began on Friday morning, and continued till noon, when it was suspended for two hours. The return fire of the garrison was almost harmless.

MUNICH, August 20.—A bloody battle occurred to-day between Gravalotte and Bonzonville. The French were driven back on Metz.

All communication between Metz and Paris has been cut off.

BRUSSELS, August 20.—A Paris letter to the *Independence Belge* says that Marshal McMahon is retreating on Paris, and will avoid an engagement unless he forms a junction with Marshal Bazaine.

## FRANCE.

INSULTS TO THE PRESS.

PARIS, August 20.—The *Figaro* in quoting a tribute in the *Moniteur* as to the courage, enterprise and self-devotion of newspaper correspondents, says the public keeps an account with the administration of the insults and outrages to which they have been subjected.

STILL HARASSING THE FRENCH.

PARIS, August 20.—The Baden division has occupied the French town of Schutenheim, a mile north of Strasburg, Konigshofen, on the west, and Rupershten on the northeast. One division continues to harass the retreating French.

VERY SPUNKY.

PARIS, August 20.—The *Journal des Debats* replies that the English mediation is premature. To fight—not to parley—is the duty now of France. Daily peace discussions will therefore soon be possible.

VERY SIGNIFICANT.

The Paris journals notice as significant that whereas Berlin was illuminated for what King William called the victories of the 14th and 16th, the bourse at Berlin fell two francs.

GENERAL TROCHU'S PROCLAMATION TO THE PARISIANS.

PARIS, August 20.—General Trochu to-day publishes a letter explaining how he desires the aid of the people. He says the idea of maintaining order by force of the bayonet and sword in Paris, which is so agitated and given up to grief, fills him with horror and disgust. The maintenance of order by the ascendancy of patriotism, freely expressed by a knowledge of the evident danger of the country, fills him with hope and security. But this problem is arduous, and he cannot solve it alone, but he can, with the aid of those having such sentiments; that is, what he terms moral aid. The moment may arrive when, seeming as defending the city, they will seek to pillage those who are honest; these we must arrest. He says that the error of all governments he ever knew, was to consider force the ultimate power. The only decisive power in the moment of danger is moral force.

MOVEMENTS OF NAPOLEON.

PARIS, August 20.—The *Presse* today has the following relative to the movements of the Emperor: Since he left Metz, on the 14th, he and his suite have traversed all the villages where combats have taken place since the battles around Metz began. He was at Longeville on the 14th and at Gravellotte on the 15th. In the latter neighborhood the Prussians were hidden at several points, and the Emperor had barely passed through when sharp fighting began. Several French regiments had been detailed to protect him on his way. The next day he passed through Conflaus, breakfasted at Etain and slept at Verdun. Only a few moments after he left Etain a Prussian Etat Major breakfasted at the same place. On his way from Verdun to Chalons the Emperor passed in plain view of the enemy's pickets. To-day he is at Reims.

CHALONS AND NANCY.

PARIS, August 20.—The inhabitants of Chalons have received orders to get their grain away within twenty-four hours.

A part of the Prussian army have re-entered Nancy, and named a Mayor for the city.

The Prussian invasion of Luxembourg is considered imminent, from orders lately given for the subsistence of their troops.

PRUSSIAN LOSSES — PARISIAN ANXIETY.

PARIS, August 20.—The *Presse* says trustworthy advices state the Prussian losses have not been less than 90,000 in the battles of the last three days.

Nothing has yet been received from the front.

The public is very anxious. A great crowd of people surround the office of the Ministers of war.

FRENCH NEWS ENCOURAGING.

PARIS, August 20.—There is nothing heard yet from the front. There are rumors of an engagement between Canrobert and Prince Frederick Charles, and also that the Prince Royal penetrated into Franco as far as Vitry Le Francis, 19 miles southeast of Chalons, and had an engagement with forces under McMahon.

Advices from Chalons are encouraging. They show the presence there of a large and well appointed force, which, combining with that of Bazaine, must effect much. Bazaine, whose retreat the Prussians say they have stopped, is, on the contrary, in a position enabling him to support the French either at Metz or Verdun, according to circumstances. He still keeps his plans and movements profoundly secret.

