THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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FROM TRENTON.

We have not space to-day to comment upon the stuff we find room for from the Trenton *Gazette*. What it says about ourselves we pass by in silence, what it says of Memphis we regard with contempt, but what it and its correspondents say about our public men, particularly General Forrest, we condemn as a wanton and wicked assault that could only emanate from such a source.

OUR MECHANICS.

Now that our merchants are beginning to take a part in public affairs such as they should have taken years ago, we want our mechanics to come to the front, and assert their influence, always, when exercised, felt on the side where it is likely to do the most good. We want the mechanics to press their best men upon the county convention for the legislature, and the APPEAL will see to it that, if nominated, they are elected by triumphant majorities. There are many reforms for the legislature to accomplish in the interests of the mechanics. Among them the exemption law already suggested by the APPEAL, and so thoroughly indorsed by the press of the State. We do not think any man can so well urge and argue for that measure in the legislature as the mechanic who feels the necessity for it; hence there ought to be several mechanics sent from Shelby, and we hope the convention will see to it that at least two are nominated. If so they will be elected.

THE BOLIVAR CONVENTION.

As this will be the last APPEAL that will reach many of the delegates before the meeting of the Bolivar convention on Tuesday next, we would most earnestly counsel harmony. Judging from the list of delegates published, the convention will be one of the most intelligent that ever assembled in this district. It is probable that every delegate will go to Bolivar with a well-grounded preference for some aspirant for congressional honors, and feel that his favorite should be the successful one. We trust the deliberations of the convention will be harmonious, and that a man will be placed in the field who will be able at the November election to give Barbour Lewis such an overwhelming defeat as will finally and forever put an end to Radical aspirations so far as this district is concerned. There should be no bickerings and no hard feelings, but let all work together for the success of the nominee and the cause. The delegates have been chosen as the spokesmen of the people, and it is their duty to vindicate by their action the wisdom of their constituents in conferring the honor upon them. Let personal feelings, preferences and prejudices be sacrificed if need be, and let us have the opportunity to rally round the standard of the best man nominated by a harmonious convention. It behooves the delegates to enter upon their duties with a due appreciation of their importance, a correct estimate of the gravity of the occasion, and an adequate sense of the responsibility resting upon them collectively and individually. They should all be impressed with the importance of starting aright. A serious mistake made at the start may injuriously affect the whole canvass and endanger the success of our cause. We appeal to the delegates to approach the great subjects that shall come before them in a manner worthy of the vital interests involved—with dignity, with calmness and in the spirit of conciliation and harmony. They have a duty to perform higher than that of bestowing empty compliments upon individuals, however eminent and much beloved, or of adhering to personal preferences, however strong. They have to nominate a man that will win beyond peradventure. To this high duty personal attachments and personal antipathies must, if necessary, be yielded up without a murmur. The great essential is harmony from the beginning to the closing of the convention. Hot words or rash conduct may generate troubles that will prove incurable, following us through the canvass and terminating in disaster at the polls. The first duty is harmony and forbearance. Every delegate who values the success of the cause, and the welfare of his State above his own egotistical opinions or preferences, or petty personal likes or dislikes, will sink them all when such a sacrifice is shown to be necessary. We have not the remotest doubt, from the character of the gentlemen selected as delegates that their work will be well done, and prove so entirely satisfactory to the people as to receive their triumphant ratification at the polls in November. All should bear in mind, however, that we have a great duty before us, and that on Tuesday next the work of redeeming the metropolitan district of Tennessee from the reproach of Radical representation in congress will be begun. Our delegates, we know, will acquit themselves well and truly of their task, and then it will only remain for the voters, each and all, to act well their part.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

It is not claiming too much to assert of the Memphis cotton exchange that it is in all respects the best conducted and managed institution of the kind in the Union. We *know* that to be the fact, and our merchants generally, those dealing in cotton particularly, also know it. The proofs are daily furnished on the well-filled walls of the exchange, where three times each day the buyer and the seller can read in a few moments all the figures and facts that the Atlantic and gulf ports, those of Europe, of Egypt, and farthest India can furnish, as necessary to a comprehensive grasp of the status and tendency of the great staple. Looking at these walls and the figures they contain, one is startled by the magnitude of the cotton trade, and the extent and ramification of all the varied interests and peoples dependent upon it. Only fifty years ago, and Memphis had no existence, to-day she is a point of interest to millions who hang almost breathless upon the fluctuations of her cotton market as they are flashed to the nethermost parts of the earth. Wonderful it is, and a sermon in itself. But it is not to moralize upon a theme that might be indefinitely expanded, so full is it of interest to thoughtful minds, to men who love to dwell upon human achievement and the possibilities of those who are to take our places, that we speak of this to-day. We desire simply to call the attention of all at home as well as abroad to the current testimony of the value of our cotton exchange now finding its way in the mails to the cotton marts of the world in the form of a circular that for comeliness, brevity, comprehensiveness in detail and make up, surpasses all the efforts in that line hitherto made in India, Egypt, Europe or America. Instead of the long and tedious, and sometimes absurd pamphlet, we are here rigidly confined to figures which tell the whole story of the cotton trade of Memphis first, then of the United States ports, next of Liverpool, and this by the week and month, giving the American and English consumption, the visible supply of the world, the prices, rates of gold and exchange, together with the freights from Memphis, compressing included, and the meteorological record of Memphis for the week. It is, by all odds, the most comprehensive cotton circular we have ever seen, and must force a change in all quarters, in the compilation and preparation of such documents hereafter. It is a model in every particular. It is unique in form and perfect in every particle of information necessary to a masterly and perfect review of the cotton trade of the world for 1873-4, and the printing of it is something quite worthy of the work. There is not a single error to mar it, and the tables are put together with a neatness, precision and skill that must exact for Trezevant & Co. the encomiums of the fraternity everywhere. We congratulate Mr. John S. Toof, the secretary of the cotton exchange, upon this circular, and we think we are not wrong in saying that as the members of the exchange pore over it they will feel that it is a new bond to link them indissolubly to the man whose skill, assiduity and ability have been exerted so unsparingly and with such untiring devotion to bring the Memphis cotton exchange to the front and keep it there, the first in point of statistical ability and results in the United States.

GIBSON COUNTY.

Latest from the Scene of the Massacre—The Ten Missing Niggers Not Yet Heard from—Are they "Lost?"

The Trenton Gazette to the Rescue—The Memphis Press Overhauled without Gloves, and Shamelessly.

Our Public Men Derided and the Governor Assailed—The Memphis Meeting Sustained and the Appeal Indorsed—Etc.

From our Special Correspondent.]

TRENTON, September 6.—Governor Brown, arrived here last night and will remain some days investigating the outrage at this place. He is determined to do all in his power to bring the authors of the jail-breaking and murder at this place last week to speedy justice. The officers of the county, aided by all the *good citizens*, are doing what they can to find out the murderers of the negroes. Several hundred men have already been summoned before the grand jury, and it is understood all the people in the southern and eastern parts of the county, near where the difficulties commenced, will be brought before the grand jury. The judge will appoint a special term of the court for the purpose of investigating these matters fully. The people of Trenton, and of Gibson county generally, express great indignation at the outrage, and avow an earnest desire that the criminals shall be arrested and punished. They complain because, as they say, the Memphis and Nashville papers censure them for what they could not prevent, and for something of which they had no knowledge, for which they had as great horror as any press in the State. My own impression was, and is, that the Memphis and Nashville papers, while denouncing in bold and truthful language the parties engaged in the outrage, did not censure either directly or indirectly, innocent parties, but they did say, and no one can deny it, that this outrage will have a most damaging effect upon our State, and especially upon the county where the tragedy took place. The only way to relieve ourselves from the odium is to have the guilty parties arrested and punished. One of the worst effects of this wholesale slaughter is that it inflicts almost irreparable injury upon innocent men who happened to live near the scene of the crime. The arrest and punishment of these men is demanded by public opinion, both in and out of the State, and the good citizens of Gibson county avow a determination to give the governor and the proper authorities all the assistance in their power. The governor is in earnest in this matter, and is willing to incur all the responsibilities necessary to insure a prompt execution of the law and the punishment of all criminals. Let the people of Gibson now come forward and aid in the detection of these men. In this way they will relieve their county, and prevent the United States authorities from taking hold of the matter. If the State authorities and the people of Gibson cannot find out the authors of the outrage and bring them to punishment, then it will be done by the United States authorities. In that event the innocent may suffer with the guilty. It is to relieve the people of Gibson county that great anxiety is felt to have the real authors of the crime arrested. Four of the negroes were killed, two were wounded, six of whom has since died, and the other ten cannot be found either living or dead, though the whole county has been searched. I am satisfied there is no disposition in either the Memphis or Nashville papers to do willful injustice to the people of Trenton, or of Gibson county, but in expressing their horror at this wholesale butchery necessarily expose the malignant opinions of all men of proper feelings in and out of the State. To say that Gibson county and the State of Tennessee suffers from it financially, morally and politically, is to tell what every man of sense knows to be true. I am satisfied that the men who committed the outrage did not live in Gibson county, or at least that many of them did not. It was at the request of leading and influential citizens of Gibson county that the governor came here. They take just as bitterest one these things and we should not be in haste to condemn the people of that county for not arresting them immediately.

The Trenton Outrage.

From the Trenton Gazette, editorial.]

We, in common with every good and law-abiding citizen of Trenton and Gibson county, have been indignant, but more again also indignant at the unjust insinuations against Trenton in the editorials and communications of the Memphis and Nashville papers on the outrage committed in and near this place on the night of the twenty-seventh ultimo. We have heard, and we feel, and even now are loth to believe these papers were actuated by a desire to injure Trenton or any citizen of the county, but that in their excitement they permitted themselves to be misled into unjust condemnation of men who are capable of properly discriminating between the negro conspirators who suppose that good and true citizens thus impugned, and who regret and denounce the outrage as much, nay, much more than any other people, will,