MEMPHIS APPEAL

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1874.

### THE SOUTH IN CONGRESS.

Under this head the New York *World* has a just and able article condemning the injury and injustice of excluding the southern representative men from congress, and electing in their place intriguing and unscrupulous adventurers of northern birth, or southern scalawags incapable of exerting any sort of influence upon the action of congress. The south for the future should send her representative men to congress—such men as Lamar, who commands the respect of even Radicals. Lamar was an original secessionist. He reflected the sentiments of the southern people before the war, and in his speech on the death of Sumner, he again echoed the desire of the south for peace and perfect restoration. The other great speech which Lamar made just before the adjournment of congress, in which he eloquently told the story of Louisiana's wrongs, commanded more respect, carried with it more conviction, than all the speeches made by the carpetbaggers since the close of the war. In urging the duty of electing the representative men of the south to congress, the men who have the confidence of the people, and reflect their views in the past, as well as the present, the *World* says:

It is of hardly less importance, therefore, to the people of the north and of the west than to the people of the south that there should be an end put to this abnormal and dangerous condition of our body politic, and we speak not less for our own section of the Union than for the south, when we express our earnest hope that in selecting candidates for the congressional elections of the current year our Democratic friends throughout the southern States will emulate the good example set by Alabama in the discussion of such nominations as that of Mr. Forsyth, of Mobile. At any other time and in any other part of the country we should be inclined to regret the transfer of so able and experienced a publicist as Mr. Forsyth from the editorial chair to a seat in the house of representatives. But nothing is just now so important in the way of political action as the south as the bringing forward into public life of the very best available character and talents within the command of the southern commonwealths. How gladly the best public opinion of the north will welcome the reappearance at Washington of southern men fit to take place of southern machines may be safely inferred from the cordial response which went up from all sections of the north but the other day to the eloquent words of the only southern member in whom, since the war, the serious northern public has recognized a real representative of the serious public of the south. The speeches of Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, would have fallen utterly dead upon the public ear could they have been delivered (as it is impossible to imagine them delivered) by any of the manikins and dummies so long foisted upon congress by the policy of the dominant party. What the south owes to us as well as to herself is to give us at the next congressional election not one or two, but whole delegations of representatives in whom, as in Mr. Lamar, we can recognize her people, their convictions, their necessities, their highest character, their best capacity. What, for example may not the great State of Virginia do to help forward the supreme work of national regeneration by replacing her present perfectly insignificant voting members at Washington with a body of trained, high-spirited, sensible public men? There is no lack of them within her borders. The names of a dozen such leap at once to our pen. Norfolk has them in men like Mr. Milison, for twelve years an active member of congress, or Mr. John Goode. Richmond could send us Mr. Holliday, with his ten years of practical experience, or the accomplished Mr. J. L. M. Curry, remembered still at Washington as one of the most brilliant congressional debutants in our history. Charlottesville has Mr. W. J. Robertson; Lynchburg has Mr. Randolph Tucker and Mr. Bocock; Fredericksburg has Mr. M. T. Hunter, speaker of the twenty-sixth congress and foremost in the senate of the United States before the war in the practical settlement of those great questions of tariff reform, which have once more become the most vital and pressing questions of our public policy. Heaven helps those who help themselves. If the southern States will but resolve to make themselves heard at Washington, by sending to Washington statesmen instead of sycophants, and legislators instead of lobbyists, their wrongs, which are also our wrongs, will find redress; their rights, which are also our rights, will find support in quarters which they dream not of, and from a generous public sentiment which slumbers only because it has not yet been frankly, resolutely and wisely appealed to.

This wise advice will provoke the indignation of the southern juvenile politicians, who think that brainless and unfledged coddlings, who never had an idea of the philosophy of government, should exclude from congress such dotards as L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi. Two and three years ago, the juvenile politicians were strutting in their swaddling-clothes, brandishing their swords, and showing how the battle could be won over Radicalism. Their advice was followed, and disaster and defeat was the result, and the people are disposed to fall back into the old "ruts" and "grooves" from which they were induced to "depart" by the vaporings of these modern prodigies of political wisdom. But there is no consistency in these juvenile politicians; for while they flippantly speak of old fogies, and hold in sovereign contempt the statesmanship of the past, they do not hesitate to support such fresh politicians as Andrew Johnson, when it suits their purposes. With the New York *World* we say, let the representative men of the south come to the front. Were Polk and Jones and Bell still living, and in congress, they could have more weight and influence in the councils of the nation than all the juvenile politicians of Tennessee put together. It requires age and experience before men can become statesmen or useful in congress. Of course there is no objection to young men, but they must work their way up to eminence and high positions, by gradations, just as their fathers did. It is true times are progressive, children are precocious, and young men appear on the political arena gaudily dressed in the robes of statesmanship, but there is a returning disposition on the part of the people to stand by men of experience, who obeyed their behests before the war and who have showed wisdom in defeat and adversity.

