MEMPHIS APPEAL

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1872.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,

HORACE GREELEY,

(New York.

For Vice-President,

B. GRATZ BROWN,

Of Missouri.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR SHELBY COUNTY.

For Sheriff,

W. J. P. DOYLE.

For Chancellor,

SAMUEL P. WALKER.

For County Trustee,

A. WOODWARD.

For State and County Tax-Collector,

GEORGE R. POWELL.

For Tax-Collector on Privileges,

J. HARVEY MATHES.

GREELEY AND BROWN AND DEMOCRACY.

It was fierceness of partisanship—a frightful nightmare—that George Washington contemplated with dismay, fearing it would finally prove fatal to American freedom. De Tocqueville, the profoundest of philosophers, said that the American system of freedom discovered its greatest dangers in the madness of partisanship. European statesmen, decrying republican freedom, have ever asserted that the constant recurrence of Presidential elections would give such force and virulence to partisanship that our system of laws and government could not long withstand ceaseless violence of ever-recurring shocks. Therefore with amazement, such as men and nations never confessed before, do they contemplate the event of yesterday at Baltimore. The wisdom of the American people is profounder than their passions. Three millions of American citizens, partisans through all their lives, devoted to a creed as simple and clearly defined as American organic law, involving questions affecting the direct personal interest of each of us—three millions of partisans, through their ablest and chosen exponents at Baltimore, assent, for the country's good, and in the presence, as they believe, of fearful impending dangers, to the leadership of a life-long enemy, concurring with them, as he does, solely in the purpose of preventing the establishment of despotism on the ruins of the Republic. Partisanship, the bugbear of dreamers and theorists, is divested of its terrors, and mankind must confess that the spectacle presented this day by the American people, one half of their number subordinating every prejudice of a lifetime to the single purpose of rendering impossible the thorough transformation of our system of government, is the sublimest development of patriotism ever defined in all the pages of the world's history. It is proper to say that in this act of self-abnegation, this conversion of the partisan into the patriot, the South led the way. It was not, however, that the South more willingly than the North makes sacrifices for the country's good; but because these Southern States were themselves witnesses and victims of crimes against American liberty. Here dangers to which the whole country is exposed, and wrongs done the people, were too clearly defined to be misconceived, and too terrible to be condoned. The South will vote as a unit for the candidates designated yesterday at Baltimore, and while thus paying tribute to patriotism, it does not forget fealty to principle. In approving Mr. Greeley as a Republican, and as contradistinguished from an imperialist and corruptionist, it by no means follows that we abandon the partisan creed of Democracy, constituting as it does the only sure basis of enduring American freedom.

SCHOOL-BOOK FALSEHOODS.

The following statistics are gathered from one of the commonplace Yankee histories of the United States. They may not be very trustworthy, since we have all learned that history at best is only an outline of truth. Moreover, Yankee history proper is infinitely less truthful in its recitals than Yankee dictionaries in which, as seen in successive editions of Webster's unabridged, the signification of political terms is constantly changed and adapted to Yankee prejudices and preconceptions. The words "Congress" and "State" illustrate the truth of the assertion. History that comes from "Down East" is full of falsehoods. There is not a volume of so-called American history, printed within twenty years, which does not contradict Elliott's Debates and Madison's Papers, and assert that the South, elected and forced the protraction of the African slave-trade, even as the story is persistently put forth, and must become part of this great scheme of lies called history, that the late American war was a "slaveholders' rebellion." There is not only little or no truth in history as now written, but there will not be while the press of the North shapes and controls both American and European opinion. Even as France has lost *caste* by defeat, so with the South. But the matter before us is involved in appended statistics collated from a modern American school history. The figures show that the war of the old revolution was as trifling in its destructiveness as was the later war between the States in development of national military genius. So barren of this result was the contest in which Grant was crowned with laurels, that the great Prussian warrior and statesman said of it that he never had time to read of shapeless conflicts between mobs. If Moltke's criticism upon the recent American conflict be just, how devoid of luster becomes the fame of our fathers, whom we venerate for deeds done in the days of Washington.