## UNITED STATES.

CONSTERNATION IN PARIS—ALL SORTS OF REPORTS.

NEW YORK, August 20.—A special to the *Herald* from Paris says that the utmost consternation prevailed in this city this afternoon. When the first intelligence of the defeat and entrapment of Bazaine's army was made known, the scenes that followed on the boulevards beggars description. An immense crowd surrounded the Chambers with loud expressions of anger.

The hopeful statements of the ministers, especially Montarban's assertion that the concentration of the French armies had been effected, and dispatches were read purporting to have been received from Bazaine, were openly charged with having been concocted in Paris.

A report is in circulation of the intended abdication of Napoleon in favor of his son, with the Empress as regent.

Revolutionary demonstrations are being made in the Boulevard Montmartre.

All sorts of rumors are afloat. One asserts that a change in the ministry is imminent, and the accession of M. Thiers and other Orleanists to power.

There is a rumor that a battle was fought at Chalons, yesterday, but nothing official has been received.

DETAILS OF MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, August 20.—A special correspondent writes from the headquarters of the Crown Prince that France is not properly fortified for war with Germany. The movement of troops is incessant, though no one is told where they are going The Prussians bring forward their field posts and their military telegraph and have a perfect organization. Large trains of provisions creep like great serpents across the country, and detachments of men dash on while the post officers bring letters to different divisions from side to side for many a mile. The whole country is on the move. I fancy that the villagers are simply astounded at what they see, and imagine that all Germay is upon them. The soldiers laughingly tell them of the other two great armies that are invading France and that fatherland is quite safe. The war has scarcely troubled a single German village, not one on this part of the line, and rain as it may the men are thoroughly cheerful.

M. GAILLARDET, OF THE NEW YORK (FRENCH) COURIER ON THE SITUATION.

NEW YORK, Augnst 20.—M. Gaillardet telegraphs to the French *Courrier* here, from Paris 19, evening: The dispatches of Marshal Bazaine and the confirmation of our success brought daily by officers arriving from the army have reassured the most timid. To-day we no longer hope for success, but are certain we shall obtain it. The Bourse itself, so sensitive and so selfish, shares the general feeling. Rentes quoted at 64 francs 75 centimes. I await, before forming any definite opinion, news from Chalons; that is the knotty point of the situation. The army just organized by Gen. Trochu numbers two hundred and fifty thousand men, of whom one-third are regular troops. The remaining two-thirds are composed of reserves of the Garde Mobile, who have been carefully drilled and disciplined, stimulated by example of the veteran soldiers ranking with them, and certainly they accomplish wonders at present. Trochu is reorganizing the army for the defence of the capital. The task is difficult when one remembers that there have been collected, during the last thirteen days, sixty thousand of the National Guard and firemen of the suburbs knowing very little about the handling of arms. Meanwhile the corps are being formed, experience is working the lessons and everybody is at his post. If the enemy comes he will meet with a warm reception before he gets to Paris. Between the Seine and Maine, under the walls of the capital itself, there is being formed an intrenched camp already occupied by one division of the regular army. The appearance of Paris at this time might well remind one of the barracades the day after the insurrection of June, 1848. The National Guards and troops en route for the front encamped in the streets, on the palaces, and in the public gardens. The citizens of Paris grouped at their favorite points on the interior and exterior boulevards, and discussed the news with animation.

The headquarters of Trochu are at Elysees, and, as once before, under Cavargnac.

The fate of Paris is entirely in the hands of her military saviors.

Little is said of the Emperor at this time. He is reported to be at Reims, where also is the Prince Imperial.

Yesterday General Trochu called a meeting at the Elysees of all general officers charged with important commands. To them he gave instructions. They were rigid so far as they relate to the enemy's spies, which are increasing in number hereabout; any such will be tried by court-martial within twenty-four hours.