### RACE CONFLICT IN LOUISIANA.

In Louisiana the whites have been forced to combine to protect themselves from the blacks organized against them. The white citizens of the parish of St. Martin have formed not a loyal league, but an organization for the protection of "their property, persons, rights and race." They allege that a league of black men is in full blast, and that under its control the State and county governments of Louisiana are nothing less than a band organized for plunder and spoliation. They declare that the whole community is covered with the gloom of abject poverty, despair and mortal agony. Unable to pay the taxes, their homes are sold by the auctioneer, and while a large portion of the parish was under water, its taxes were raised from eleven to eighteen thousand dollars by Kellogg's police jury. The courts are partisan dens. The millions that an impoverished people have paid for the construction and repair of levees have been stolen. Immoral and impure legislation and criminal prevarication prevail in all departments of the government; and over this chaos of infamy, repudiation and bankruptcy seem to portend. The address, of which these are the chief points, is signed by a large number of citizens, mostly of French extraction, and a great mass-meeting has been held, composed of the white people, irrespective of party, and the grievances complained of are startling. They show what negro rule means. A conflict of races was openly proclaimed by this meeting. While the formation of such a white league, as opposed to the negro loyal leagues, must be deeply regretted, it is only what was to have been expected. The negroes have long been organized, and it is but natural that the whites should organize themselves in turn. Besides, in a State where public plunder has been carried so far that private property is substantially confiscated, and where men of education, accustomed to the refinements of civilized life and culture, are driven to desperation by utter brigandage of legislation and government, it is a matter of course that they should attempt to defend themselves. Nothing, however, can be done to relieve their distress and to restore society to a normal condition until the wretches who have reduced the people to poverty are turned out of power, and a new political order is set on foot. The same calamities will overtake the people of Shelby county if the Radicals triumph in the present election. Ruin, desolation, and confiscation of property have invariably followed negro rule in other States and counties, and if our people would avert these evils, they will turn out on the sixth day of August and elect honest white men, anti-Radicals, to office.