LOSSES AT THE PRINCIPAL BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION.

Name of Battle.	*English Loss.*	*American Loss.*
Bunker Hill	1054	453
Flatbush (Brooklyn)	1400	2000
White Plains	400	400
Princeton	400	100
Trenton	1000*	2
Bennington	600	100
Brandywine	500	1000
Germantown	600	1200
Stillwater	600	350
Saratoga	5732 (Surrender)	
Monmouth	800	220
Rhode Island	260	211
Camden	320	730
Kings Mountain	1055	90
Cowpens	800	72
Guilford C'rhouse	522	400
Eutaw Springs	1100	555
Yorktown	7073 (Surrender)	
Total	23,642	7906

Deduct seven thousand and seventy-three surrendered at Yorktown, and fifty-seven hundred and fifty-two at Saratoga—twelve thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and we find that the English losses in those battles in killed and wounded was ten thousand eight hundred and seventeen during an eight years' war, while that of the Americans was only seven thousand nine hundred, as reported. Since the killed and wounded are not mentioned on either side at Saratoga and Yorktown and other skirmishes which occurred, it is probable that the American loss may have reached ten thousand, while that of the English was twelve thousand. To sum up the whole, on both sides, the total loss in killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners, was thirty thousand, while the losses of both armies at Gettysburg was about sixty thousand. Either army on that field numbered more men than either the English or Americans had in the field during an eight years' war. It's distance, we find, that lends enchantment to the view, and robes old George in his azure hue. We see him and his compatriots, when looking back over our shoulders, through a haze having marvelous magnifying power, and it is not strange that after such a conflict as that through which we have passed, that we neglect to celebrate the glories of 1776.

NOW AND THEN. CURRY'S CURRICULUM.

It was, we believe, during Curry's first contest for the Shrievalty, Beaumont being Chief of Police—it was in those blessed days when Brownlow reigned and his "pet lambs"—of whom Curry was the friskiest—were emptying the State treasury and destroying the State's credit—it was then that Curry first became current in this community. Beaumont, stiff, prim, regal in dignity and bearing, reigned in Memphis. He had been created a satrap by the Nashville militia despotism. Curry was the prime minister of the Metropolitan police chieftain, and it will be remembered what terrible efforts were made by the potent pair to achieve success for Curry. There was a decree issued by the mighty Chief of Police. It was, as nearly as we can remember, in these words: "*No negro whose coat is not chalked for Curry will be permitted to enter the city to-day by the Metropolitan police force.*" Such was the law of the Medes and Persians on election day when Curry first sought to win the shrievalty. But Curry is a good man now. He has made terms with Barbour Lewis, and is in treaty with Shaw, who may surrender if Curry comes down properly, and then no colored man's back need be "chalked." On the contrary, the blackest man is now white enough to pass the city's confines and deposit his kindly ballot for the smiling, sunny adventurer. It is well enough, however, for those colored people who were excluded from the city some years ago, because unchalked, to get themselves whitewashed now, or they may not be deemed good enough to whisky with Curry.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

There has been published within a few days the result of a most thorough and searching investigation into the condition and management of this institution, which, as might have been expected, has passed through the ordeal with unimpaired credit—in fact, with added honors. We understand this investigation was brought about by the circulation of defamatory statements made by a former employe of the company, about the time of the organization of the New York department. The falsity of these malicious and baseless charges, promulgated and kept alive by jealous and unscrupulous rivals, had been repeatedly demonstrated and as often renewed; hence the directors of the Association determined to adopt such a course as would forever set at rest the slanders of its enemies. To this end they invited the best actuarial talent of the country, in connection with a committee of business men from New York, to visit St. Louis for the purpose, as above stated, of probing into the affairs of the company. The examination was rigid and exhaustive. The company's books, records, contracts and securities were closely scrutinized, and the verdict is given that its affairs are in a sound condition; that it is abundantly able to meet all its future obligations, and that it is worthy of the entire confidence of the people. The fearlessness of the Association managers in inviting investigation is in itself proof that it is in a healthy condition. The indorsement of these eminent actuaries, Messrs. Elizur Wright, E. W. Bryant and Sheppard Homans, places this matter beyond a doubt, and the character of the gentleman at the head of the Association here is sufficient guarantee that its career in the future will be as successful as its past history.