The woods of Boulogne and Vincennes are to be sacrificed. The trees will be made into abbatis to hinder the approach to the fortifications. The Parisians do not relish this measure, but it is said to be absolutely necessary.

Beyond preparations to defend Paris, there is nothing important to mention.

Marshal Bazaine continues his retreat successfully, inflicting upon the enemy enormous losses. I am told that since Sunday there have been more than fifty thousand killed and wounded on both sides. News concerning the movements and position of McMahon and the troops of the former army of the Rhine is not permitted to be made public. We have had false joy. The Minister of War yesterday evening announced to the Corps Legislatif, that a Prussian regiment of white cuirassiers, commanded by Bismarck, had been cut to pieces near Schelestadt. We naturally supposed that its Colonel had fallen gloriously at the head of his soldiers. Later information is to the effect that Count Bismarck had not yet joined his regiment, and the Parisians are disappointed.

A SINKING SHIP—DIVISION OF THE SPOILS.

NEW YORK, August 20.—A special telegram says "Paris this morning is terribly excited over the news received from the army. The flight of Ollivier is now fully confirmed. The family of Prince Napoleon, with all valuables, left for Switzerland. Premier Gladstone has returned to London. The Cabinet Council has been summoned to consider the question of the intervention of England for a speedy peace. The Queen of England has addressed an autograph letter to the King of Prussia, urging upon him the desirability of accepting peace proposals from France. It is understood in English political circles that the proposals cede the province of Alsace, the deposition of Napoleon, and the liberty of France to choose its government. It is regarded favorably by the English Government.

"Napoleon is still seriously and alarmingly sick in Paris to-day. In all political arrangements the Emperor is virtually deposed."

## PRUSSIA.

RETREAT OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

BERLIN, August 20.—The Queen has received the following dispatch from King William:

"BONZONVILLE, August 19, 9 p.m. The French army was attacked today west of Metz. Its position was very strong. My command, after a combat of nine hours duration, totally routed the French forces, interrupted their communication with Paris, and then threw them back upon Metz."

## RUSSIA.

THE CZAR SENDS CONGRATULATIONS AND TROOPS TO PRUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 20.—Onloff, the Russian Embassador to Vienna, has gone to Paris on a special mission.

The Czar has congratulated a Silesian regiment, of which he is Colonel, on its gallantry in the battle of Weissenberg on the 4th inst. He has also sent several squadrons to the Prussian camp.

## ENGLAND.

JOY AT BERLIN AND OTHER CITIES.

LONDON, August 20.—There is great joy at Homburg, Berlin and Frankfort over the recent Prussian victories. Illuminations and processions are the features of the occasion at Frankfort. The American Consul was enthusiastically cheered.

WHAT AN "IRISHMAN" THINKS.

LONDON, August 20.—The Dublin *Nation* accuses the British ministry and press of hostility to France. The Irishman says: "If ever the sun of victory should shine again on the drooping standard of the Emperor after this storm of war, he will be bound by every sacred tie to pay England for her bitter abuse and malignity, for which he is her debtor now."

A BLEAK PROSPECT BY THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, August 20.—The *Saturday Review* thinks the Prussians are unwise in insisting on the dethronement of the French Emperor. This is the surest way, the *Review* thinks, of restoring his popularity.

The *Spectator*, judging from the news received from Germany, regards the case of France hopeless. Marshal Bazaine is surrounded and Canrobert is too weak to risk a battle, Paris is indefensible, and the empire, as distinguished from France, is dead.

THE PRUSSIANS REJOICING.

LONDON, August 20.—The New York *Herald's* special correspondent says: "At Berlin to-day the publication of the King's dispatch announcing the defeat of Bazaine created tremendous enthusiasm. The whole population are in the streets. Everywhere flags were displayed, The churches were thrown open and thanksgiving service held. Thousands of citizens assembled outside the royal palace, congratulating the Queen with deafening cheers.

BAZAINE AND METZ "GONE UP" TOGETHER.

LONDON, August 20, Evening.—A dispatch to the Prussian embassy here reports that Marshal Bazaine made a desperate effort at daybreak to cut through the Prussian lines. After three hours' hard fighting, he was repulsed with a tremendous loss and again driven within Metz.

RUMORED DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

LONDON, August 20.—A rumor is current here of the sudden death of the Emperor Napoleon. It is asserted confidently by some, but it is to be accepted with distrust. Apoplexy is named as the cause of his death.

WE DIDN'T BELIEVE THIS.

The Paris correspondent of a London paper says: "Silence has sealed on the name of Napoleon, even more astounding than the Prussian victories. He is dead, civilly and imperially. Where will he drag his despised, worn-out carcass? For a fortnight his name has been unpronounced in the Chamber, and he is as much disobeyed as the Pope."

## TELEGRAMS.

Prince Napoleon has returned to Paris.

The Spaniards are preparing to send troops to Cuba.

English war correspondence is admitted to be a failure.

Prusssian reserves amounting to 200,000 men await orders.

The Prussians have lost 90,000 men killed and wounded since the war.

The Prussians are photographihg their prisoners to prevent escape.

J. P. Kennedy, Fillmore's Secretary of War, died yesterday in Baltimore.

The 1866 Atlantic cable, broken some months ago, was repaired yesterday.

The Prussians are making the most excessive demands on the French people.

The Abbe Vurren, chaplain of the French army of the Rhine, died on the field.

A west wind and the flooding of the city from the canal have saved Ottawa from destruction by fire.

Ollivier, late French Prime Minister, is hiding from the populace of Paris. He is very unpopular.

French loan of one thousand million francs has been announced, emission to commence on Monday (to-morrow).

Another colliery explosion at Welgan, England, yesterday, destroyed thirty lives and wounded as many more.

A couple of negro women got into a fight yesterday, in Nashville, and one of them was mortally wounded with a knife.

There was a violent debate in the Italian Chambers yesterday, and ministers were accused of exceeding neutrality by sending troops to defend the Pope.

The people of La Vendee have been excited to believe the present war is waged against the Catholic Church, and they have ruthlessly assalled their Protestant countrymen.

### Fearful Conflagration.

TORTONTO, August 20.—The last advices from Ottawa say the city was excited all day yesterday. Business was totally suspended. The engines are playing through the streets, and troops have been called out to render assistance. Other places have been telegraphed to for assistance. The fire has extended to within a hundred yards of the southeast end. The canal has been cut to flood the burning district and arrest the progress of the flames.

## LETTER LIST.

The following is the list of letters remaining in the Memphis Postoffice and not delivered by carriers yesterday.

All letters directed to street and numbers will be delivered promptly by carriers.

LADIES' LIST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Conrad mrs S | Kaguire mrs M |
| Davis miss A M | McCrery mrs J |
| Erome mrs A | Miller miss D L |
| Foster mrs L A | Patterson mrs J |
| Gallipher miss L | Posey miss M E |
| Hinson mrs M J | Paxton mrs L |
| Hagerty mrs | Rogers mrs S |
| Johnston mrs D D | Stanley miss A |
| Kirk mrs M | Taylor mrs E J |
| Mitchell miss A | White mrs |
| Moore mrs A C | |

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ames C T | Dunning L H | Lewis J |
| Armstrong TJ | Davison E | Leslie W V |
| Aldrich D | Davis W J | Melsom F |
| Allison & Howe | Frazer gen J | McGee J |
| Burrows G | Farmer H | Mahon G |
| Baker R | Flanagan J | Meek M |
| Bryant A S | Godman H C | O'Brien T |
| Brown F T | Goodright C | Patrick W C T |
| Bodkin W A | Gray W W | Perry E |
| Cooper W | Hamilton L | Perry J |
| Christoin J | Haskens W B | Stearns O C |
| Clark J | Haughey A | Saunders R S |
| Clark L A | Hilderbrand T | Sperry C |
| Carroll L | Finey J | Walliser G F |
| Cox T M | Hawkins D L | Williams H |
| Crosby J S | Hill & Co | Withers T K |
| Cleary D | Jennings C M | Waldron G W |
| Dunlap V S | Jordan mr | White R W |

## POLITICAL.

ANSWER OF JUDGE LATHAM—HE AVOWS HIMSELF A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

*Editors Appeal*—The question is daily asked me, "Are you a candidate for Congress? and if so, does the letter of 'Shelby,' in the Sunday APPEAL, and the late editorials of the APPEAL and *Ledger* correctly state your political sentiments during and since the war?"

1. I can say, and say truly, I do *not* seek the position, nor have I any claim on the people for it. I go further. The responsibilities and laborious duties of a seat in Congress, *if faithfully discharged*, have no charms for me; and in all candor, I am not anxious for the burden. Nor is it for me to say or *feel* even that I am the man *par excellence* to represent this district. I doubt if any aspirant for office is a capable judge of his own fitness, or that of his opponents. Entertaining these views, I have made no effort to convince the people of mine, having confidence in their capacity to judge for themselves. This, I trust, will be appreciated by my friends, whom I meet hourly without naming the subject. But for the urgent solicitations of those in whose judgment I repose the greatest confidence, and who seem so sanguine that I can render efficient service to the people of this district, I assure you, I would not be before them.

If they should determine that, in their opinion, the public interests would be best conserved by my election, my services are at their disposal. If nominated, I shall expect to canvass the District, and if elected, can only pledge for my new duties whatever devotion I have bestowed on those incumbent on me for the past three years. Such success as I have heretofore met with, and such satisfaction as I have given, is all I have to offer as a guaranty for my efficiency in the future.

2. It is insisted, that though a native of a neighboring county, where I have always resided till four years ago; that having taken but little part in politics since my residence here, justice to my friends, and also to myself, demands that I should briefly make known not only my *present* political faith, but the sentiments that have controlled my action during and since the late war. I have no hesitation in making a hearty compliance, and in doing so I am glad to know that for the most part, I can speak from the record. When the troubles of 1861 came on the country, I preferred a Constitutional Union to disunion, and so continued through the war. Firmly, conscientiously convinced that secession would lead to war; that the South could not succeed, and that the destruction of slavery and the impoverishment of the South would surely follow, I could not do otherwise than oppose it. Entertaining these convictions, I could not join the Southern army. To turn against my own countrymen was equally revolting, and I remained at home a quiet citizen during the war. To those who know me, I need not say, no bitterness ever found a lodgment in my breast against those who differed from me.

To the policy of the Lincoln administration, I was openly and uncompromisingly opposed. On the 26th January, 1863, to a friend in Washington City I wrote as follows: "I am glad to have it from you that the hostility in the North to the Lincoln policy is bitter. You know my opinion of the effect of it. It is evil and only evil. If his object is to abolish slavery at any cost, not excepting the perpetuity of the Government itself, thus stultifying himself by an abandonment of his own party platform, and by a violation of his oft-repeated pledges, then I can understand his policy, but viewed as a specimen of statesmanship, emanating from a man professedly anxious for a speedy restoration of peace on the basis of 'the Union and the Constitution,' it is truly astounding." Affairs grew worse and the faith of the friends of a constitutional government was put to the severest test. From a letter written by me from Memphis in the summer of 1863, and published in the Chicago *Times*, I make the following extracts:

"Let the government say to us, not with doubt and equivocation, but cordially and emphatically, 'Return to your allegiance; take your position in the Union as a sovereign State, with all the rights and privileges guaranteed you by the constitution, and on terms of perfect equality with the other States.' But, unhappily for the country, we are at present controlled by a class of politicians who think they possess all the political and military wisdom of the land. They not only indorse each and every act of the President and Congress, but claim the right to coerce "any other man" to do the same. They exist all over the North, and prominent among them are such men as Lovejoy, Arnold, Stephens, and Chandler. There is a little squad of them here in Memphis, led by a Mr. J. M. Tomeny, who became highly incensed at the scathing letter of Mr. Etheridge, and has had the simplicity to attempt an answer through the Memphis *Bulletin*. We stand where we have stood from the beginning of the war—'with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning.' For this constancy to principle we are traduced as 'at heart false to the country' by those who have ignominiously abandoned the very policy for which we are still contending. The argument now is, the President 'can do no wrong.'

In 1865, when the question of restoration of the civil government of Tennessee arose, I was most ardently opposed to all distinctions and disabilities, and have ever been open and unyielding in my opposition to distranchisement. To the first convention of my Congressional district, held in 1865, to organize a party of conservatism, I was a delegate, and had the honor of presiding over it. Every other question, since the war, I have considered subordinate to that of enfranchisement, because I regarded it as an outrageous act of perfidy toward those who had accepted the situation in good faith, and I have never voted for a man whom I suspected to be in favor of proscription. In the elections a year ago, by letters in the Memphis press, I urged the obliteration of all such cowardly legislation. From one in the *Avalanche*, I quote: "Those who so unrelentingly struggle for the continued oppression of this people, should remember there is a point of endurance, beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. They may seek to justify thus far their oppression on various pretexts, and find therein, if they can, their justification; but it will no longer avail them. The issue is now directly made. It cannot be evaded. The cry of 'fear of rebel rule,' 'danger to Union men,' etc., can no longer be urged. There must be no more equivocation." Again, I quote from another, in which I say: "Vote for Senter, Cubbins, Jones, Townsend and Sherrod. See that each and all of these names are on your ticket. You cannot vote any other, and be classed other than with the ultra, proscriptive, vindictive and malignant persecutors of the white man."

The position I have held for three years is due not more to my Union sympathies than to my conservatism since the war. The liberal sentiments of Chief Justice Chase when he nominated me in December, 1867, are well known, as he was a prominent candidate for the Presidency before the Democratic Convention. Besides, Judge Trigg, conspicuous for his conservatism, wrote the Chief Justice in my behalf.

This reference to my record I have made for the gratification of those who, familiar with it, desired its publicity. Reiterating that the result of the nominating Convention gives me but little solicitude so far as I am concerned, I will add that I sincerely hope that *all* the friends of a good and purely administered government will act harmoniously together, irrespective of personal preference or old party associations. Let principle alone guide us, no matter under what name we go forth to battle. Whatever it may be, it is the name of a new party. If called Whig, it would not follow that its object was the establishment of a United States bank and the revival of the remainder of the dead issues of that grand old party. If called Democrat, it would not follow that its chief design would be to urge an exclusively hard-money currency and to rescue the remaining planks of its platform which have long since drifted beyond their reach. The old party issues are dead. New ones are before us, and believing that the great mass of the opponents of Radicalism is a unit on *principles*, I can see no reason for a division on account of a mere name.

Much has been said and written of late against the formation of a "third party." Now I am free to confess I have doubted the existence of any such danger, having never believed such a movement was seriously contemplated. I have thought great injustice was done old line Whigs in imputing to them such intentions. It occurred to me that the misapprehension originated in the fact that a number of Whigs—"good men and true," were a little over-sensitive as to the adoption of the name of their old rival party. Not that they were less true to the best interests of the country; not that they looked with the least degree of allowance on the wickedness of Radicalism, but that they honestly believed that the most effectual means of securing its overthrow lay in the adoption of a new name under which all could unite. Now this might be plausible if we looked not beyond the limits of our own section. But looking to the Northern and Western States, and to Kentucky, we see the great Democratic party already thoroughly organized. We see, too, it is the same party, led by the same men, as when, during the war, we watched its struggles, and looked to it as our only hope. We cannot ask that army of battle-scarred veterans, which though sometimes defeated, has never surrendered, even to overwhelming numbers, to discard the sign by which it conquered, especially when it implies nothing necessarily offensive to any of its adherents. Let there be no wrangling over a name. We must be a unit. If not, we are defeated. We must fight the good fight. We must rescue the Government. Then shall the angel of peace, once more spread his bright wings over the whole continent, and over a free and happy people.

T. J. LATHAM.

A TEN STRIKE.

MEMPHIS, August 20, 1870.

*Editors Appeal*—In your paper of Friday you were kind enough to mention my name, in connection with a few others, as men suited to represent Shelby county in the next Legislature. Your remarks were very flattering, indeed. As one of those I thank you a thousand times for your good opinion.

A few weeks ago my name appeared in your paper as an aspirant for Congress. Those notices of me might lead the public to think that I was seeking for office and paying for complimentary notices. Permit me to say I want no office, and what is more, there is not one in the gift of the people I would have; and as for Congress, I would feel myself disgraced could I take the oath that must be taken by your representative. After a residence of twenty-seven years in the South, how could I swear that I had no sympathy for her people, and had done nothing for them in their struggle for independence?

I do not want office so bad as to swallow that dose. The South was right then, and time has proven it. We are legislated for by an infamous party that has no respect for the rights of any one.

The motive I had in meddling in politics for the past four months, was to see if by a combined effort we might be able to oust from office the Radical *thieves* that were ruling this community. If I have aided in that, it is a sufficient recompense.

Messrs. Editors, allow me to thank you for your comments on the scramble for office in the Democratic ranks. It reminds me of a scene at a fair in Ireland; late in the evening, you might see some jovial fellow, that had taken two or three drops of Mountain Dew, take a few half-pennies and throw them on the ground for a ragged crowd of urchins to fight for. There muscle and activity got the coppers; here, brass and wire-pulling stands the best chance for office. We are blessed with more good men than you can find in any community, all willing to sacrifice themselves for the benefit of the party; it looks as if there would be more candidates than delligates in the convention in that event, they might turn it into a ten-pin alley, and set them up ten in a bunch.

MICHAEL MAGEVNEY.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONVENTIONS.

*Editors Appeal*—As the time draws near when the Democratic people of Shelby county and the Eighth Congressional District will be called upon to select standard-bearers in the approaching contest for members to our State Legislature and the United States Congress, and while the press teems with calls upon the people to become candidates before the nominating conventions, for those positions, and while I am prepared to abide by, and cordially support those selected by said conventions, I would like to make a suggestion to the conventions themselves, which I think they would do well to observe.

It is an old maxim of the Democratic party, and I believe a true one, that office should seek the man, and not the man the office. Now we have so many good and true men among us, who would honor those positions, that it would be well for the conventions to ignore all candidates for office, and select men that do not seek position and demand their services; men who will do their duty, *their whole duty*, regardless of a return to office; and thus elevate the standard of legislation to its true position, and also render our party invincible. If the conventions will set this precedent as a rule for all future conventions to be governed by them, we will hear no more of "packed conventions," and we will have candidates, whom all the party can heartily support, because they have been purposely selected, for their peculiar fitness and ability for the positions to be severally sought by them, and I would add further, that this is the only effectual method of securing perfect harmony in the party, for it will be the death knell to aspirants and demagogues who seek to win by fraud and corruption, and not by intrinsic worth.

CITIZEN.

ANSWER FROM JUDGE P. T. SCRUGGS.

MEMPHIS, August 19, 1870.

*Editors Appeal*—In your issue of this morning you did me the honor to mention my name in connection with others, and call upon us to say whether, if chosen to represent our people in the Legislature, we would serve. I have no political ambition to gratify, and will not make myself a candidate and seek a nomination; but if the people choose to nominate and elect me, I shall neither be insensible to the honor, nor unmindful of the duties of the station. Yours truly,

P. T. SCRUGGS.

ANSWER OF R. B. MILLER.

*Editors Appeal*—In response to the very flattering call upon me in your issue of the 19th, I must acknowledge that I am wholly unprepared to give such an answer as it deserves. I feel truly grateful that I have been singled out in such a favorable manner as an individual worthy to represent Shelby county and assist in restoring the State and county to its primitive peace and prosperity.

If I could summon modesty sufficient to decline the nomination, I would do so. I have never had the least aspiration for a position of this kind, but if I am the nominee of the convention of the Democratic party, I will use my utmost endeavors to achieve success.

R. B. MILLER.

MEMPHIS, August 20, 1870.

## MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

### New York.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Cotton, sales 724 bales; middling uplands, 19½c. Flour, 5@10c lower; $5 35@6 60 for superfine western and State; choice white western, $5 90@7 70. Whisky 90½c. Wheat 1@2c lower; No. 2 spring $1 15@1 20; winter red and amber western, $1 35@1 40. Corn, 85@88c. Mess pork, $28 50.

Dry Goods—Distant buyers are availing themselves of the low rates of Western freights, and are shipping heavy goods to a fair extent, especially low-priced fabrics. Augusta sheetings, 12c; Bedford R, 8½@8¾c; Great Falls 8, 10½c; Mass J, 11c; Waltham 9-4, 40c; Cabot B, bleached, 13@14½c; Pepperell 6-4 do, 27½c; Waltham 6-4 bleached sheetings, 25c; do 8-4, 30c; do 9-4, 35c; do 10-4, 40c; Easton A C A ticking, 15c; York T do, 9c; do T A A, 30c; Star checks No. 1 LLL are offered as low as 16½c; white 18 LL brings 16c, and 12 LL 14c; Gunter's glazed cambrics are reduced to 9½c; Northampton ginghams to 13½c; Coats' imported soft finish spool cotton 80c; Willimantic do, 75c, and Green & Daniels' enameled cord 40c.

### Wall Street.

Money and Stocks—Wall street was feverish at the opening this morning under war advices, but afterward became dull until late in the afternoon, when extravagant reports were circulated of the Prussian advance to the walls of Paris and great disasters to the French army. Gold opened at 116¼, but fell to 115¾. On the reception of the war news it subsequently became firmer, at 115¾; declined to 114¾; recovered to 115, and closed at 114¾@115. Carrying rates 1@2 per cent. The money market has ruled easy but steady; 4@8 per cent on call. The bank statement is unfavorable, showing a heavy loss on deposits and the reserve lessened $2,688,728. Loans, $275,772,932—decrease, $2,874,897; specie, $20,735,—decrease, $3,376,956; circulation, $37,832,—567—decrease, $69,599; deposits, $206,521,318—decrease, $9,543,176; legal tenders, $50,853,286—decrease, 1,622,973. Sterling exchange dull at 9¾, gold. Clearances, $5,567,000. State bonds dull; Tennessee 66⅝. Governments steady, though not very active. State securities, no change since last evening. Gold very weak on report of the Prussian victory; 115¾. Money 4@6. Exchange, long, 9½; short, 10¾. Stocks very dull and little change: Toledo and Wabash, 52½—do preferred, 75; Fort Wayne, 85½; Chicago and Alton, 113; Ohio and Mississippi, 33½; Western Union Telegraph, 34½; Pacific Mail, 38½; Adams Express, 65½; Wells, 13½; American, 42½; New York Central, 92½—do scrip, 89½; Erie, 22½; Harlem, 135½; Reading, 95½; Michigan Central, 118; Southern, 91; Illinois Central, 135½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104; Northwestern, 81½—do preferred, 85; Rock Island, 112½; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 59½—do preferred, 76½.

### New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 20.—Flour dull; superfine, $5 25; XX $6@6 50; XXX $6 25. Corn, yellow scarce and in demand for Cuba, at $1; mixed 85c; white, 90@92½c. Oats, St. Louis, 50@55c. Bran, 67½c. Hay, $25 50. Pork, $31 25. Bacon 16@18½c. Hams, 18@20c. Lard, tierces and packages, 17½c; refined, 17½c; keg, 18½c. Whisky, 92½c@$1 05. Coffee, prime, 16@17½c. Cotton quiet and firm; sales of 1000 bales; good ordinary, 16½@16¾c; low middling, 18½@17c; middling, 17½c; receipts, 80 bales; no exports. Sterling, 20½. Sight, ⅞ premium. Gold 15¾.

### Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 20