### ABELARD AND HELOISE—BEECHER AND ELIZABETH.

A correspondent takes us to task for likening Beecher and Mrs. Tilton to Abelard and Heloise. He does not think the comparison holds good. We must still differ with him. Abelard was a matured and already recognized great rhetorician, scholar and orator when called to Paris. It was his fame as such that procured him that preferment. He was thirty-five, as "J. M." says, when introduced to Heloise by her unsuspecting and trusting old uncle. She was hardly yet of age, perhaps seventeen or eighteen, in the neighborhood of half the years of her seducer. Beecher is now sixty-two, and Mrs. Tilton but thirty-six. When Fulbert, the good old canon of the cathedral of Paris, uncle of Heloise, invited Abelard to become her master, it was with no suspicion that he who held Paris breathless, while he preached the pure gospel of Christ, would take advantage of his trust and corrupt his neice, like, we repeat it again on his own statement, a cool, deliberate seducer." So, when Tilton admitted Beecher to his home as the spiritual teacher of his wife, he did not think he would take advantage of his place, and corrupt and debase her. Abelard, struck by the surpassing beauty of his pupil, forgot his vows, and deliberately laid seige to her virtue, and upon the consummation of his purposes, he fled and only married his victim upon the urgent entreaty of the uncle who desired by that act to save the good name of his neice. And, as in the Beecher-Tilton case in Brooklyn and New York, the scandal of Abelard's love for Heloise was town talk in Paris, and was made the burden of many of the ballads of the day before her uncle knew of it, just as Beecher's sin had been made, before Tilton's avowal and proof of it, the burden of newspaper letters and editorials. The more we reflect upon the two cases the more clearly do we see that our comparison holds good. Abelard, as our correspondent admits, was thirty-five when he disgraced christianity by his seduction of Heloise, and was therefore in the enjoyment of his intellectual and physical prime. He knew well, as the note below shows, what he was about, for he was a reasoner and logician, and knew the consequences to follow his act; for again, when he proposed to marry his victim, he did so with the express and emphasized proviso that the marriage was not to be known, in order that it should not interfere with his continuance in the ministry; and in order to make that proviso certain, after the uncle had divulged it, and Heloise, out of the abundance of her love for him, denied it in order to shield him as he desired, he went up to Paris and forced her into the convent of Argenteuil, where she remained until driven forth with her sisters by the Abbe Ligur, of St. Denis, on account of irregularities which, it is due to her memory to say, were in no sense of her prompting. Then she entered the oratory, and not the nunnery, of the Paraclete. Her love and devotion was confined to her seducer, and not even the glamour of Pope's poetry, nor any effort of the best romancists, can make Abelard's crime less than seduction, nor soften or mitigate the calculating conduct of the great mediaval prototype of the great Beecher. As to the intellectual greatness of Heloise, there can be no question, nor as little that she was the superior of Abelard in moral power. Mrs. Tilton, in respect of genius or ability, cannot be compared with her, but in the qualities of mind we most admire in women, and in physical beauty, there can be no question of the parallel. For Mrs. Tilton it has never been claimed that she was a genius, but we doubt that there is a man to-day in the Union, except our correspondent, who would question the possession by Beecher of extraordinary genius. Granting that our correspondent is correct in his assertion that Beecher makes use of the product of other men's minds, and of material ready to hand. So did Shakespeare. And will "J. M." say that the great poet of all time is to be dwarfed and lessened, to be in the least shorn of his name and fame, because he has taken the crude stories of Italian writers and made for us the *Merchant of Venice* and *Othello*, or hearing the recital of the story of the Danish prince, and recasting it in the mould of his own great mind, gave us *Hamlet*? No. While far from being Shakespeare's equal, Beecher, as a preacher and teacher, occupies as high a place, and, like the bard, stands by himself, aloof from all his cotemporaries. No mere charlatan or pretender could build himself up and sustain himself as Beecher has done for twenty-five years, before the American people; and no man, not gifted with extraordinary powers, could, as he did, mould the popular sentiment of his section, and lead it up to, through and beyond the civil war. To argue otherwise would be to assert that the twenty-one millions who inhabit the northern States were mere pliant tools and fools, which we all know they are not. Europe cannot to-day present their equals in intelligence, in general culture, in civil, religious, as well as political attainment. To say, then, that Beecher is a humbug, in face of their hitherto enthusiastic recognition of his ability and genius, is to proclaim an egotism in the man who says it that places him beyond our powers to reach. He makes his judgment superior to that of the twenty-one million. Such a man may sit and pronounce judgment on Henry Ward Beecher's genius as complacently as he does, no other could. Webster defines genius: "Distinguished mental superiority; uncommon intellectual power; especially superior power of invention or origination of any kind, or forming nice combinations;" and he quotes Coleridge as authority that "genius of the highest kind implies an unusual intensity of the modifying power." And again Webster defines genius as "a man endowed with uncommon vigor of mind; a man of superior intellectual faculties; as, 'Shakespeare was a rare genius.'" Any person familiar with Shakespeare knows something of the sources and origin of his plays, comedies and tragedies. He was the greatest genius that ever lived, and he did not disdain to use the labors of other men; but as the sculptor's work is greater than that of the quarryman who hews the stone, so was Shakespeare's superior to the crude efforts he found quarried for his use. Beecher, too, seized upon the rough material from the hands of weaker political, social or religious reformers, and reasting it in the mould of his giant intellect, gave it anew and afresh to a world that never, even upon closest inquiry, could trace its source. But as Shakespeare he was not always a borrower nor a re-caster or fuser of old ideas. He has stamped himself ineffaceably upon the political, social, as well as religious thought of his day and generation, and has been recognized as a great leader among men. Hence the sorrow and regret with which his fall has been received in all parts of the Union, even here in the south, who to him more than to any other man living or dead owes her defeat in the political arena and her present prostrate condition. We regret his act, and mourn, as Americans, the consequences to religion and to society. We have passed beyond the era of passion and prejudice, and can afford, with heartfelt sincerity to say that we regret Beecher's fall, as little less than a national calamity.

"I cannot," he says, "cease to be astonished at the simplicity of Fulbert; I was as much surprised as if he had placed a lamb in power of a hungry wolf. Heloise and I, under pretext of study, gave ourselves up wholly to love; and the solitude that love seeks, our similes procured for us."

THE Democratic and Conservative ticket is so far above the reach of slander, that no one has yet been base enough to assail its integrity. But the Radicals have undertaken to misrepresent their position. They are telling the negroes at every corner that the candidates and speakers at the Bartlett barbecue on Tuesday last, favored putting the negroes back into slavery and also declared that they did not want even the Conservative negroes to vote for them. Both of these charges are willful, deliberate premeditated falsehoods. Every white man in Shelby is opposed to the re-establishment of slavery, rejoices that the negro is free, and will protect him in his rights, and the Democratic and Conservative candidates, instead of refusing colored votes, will gladly receive the support of those sensible and reliable negroes who are opposed to a war of races and would have the colored people to vote for their white employers, instead of the carpetbaggers who have no employment to give, but use the negro to get office.