ENOCH ENSLEY.

One of the wisest and best citizens of the county writes that the acceptance by this gentleman of the call by his hosts of friends to become a candidate for Senator from Shelby county, has created most marked satisfaction in the public mind. When such men as E. Ensley come to the front, we may consider the country safe and the downward tendency of events decidedly arrested. Heretofore, the great trouble has been to get first-class, solid men to leave the retiracy of private life and launch out on the sea of politics. Nothing but duty could call such a man as Ensley from the "private station" to the stormy experiences of public life. His political and personal integrity are above all suspicion or impeachment. His sound judgment and excellent tact are known to very many of the first business men of Memphis. Born and reared in Davidson county, he could exert a local influence at the capital far superior to that of any other man, perhaps, in the State. Imbued thoroughly with the principles and policy of the Democracy, he is no politician, nevertheless is devoted to the interests of the people at large, and to Conservative government. With an enlarged and comprehensive grasp of public affairs, he has no aspiration above the welfare of his countrymen and the glory of the State. Happily, his own interests are identical with those of the people, and possessing the sound and enlightened judgment and the great influence which he does, he will be enabled to serve Shelby county with an ability and efficiency second to none other.

THE RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S NOMINATIONS.

Greeley's nomination at Cincinnati was derided by the office-holders; but a vast multitude of honest, thoughtful people everywhere earnestly approved it. There were good Republicans, however, who stood aloof, thinking Grant might not be nominated at Philadelphia and that they might still adhere to the Radical party, having a proper leader. But Grant was nominated, and, to make matters worse, Colfax was supplanted by Wilson. A great body of Republicans, therefore, stood prepared, if they saw how Greeley could certainly triumph, to vote for him. Baltimore has spoken and this large force of disaffected Republicans is conciliated, Greeley, assured of their support, and they, of Democratic cooperation. There was never a candidate for the Presidency who entered upon the contest under fairer auspices than Horace Greeley. He owes his nomination to a popular impulse, and the people have preceded their leaders in declaring for the man whose strong, sturdy virtues are only made more conspicuous by generous impulses and now and then by honest wrong-headedness.

JUDGE McFARLAND.

The following named members of the bar at Somerville signed the paper asking the people to support Judge McFarland as a candidate for the Supreme Court Judgeship. Their names were accidentally omitted in the former publication: Calvin Jones, H. C. Moorman, E. H. Shelton, C. C. Harris, W. P. Finney, J. L. Pulliam, E. R. Scruggs, C. J. Stairback, R. E. Murrell.

DON'T FORGET.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Shelby county will please meet at the Second Chancery Court-room, Saturday afternoon at two o'clock.

W. W. McDOWELL, Chairman.

FROM CHICOT.

About the County Bonds that have been Sold in Memphis.

YORK VILLAGE, Chicot County, Arkansas, July 3, 1872.

EDITOR APPEAL—We have heard of some Chicot county bonds being passed in your city by one H. B. Robinson, of Helena, sent there by James W. Mason, of this county. These bonds were voted for three times in this county. First time, Mason against the roads; the roads gained the second time; Mason for the roads, carried again. His friend Wynn was killed struggling for the roads, to help Mason. Two months after that Mason, as Judge, ordered another election, claiming informality in each previous election; Mason against the railroads. It carried by a larger majority than ever before, with a smaller vote. He battled with the road until they were obliged to have the bonds, and then had them send the bonds to the Hot Springs for him to sign. He kept out ten thousand dollars, appointing a trustee not living in the county, and sending this man to peddle them in your market. We will protest against paying those bonds, or the interest thereon. I hope you will get what information you can from W. B. Street, or the banks. I wrote him to-day, and asked him to get all he could, and then call on you. Mason and his few friends have tried to get up a ticket of all colored men for this county. I attended one meeting; every negro went against it, that have heard of it. These are the facts about things.

O. X. K.

TELEGRAMS.

Governor B. Gratz Brown was in New York Tuesday.

Five dead bodies were found in the river at New York, Monday.

Foreign papers announce the death of the celebrated German author, Robert Prietz.

President Grant has accepted an invitation to attend Straus's ball in New York.

Charles Neggle was killed by Joseph Creed with a knife, in Zebulon, Illinois, yesterday.

Arrangements for the Orange procession in New York, on the twelfth, have been completed.

Wm. Cain, aged nineteen years, was crushed to death at Long's Pipe Foundry in Louisville yesterday.

The Salt Lake police are making things hot for Sunday traffickers, gamblers and houses of ill-fame.

The Academy of Music at New York, was crowded to overflowing on the occasion of Strauss's first concert.

Lord William Park and Right Honorable John Parker from London, were in Chicago on the eighth instant.

A clothing house in Indianapolis was damaged by fire Tuesday to the amount of fifty thousand dollars.

Lydia Thompson, with an entire new troupe, arrived at New York by the City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

Lizzie Garnabrant, sentenced to hang at Trenton, New York, has her sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

The strikes in London are all falling through—the strikers resuming their labors at former rates and conditions.

William Hagmann, a German, committed suicide by jumping from a ferry-boat at St. Louis, yesterday. Drunk.

Thornburg's hat, fur and furnishing store in Zanesville, Ohio, last night, was destroyed by fire. Loss fifteen thousand dollars.

A Paris dispatch states that England, Italy and Switzerland decline to accept the modifications proposed to the treaty of France.

A negro named Thomas Smith will be hung in Louisville on the thirteenth of September for the murder of Joseph Braden in May, 1871.

A Mrs. Southworth, near Chicago, poisoned her three children Monday, and then committed suicide. Insanity from sickness was alleged as the cause.

The Sanitary Police of New York have discovered that the filthiest places in all New York are found in a block of buildings owned by Bergh, the anti-cruelty-to-animals man.

A man named Page has commenced a suit at Salt Lake to recover fifty thousand dollars from the Central Pacific railroad for ejecting him from the train at Corinne while holding an absolute passenger ticket.

General St. John B. L. Skinner, who was formerly for seventeen years First Assistant Postmaster General, was stricken with palysis in Washington on last Saturday, and is now in a very critical condition.

A man named John Hennessey, at Louisville, while drunk and in pursuit of the foreman on the bridge, with whom he was quarreling, fell through the bridge, a distance of seventy feet, and was instantly killed.

The funeral of ex-Mayor Bigelow, of Boston, took place on the eighth instant, from his late residence, Columbus Avenue. The pallbearers were Mayor Gaston, and ex-Mayors Rice, Norcross, Wightman, Shurtleff and Quincy.

At Quakertown, Pennsylvania, yesterday morning, the receiver in the engine house of the North Pennsylvania Iron Company's furnace exploded, killing John Reilly, James Stone and John Farley. Several persons were severely hurt.

George F. Cattrell, a clerk in the War Department, committed suicide at the Ebbitt House, Washington, yesterday by cutting a deep gash in his wrist, and a slight one in his throat. The former wound caused his death. No cause is given.

A man named Fitzpatrick, in Chicago, made an attempt to get up a Mrs.-McCleary's-cow sensation Monday night, but the result was most disastrous to himself, as his life is despaired of, and the buildings in the vicinity remain unharmed.

The Apaches from the great reservation in Arizona, who made a treaty with General Howard a month since, and have been fully fed, left with the avowed intention of going on the war path. Troops are in pursuit. Many depredations are already reported.

Late dispatches received last night from the City of Mexico, dated the first instant report numerous assassinations are taking place in every part of the country, and that the American Minister will leave for the United States about the fifteenth, and will not return.

A Boston dispatch states that Bismarck has received assurances from three of the great Catholic powers consenting to a conclave of Cardinals in order to have a perfect understanding between the Cardinals and general governments interested in the Pope.

A Berlin correspondent of the London *Standard* writes that the increasing tide of emigration from Germany to the United States causes considerable uneasiness to the imperial government. Measures for the repression of the exodus of the subjects of the empire are seriously contemplated.

Judge McCunn's funeral in New York on the eighth instant was largely attended. A captain of a militia company was arrested by the police for allowing a band of music to play while returning from the funeral. The company threatened to rescue their commander but he dismissed them to their armory. This probably will be made a test case under the new law.

In Washington city, Tuesday, at the new State Department building, a wire guy-rope supporting the derricks drew from the bolt, and down came the derricks, falling across the foundation of the building, where all the workmen were engaged, killing the hod-carrier Jerry Deery, and a passer-by. Deery was crushed to a pulp, and the head of the passer-by was completely flattened. Five others of the workmen received injuries.

POLITICAL.

Who'll be Chairman?

NEW YORK, July 10.—A dispatch from Baltimore says that the chairmanship of the Democratic National Executive Committee lies between Schell, of New York, and C. H. McCormick, of Chicago.

Personal of the Convention.

NEW YORK, July 10.—It is generally conceded that the personal of the delegates surpasses that of any other Democratic Convention. The South made the best show, having imposing, handsome-looking gentlemen of advanced years.

Greeley and Brown in New York.

NEW YORK, July 10.—B. Gratz Brown had an interview, while in this city yesterday, with Horace Greeley. Brown goes to New Haven to attend a college class meeting. He returns here Thursday. Greeley was much pleased last evening at the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention.

The Bolters.

NEW YORK, July 10.—An agreement has already been reached by the bolters for the National Convention, to be held at Louisville next September.

The meeting of the anti-Greeley Democrats, at the Maryland Institute, had very few participants. The parties interested in the movement are disappointed at the feeble support which has been given them.

In the Democratic Convention.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A number of Liberal Republicans, including McClure, Setton, Cochrane, Horace White, Grosvenor and John Deffrees, had seats on the platform. They appeared to be more popular than even the most eminent Democrats. The mention, by August Belmont, of the nomination of Greeley, in his speech, drew forth an outburst of applause, which has not been excelled at any political convention of the year. Doolittle's selection for Chairman was the final blow to the straight-out Democrats.

Movements in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.—It is stated that Mr. Depue's declination as Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor has been in the hands of the Central Committee for several days. The nomination has been tendered to Rev. W. W. Browning, of Brown county, but he has not yet accepted.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of an additional Congressman and Presidential elector at large, met this morning at the Statehouse. General Nathan Kimball, of this city, Hon. Thomas C. Slaughter, of Corydon, Hon. W. Williams, present member of Congress from the fifth district, and General Oliver are candidates.

The Chicago Times on the Situation.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The *Times* of this morning, in a leader based on the assumption that the Baltimore Convention will to-day nominate Greeley and Brown, announces its adherence to the views heretofore expressed in regard to Greeley, and says it cannot and will not espouse his cause or labor for his election. It says Greeley is now the candidate of the Democratic party, so far as he can be made such—a fact which it regards as a hard one, but which cannot be ignored. It is also a fact that the choice of the people must be either Greeley or Grant. The question as to how Democrats shall vote in this contingency, the writer says, is one to be decided by individual voters themselves, inasmuch as the action of the Baltimore Convention has not placed the Democracy under the slightest obligation to vote for Greeley. It is one of the worst embodiments of Radicalism the country has ever known, and at the same time it is clearly the duty of every true Democrat to give himself with renewed devotion and redoubled soul to the work of rescuing local government and the legislative branch of the general government from the grasp of Radicalism."

The article concludes as follows: "Holding these opinions respecting the duty of Democrats, in view of the hard alternative now presented, the *Times*, while it cannot and will not give to Mr. Greeley any positive support even as the lesser evil—while it washes its hands of all responsibility for his election, if he shall be elected—will support with redoubled soul and vigor all reform candidates for State offices and for Congress, all of whom it regards as fitted by their principles, abilities and characters to exert a wholesome conservative influence on the next administration, whether it be Grant's or Greeley's. More could be accomplished under different auspices; but that fact only strengthens its motives to do everything it is still possible to do to arrest the bad and dangerous tendencies of the times, and cleanse the policy and measures of the government."

ADMIRABLE.

How They Fell in Love.

They had grown up together, in the full sense of the term, and that was the matter. They had eaten each other's mud pies, taken the croup in each other's snow forts, cried out the sums on each other's slates, tipped over each other's ink with their mutual handkerchiefs, "told" of each other in about equal proportions, and "made up" in a common exuberance of sobs and sassafras. They had played at lovers behind the wood pile, been married by the piece speaker, been divorced by the "first base," been reunited by the minister's daughter, and gone to house-keeping in the peat swamp at regular intervals, as far back as their memory extended. She had blue eyes, and never understood vulgar fractions. He use to miss, so that she might get to the head of the class. One day she braided her hair in two little braids behind, tied it with pink intestring ribbon at three cents a yard. When they walked home together, he touched it gently, to signify approbation, and she blushed like a May flower. It could not have been long after that before she grew shy at singing-school, and was apt to be going home with her brother. In another year, when he went to St. David's college, she cried herself to sleep, forgot to crimp her hair and said nothing was the matter. So of course, when he came home on the first vacation, it all happened as it could not very well help happening to the end of all young things' dreaming or old ones' warning. She sat in the choir in a blue dress with white spots, with a pink bonnet and pink cheeks, and sang in a very sweet little country voice that quivered and curled about the pillars of the sunny white meetinghouse like incense in an open field on a May day, you might have thought, and you might not. He, grown rather tall, rather quiet, with long hair, and the unmistakable St. David's shawl, sat below in his father's new box—and listened. One Sunday it chanced that Rev. Mr. Love, the recently settled and very popular shepherd of the "meetinghouse," felt moved in the spirit to preach to his flock a sermon upon Christian unity, and to suggest as its most fitting musical accompaniment, hymn eight hundred and fifty-seven of the "Sweet Singer of Israel" (just introduced). Ah, you excellent mothers with washing-days on your minds, and ye excellent fathers, struggling to keep your faith under the discovery of Tom's first cigar, do you never suspect in your stupid, good hearts, the tears of solid comfort rolling into your spectacles as you sing, and your soul aglow with all the hidden meanings of fellowship in the one Master whom they who love not never know—do you never suspect the flirtations conducted over that admirable hymn? It may be very much too bad, but it is very much the case. It is quite as bad in me to suggest the sacrilege to your young people. Bless your indignant souls, they stand in need of no suggestion. Ask them. I do not deny that it is atrocious in me to spoil the hymn for you; but that is another matter. She then in her blue and white dress, with a sunbeam struggling through a little ground-glass gallery window upon her pink bonnet, sang:

Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love;
The fellowship of kindred minds
Is like to that above.

It struck him that her voice was less like incense now, and more like melted silver; which was a very good fancy, by the way, and he would make a note of it against some indefinite exigencies as class orator.

Our fears, our hopes, our aims, are one,
Our comforts and our cares,

faltered the little silver voice, and so tinkled into this:

When we sounder part,
It gives me inward pain,
But we shall still be joined in heart;

and he, turning round with the audience, back to the Rev. Mr. Love, as was the fashion in the Bloomsbury First Church, lifted his face to hers, and their foolish young eyes met—met and dropped, and the work was done.

PERSONAL.

The Emperor of Austria is to pay back Kaiser Wilhelm's little visit in September.

Strauss speaks German only, but his accomplished wife is a linguist, speaking several languages.

Ex-Secretary Welles, in a letter to a friend in St. Louis, favors the election of Greeley to the Presidency.

Secretary Boutwell will visit North Carolina on the fifteenth instant, to speak at Charlotte and Morgantown.

Frances Rose Maginley, the highest and handsomest of New York free-lovers, addressed the International Society of San Francisco on the tenth.

Joaquin Miller's new piece, for which the *Overland* pays two thousand dollars, is entitled "The Isles of the Amazons," and consists of fifteen hundred lines.

London advices by the last mails give pleasant notices of Madame Parepa Rosa, who, after six years of absence, has reappeared on the London stage in "Don Giovanni," winning a brilliant success, and receiving a cordial welcome. Her vocal skill is pronounced as remarkable as ever and her voice improved in strength and quality.

That eloquent Irishman, Father "Tom" Burke, has promised to address his countrymen in Cooper Institute, New York, next Monday evening, with special reference to their conduct at the anniversary of the July riots. The lecture, which he leaves his post at Memphis to deliver, is entitled, "Irish Americans—Their Duty to their Native Land, their God, and their Adopted Country."

A banquet was given on the eighth instant to the Irish National band at Faneuil Hall by the Irish citizens of Boston. Plates were laid for three hundred guests. The gallery was filled with ladies. Patrick Donohue, of the Boston *Pilot*, presided, and speeches were made by Collector Thomas Russell, Mayor Gaston, J. Boyle O'Reilly, the poet, and several others. Letters were read from Governor Washburne regretting his inability to be present. The music was furnished by Gilmore's band. There was also singing by individual members of the Irish band. The festivities were kept up until a late hour.

A dispatch from DesMoines, Iowa, says that John Akasson will run for Congress in that district against Frank Palmer, the regular Republican candidate.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Floater.

WE are authorized to announce Dr. GEO. A. MATHES, of Somerville, as a candidate for Floater to represent the counties of Fayette and Shelby in the lower house of the next General Assembly, subject to the primary elections to be held in Shelby on the 20th instant, and the subsequent Democratic Pictorial Convention. jy8

For Representative.

AT the solicitation of many friends, I announce myself as a candidate to represent the people of Shelby county in the lower house of the next session of the Legislature of Tennessee; subject to the decision of the Democratic party at the primary election on the 20th inst. JOHN S. DICKASON.

WE are authorized to announce Colonel JOSEPH BARBIERE'S name as that of a candidate for the Legislatory. jy10

JOHN OVERTON, Jr., is a candidate to represent Shelby county in the lower house of the Legislature; subject to the action of the primary meetings of July 20th. jy10

JAMES M. HARRIS is a candidate to represent Shelby county in the lower house of the Legislature; subject to the action of the primary meetings of July 20th. jy8

M. S. JAY is a candidate for the lower branch of the General Assembly of Tennessee; subject to the result of the primary election of the 20th inst. jy8

IN compliance with the wishes of my friends, I announce myself a candidate for a seat in the lower house of the next General Assembly. I respectfully solicit the suffrage of the Democratic voters of Shelby county at the primary election on the 20th of July, 1872, assuring them that whether nominated or not, I will work to the best of my ability for the success of the entire ticket.

A. B. HAYNES.

EDITORS APPEAL:—You will please announce my name as a candidate to represent Shelby county in the lower branch of the next General Assembly of the State of Tennessee; subject to the primary election of the 20th inst. J. W. ELDRIDGE.

I HEREBY announce myself a candidate for Representative from Shelby county, outside the city, subject to the action of the primary meeting on the 20th inst.

H. D. GREER.

WE are authorized to announce Simon W. Green as a candidate for a seat in the lower branch of the next General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, from Shelby county; subject to the decision of the Democratic party at the primary election on the 20th instant. jy5

S. R. GAMMON is a candidate to represent Shelby County in the Lower House of the Legislature, subject to the result of the primary elections to be held the 20th of July instant. jy4

For Congressman.

R. E. SOMERVELL, of Tipton, is a candidate for Congress in this district; subject to the action of the Democratic Congressional convention.

TO the voters of the Ninth Congressional District: I announce myself a candidate for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District; subject to the action of the Democratic convention. J. J. DeROSSE.

WE are authorized to announce A. T. LACEY, Esq., as a candidate for Congress, subject to the action of Democratic Congressional convention. jy7

TO the Voters of the Ninth Congressional District—Since the action of the Democratic Executive Committee of Shelby County, designating, as a mode of nominating a candidate for Congress, a primary election, to be held on the 20th July, I have received so many renewed expressions of kindness of the public desire that I should announce myself a candidate, that I can no longer refuse. I announce myself therefore, as a candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the District Convention. Having been appointed a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, I feel it my duty to attend, and therefore it will not be in my power to be here between this and the election on the 20th. My interests, therefore, must be confided entirely to the hands of those friends who desire my nomination. D. K. McRAE.

TO the Voters of the Ninth Congressional District of Tennessee—I announce myself a candidate for Congress, at the election in November next, subject to a convention of the Democratic party. I solicit your suffrage at the primary elections, and the support of your delegates in convention. Respectfully,

T. H. LOGWOOD.

I HEREBY announce myself a candidate for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. W. L. DUFF.

ROBERT F. LOONEY is a candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. ap28

For State Senator.

WE are authorized to announce Judge CALVIN JONES, of Fayette, a candidate to represent Shelby, Fayette and Tipton counties in the State Senate; subject to the action of the District convention. jy10

I AM a candidate for the State Senate in the next General Assembly, subject to the result of the primary elections, July 20, 1872.

E. C. BLEDSOE.

I HEREBY announce myself a candidate to represent Shelby county in the Senate of the next Legislature, subject to the nominating election, Saturday, July 20th, 1872.

J. M. CREWS.

July 3, 1872.

TO the people of Shelby, Fayette and Tipton: Responsive to the action of the recent County Convention of Tipton County, and the request of my friends in Shelby and Fayette, I announce myself a candidate for Senator for this district in the next General Assembly, subject to the action of the Senatorial Convention. PEYTON J. SMITH.

For Judge of the Supreme Court.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE: In response to the call of many leading citizens of the State, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. T. A. R. Nelson. Election first Thursday in August next. ROBERT McFARLAND.

Morristown, Tennessee. mh24

TO THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE: In response to the expression of a popular desire, sufficiently general and influential to control my action in the matter, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. T. A. R. Nelson. Election first Thursday in August next.

J. B. COOK.

Chattanooga, March 11, 1872. mh12

Collector on Privileges.

J. HARVEY MATHES is the Democratic nominee State and County Tax-Collector on Privileges. jy22

For County Tax-Collector.

GEORGE R. POWELL is the Democratic nominee for Tax-Collector for Shelby county. jy22

Chancellor of Second Chancery Court.

SAMUEL P. WALKER is the Democratic nominee for the office of Judge of the Second Chancery Court. jy23

For County Trustee.

WILLIAM P. DAY is a candidate for County Trustee. Having filled the office of Trustee for many years, I would announce to my old friends that I am again a candidate for the same position. My previous fidelity in office will be my guarantee in future. jy2

A. WOODWARD is the Democratic nominee for the office of County Trustee at the ensuing August election. jy22

I HEREBY announce myself as an independent candidate for County Trustee of Shelby County. Election August, 1872.

THOMAS FOLEY.

June 25, 1872. jy27

For Sheriff.

A. P. CURRY announces himself as an independent candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Shelby county. Election August, 1872. ap18

APPEAL—The WEEKLY APPEAL, by mail, $2 a per annum. To clubs of two or more, $2. The DAILY APPEAL (seven papers per week) is served to city subscribers for 20c. per week, and $10 per year by mail.

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jy16

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