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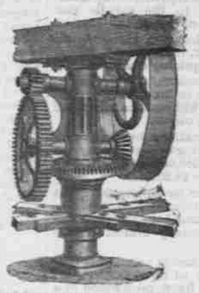

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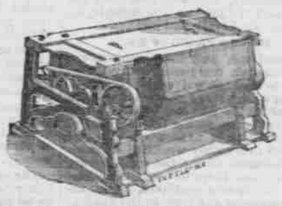

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Arkansas & Texas Short Line

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Little Rock, Kensett, Newport, Hot Springs, Arkadelphia, Fulton, Texarkana, Jefferson, Shreveport, Marshall, Minneola, Rockdale, Longview, Dallas, Sherman, Denison, Palestine, Hearne, Waco, Austin, Houston, Galveston.

And all Intermediate Points in Arkansas and Texas.

Direct connection in same depot at Little Rock with trains North and South on the Cairo and Fulton railroad. ☞ Passengers reach Jacksonport and Batesville via Newport, Searcy via Kensett, Pine Bluff via Little Rock. Also, in same depot at Argenta with trains on the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad for Lewisburg, Russellville, Dardanelle, Clarksville, Van Buren, Fort Smith, etc. Pullman palace sleeping-cars on night trains.

☞ Ask for tickets via Memphis.

For tickets and information call at 278 Main street, 287 Main street, or at the depot, foot of Washington street.

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
JNO. B. PERRY, Gen'l Ticket Agt.
jy8 R. A. WILLIAMS, Pass. Agent.

Notice to Bridge Contractors,

SEALED PROPOSALS will be receiv ed at the office of M. Hohl, Esq., for the next fifteen days for building a Bridge over Cobb's Bayou, on the Big Creek Pinkroof. Plans and specifications can also be seen at the office of M. Hohl.

JOHN C. ATHENS,
M. COHEN,
JOS. PRICE,
L. LACHOIX,
M. HOHL.

Memphis, Tenn., July 17, 1874. jy18

MISSISSIPPI

Liquidating Levee Bonds

A LARGE AMOUNT of these bonds will be sold at private sale by

UNION AND PLANTERS BANK,
1y14 Of Memphis, Tenn.

OFFICE OF THE

American Cotton Tie Co.,

No. 48 Carondelet St.,

NEW ORLEANS, June 1, 1874.

To Dealers in Iron Cotton Ties, Planters and Country Merchants generally:

GENTLEMEN: We most sincerely tender our thanks for your very liberal support and patronage of the celebrated "ARROW TIE," and hereby desire to advise you that we are now prepared to meet the demands of all our patrons requiring the well known irrespective Arrow Tie, and other open and side slot "Cotton Ties, having on hand the largest stock ever held throughout the Cotton States, which we authorize sold on any quality under full guarantee as regards quality, and at the lowest market rates.

Pieced Arrow Ties at 2 cents a pound under the price of new, and guaranteed stronger than any Button or Lock Tie on the market.

For sale by all dealers and country merchants throughout the South.

R. W. RAYNE & CO., Gen'l Agents,
jy11 (Late Bartlett & Rayne).

HUGH TORRANCE. THOS. WELLFORD,
Late with W. S. Jack & Co.

TORRANCE & WELLFORD

Successors to Hugh Torrance & Son,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 10 Jefferson Street,

Opp. Commercial Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

Louisville Bolt and Clevis Works

THOS. MEIKEL & CO.,

manufacturers of

Bridge, Roof, Railroad and all kinds Machine Bolts,

Wrought-Iron Plow Clevises, cheapest and best in the market; Screw Hook and Strap Hinges and

Meikel's Improved Iron-Beam D. S. Plow, the best in use. Machine forging of all descriptions.

Tenth and Monroe Sts., Louisville, Ky

WARD

WARD'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nashville, Tenn., it appears, stands high among the educational institutions of the country. In the report of the Commissioners of Education, at Washington, it stands fifth on the list of "superior schools" in the United States, and first on the list of southern schools. Fall session September 3d.

Address, DR. W. E. WARD,
Nashville, Tenn.

SEMINARY.

JOHN T. STRATTON, formerly of Stratton, McDuffit & Co.
JOHN L. WELLFORD, late Graham & Wellford.

STRATTON & WELLFORD

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

240 Front Street, cor. Jefferson.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day sold to Mr. THOS. J. BEASLEY my interest in the firm of COCHRAN & BARTON. The new firm will continue the Grocery and Commission business, and are authorized to settle the outstanding business of the old firm. In retiring, I bespeak for Messrs. Beasley, Barton & Co. a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended the old firm. R. L. COCHRAN.

Memphis, July 1, 1874.

NEW FIRM.

T. J. BEASLEY. W. E. BARTON. JAS. T. BARTON

BEASLEY, BARTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

210 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE