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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton, 12c; Memphis, 11½c. New York, gold closed at 111¼; Memphis, 111.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, southwest, veering to northwest, winds, rising, possibly followed by falling barometer, lower followed by higher temperature, partly cloudy weather and occasional rains.

THE St. Louis *Republican* suggests the following nuts for the anti-Tilden element to crack: "The gentlemen who are opposing the nomination of Governor Tilden, find it difficult to overcome the fact that he carried New York in 1874 by over fifty thousand, a larger majority, by many thousands, than any Democrat ever received for governor in that State. It is also a fact that the Democratic State ticket of 1875, known as the Tilden ticket, was elected by a larger majority than usual on an 'off year,' and by the largest vote ever given in the State for the officers then elected. Governor Tilden was nominated in 1874 by a two-thirds vote in the convention. The convention that recently met at Utica indorsed him by a unanimous vote. This would seem to indicate that he is far more popular in the State now than he was when he was elected governor by over fifty thousand majority."

WE print this morning the proceedings in full of the National Democratic convention at St. Louis, which organized yesterday under auspices most favorable to the party. Of course, we cannot predict the actual result, but judging from the calm deliberations and harmonious discussions characteristic throughout the day's session, we believe that the result will be arrived at to-day, and that result will be the nomination of Tilden. We invite particular perusal of the speeches by the permanent chairman, Mr. Voorhees, and Mr. Cox.

OUR eastern dispatches leave no doubt as to war between Turkey and Servia. The Porte has rejected the Prince's ultimatum, and placed his troops under order to move at a moment's warning. The Montenegrin army is being augmented by a call for "all able-bodied men between the ages of sixteen and sixty," and the dispatches of to day may bring tidings of a conflict.

THE APPEAL'S special from New Orleans tells of oodles of fun the Rads are having among themselves. One element seeks to outflank the other by cutting off his whisky resources, when Pinchback takes advantage of the situation, and makes a temperance speech. The present aspect of affairs counts one for Warmoth against the Kellogg-Packard wing.

POLITICAL.

Lively Times among the Louisiana Republicans—Warmoth Ahead as Far as Heard from—The Vermont Rads.

The Louisiana Republican State Convention.

Special to the Appeal.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—The Radicals are having hot times; first blood for Warmoth. The convention was to meet at the capitol, but Warmoth having rented all the convenient saloons and vacant rooms, Packard had the convention to assemble at the Mechanic's institute, and rented every saloon and vacant room on the street, leaving Warmoth no place to steam up the delegates. The wily Warmoth, however, had it to adjourn to meet, God knows where! Pinchback was elected temporary chairman, and appointed Warmoth on the committee on credentials, who is contesting delegates from many parishes. Kellogg, fiercely opposing Warmoth, cut off the heads of twenty officials who deserted to Warmoth, among them Dibble, assistant attorney-general. The chances are favorable for Warmoth, though the nomination is not certain.

Associated Press Dispatch.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—The Republican State nominating convention met to-day at Mechanics Institute. Hon. P. S. B. Pinchback was elected temporary chairman. There was a spirited contest for this position, and Pinchback's election is regarded as a defeat of the Kellogg Packard wing by the Warmouth wing of the Republican party. Pinchback made a temperate speech, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

Vermont State Republican Convention.

MONTPELIER, June 27.—The Republican State convention organized to day, with Luke P. Poland as president. In his address Poland said the Cincinnati nominations were the wisest that could be made, if not the choice of all Vermont. After a ballot, without result, for a candidate for governor, the convention took a recess. Upon reassembling, Hon. Horace Fairbanks was nominated for governor, Colonel Redfield Proctor for lieutenant-governor, and Hon. John A. Page for State treasurer. Jacob Estey and Charles E. Houghton were chosen Presidential electors at large. The committee on resolutions reported two only—one adopting the Cincinnati platform, another the nominations there made, promising that Vermont will roll up an old-fashioned majority against any candidate that the St. Louis convention can produce. Adjourned.

California News.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—Private advices, per oceanic, state that the Spanish customs collector at Manilla has imposed a fine of one hunded and thirty-four thousand dollars on the San Fio schooner Fanny Hare and cargo for informality in her manifest. Charles Hare, the owner, a resident of San Fio, has telegraphed Senator Sargent, asking him to call the attention of the government to the matter. The consignees at Manilla have written that they hope the trouble will be satisfactorily arranged by payment of the nominal fine. The schooner's manifest was not certified by the Spanish consul here, in conformity with the law, and part of the cargo was sold at Honolulu without the required certificate of the Spanish consul at that port.

Herbert C. Mann, the Boston forger, was released from custody on account of the non-arrival of the requisition.

The court of inquiry in the case of Charles H. Barth, the absconding clerk of the quartermaster's department, has concluded the taking of evidence, and adjourned pending a decision. The proceedings were private. The defalcation is supposed to be over one hundred thousand dollars.

Bishop Cummins Dead.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—Rt. Rev. Geo. N. Cummins, senior bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church, died at his residence in Lutherville, Baltimore county, this afternoon, of inflammation of the bowels.

THE WORK BEGUN.

First Day's Proceedings of the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis —Organization Complete and Harmonious.

Preliminaries by Chairman Schell, of the National Executive Committee, and Appointment of H. M. Watterson as Temporary Chairman.

Permanent Officers Elected—General John A. M'Clernand, President—His Address of Acceptance —No Report from the Committee on Resolutions.

"Miss Phebe Couzins Has the Floor."—A Memorial from the Women's Rights National Convention is Respectfully Referred.

The Woman's Rights Plank Suggested—Speeches After Adjournment by Hon. D. S. Voorhies and S. S. Cox—Incidents—Etc., Etc.

Special to the Appeal.]

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—As the press telegraphic report has informed you, the convention was called to order by Chairman Schell, of the national committee, who called Henry Watterson to the chair pending a permanent organization, very much to the satisfaction of every one. Watterson acquitted himself with skill, tact and address, and made a very solid impression, reversing many preconceptions unfavorable to him. His speech, as was that of Mr. Schell, was in good taste and soundly Democratic. Watterson held the convention well in hand, and ruled with precision and decision. His election was

A TRIUMPH FOR TILDEN,

as was that of General McClernand as permanent chairman. The speech of the latter was well received. There was a remarkable absence of anything like a spirit of discussion, and the only thing looking that way that I have heard of is the difficulty encountered by the committee on platform in reaching a harmonious or unanimous conclusion. They are busy at work to-night, and will no doubt be able to report on the assembling of the convention to-morrow. There is no change in the position of the Tennessee delegation. Our State will vote as a unit for Hendricks until a vote is called for by six or more, and even then unless there are thirteen pronounced for another candidate. But without Tennessee Tilden, as things stand now, will be nominated

ON THE THIRD BALLOT.

On the first ballot he will receive 412 votes, and will grow in grace, it is confidently believed, until he is elected on the third ballot. The States set down as certain for him are: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. These, together, make up the 412 votes. Should Virginia and Louisiana vote for him, as they are likely to do, the figures would be increased nineteen. Then there are New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania to hear from, all of whom have favorable sons, who will give place to Tilden as

THE MAN FOR THE PEOPLE.

It would really seem as if we were to receive the enemies of Democracy with an old-fashioned ground-swell for Tilden. The growth of public opinion in his favor has been something wonderful—eclipsing all the predictions of his friends. Voorhees, of Indiana, and Cox, of New York, made speeches in the hall of the convention, after the adjournment this evening, which were well received, notwithstanding they were eloquent appeals for Hendricks. Voorhees was especially eloquent and manly, and increased his great reputation as a public speaker.

AN INCIDENT

of the day's proceedings will have special interest for our woman's suffrage people. I refer to the address of Miss Rhode Couzins, pleading the cause of woman, a modest, womanly woman, quiet, dignified deportment, yet self-possessed. She made an appeal that was received with something more than passing or complimentary attention. It is possible that the platform may make a general recognition of the women's address presented by Miss Couzens. The financial and the Chinese planks are points of difficulty with the platform-builders.

THE GERMAN AMERICANS

new in St. Louis, representatives of nearly all the States, have formally pronounced for Tilden and are urgent for his nomination. As things look now, the convention will adjourn to-morrow. The platform will be reported so soon as the convention meets, when nominations will be in order. Three ballots will complete the work. Strengthening this belief I may mention the fact that all but four of the committee on organization were Tilden men. Remembering this committee, with all the others, was elected in delegations themselves, the significance of their bearing toward our candidate will be apparent. West Tennessee and Tilden were represented in the organization, Marsh Polk being one of the secretaries. St. Louis is tonight

A SIGHT TO SEE.

The streets are brilliantly illuminated, and parading bands fill the air with music. Everything promises well.

THE CONVENTION.

Associated Press Dispatches.]

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—The convention assembled at ten o'clock in the large and beautiful hall of the St. Louis chamber of commerce, which was decorated with garlands of leaves, State coats-of-arms, flowers, etc. The weather was very warm and sultry, betokening thunder-storms. The delegates were promptly in their places, but it was twenty minutes past twelve before the convention was called to order by Hon. Augustus Schell, chairman of the National Democratic committee. In the meantime the military band, perched in the rear of the chairman's desk, kept the assembly interested by rendering various lively airs. Mr. Schell, in calling order, said:

GENTLEMEN—As chairman of the National Democratic convention, the duty has been assigned to me to call this convention to order. According to the usages of the Democratic party, this large body of representatives, coming from every section of the Union, have assembled for the purpose of nominating for the Democratic party candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, whose election will make a change in the administration of the government, and stay the corruption which is now destroying it. [Applause.] The momentous issue before the country is outlined and clear, in a distinct form and proportion, and it cannot be overlooked, underestimated or avoided. Administrative reform is demanded by the American people, of every class, [applause,] and of all parties. The corruption which now exists in the government which is suffering from it must be purified and elevated, and the question to whose hands shall be committed the duty of cleansing and raising it shall it be committed to those whose uncleanness hands have spoiled it? No; in this hour, when the national honor, public virtue, and the moral sentiment of mankind demand reform, the duty must and shall be assigned to the Democratic party. [Great applause.] The people will not support this that the thing to be reformed can be reformed by itself. They will answer it is necessary in the case of an individual who is answerable to his conscience and to his God for his sins; but what is to become of public officials' integrity if men to whom is assigned the performance of public trusts shall abuse their power, violate their obligations and their oaths? The people are generous and confiding, and are honest. They may be slow, but in the end they never fail to vindicate justice. The people will comprehend their rights and their interests. Their rights have been fearfully violated, and their interests too shame fully neglected to ever again intrust to administration of their government to the Republican party. [Great applause.] There is also another issue which commands the consideration of the country, and that is the currency issue. The Democratic party has from its origin, and through all the time of its existence, been what is known as the hard money party of the country [applause], and the subtle and adroit effort on the part of the Republican party to charge upon the Democratic party the present condition of affairs, and to insist that the party is now a soft-money party, is entirely incorrect; for, let me ask, on what page of the statutes, on what act of public authority, in which Democrats have had the power and the right to act, is there written one word, one line, one law, which has provided or caused the present condition of things? All the acts of this government recognize the precious metals as the money authorizing their use as a legal-tender, and the action of the supreme court in declaring the law constitutional under which these acts were authorized, were all done and performed during the existence and power of the Republican party. What has been the effect of it? Commerce is paralyzed; the manufacturing street silent and deserted in the country; prosperity has disappeared, and want has taken its place. How is it to be remedied? The Democratic party with its interests will see that the remedy is applied of a frugal and economical government, and a diminution of taxation. It cannot be brought about by forced contraction. [Applause.] It should not be assisted by additional inflation, but take the country as it stands. [Applause.] We are called upon to apply the remedy, and one remedy which commends itself to every honest mind and to every reasonable Democrat is to demand the repeal of the resumption act. [Applause.] I repeat, that put the government in the power of the Democratic party, and we can pursue the course which they will pursue, of an economical administration of that government, and I assure you the time is not far distant when specie payments will be resumed, the prosperity of the country be restored, and the whole American people be happy and content. Gentlemen, the tide is auspicious and the occasion a suggestive one. Hundred years ago the first Democratic assemblage met in Philadelphia, representatives of the colonies of the Atlantic shore of this country. [Applause.] They were under the guidance of that sagacious sage, that name ever to be revered, Thomas Jefferson [applause], who laid the foundation of that civil and religious liberty which our fathers built, and which we enjoy to-day as our inheritance. This centennial year the Democratic party has assembled in convention once more to do that which our fathers did; that is to say, to declare the course and to adopt the measures which shall be necessary to restore us to our ancient prosperity. [Applause.] During all the time that the power of the government has been in the hands of the Democratic party, during all that time prosperity has governed our country; but whenever that flag has been dropped by the advance of Republican power, sorrow and shame have been our condition. [Applause.] May we not hopefully, after sixteen years of Republican power, trust the Democratic party may resume its rightful position before the country? [Applause.] I shall not attempt to forecast the action of this convention in the performance of the duties which it is called upon to perform either in the nomination of a President or Vice-President of the United States or in the adoption of its platform. The rules by which this convention is governed are such as to insure the nomination of some gentleman whose character and position as a statesman and as an individual is ripe in the experience of one and pure and sublime in his character in the other; who will see that none other is nominated for either of those offices. As to the platform, this convention will act wisely and in accordance with the principle that those are best governed who are least governed. [Applause.] I doubt not that much will be left to the energy, the management, the economy, the patriotism, and less to Federal legislation, for the future government of our country. I have now the honor, in the name of the National committee, to propose for your temporary chairman Mr. Henry M. Watterson, of Kentucky. [Cheers.]

Mr. Watterson was unanimously elected temporary chairman, and Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, and Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, were appointed a committee to conduct him to the chair. Mr. Watterson assumed the chair and was received with cheers. Upon the subsidence of the applause, Mr. Watterson addressed the convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—We are called together to determine, by our own wisdom, whether an honest government, administered by honest men, shall be restored to the American people, or to decide by our own folly that it is the destiny of this country to pursue an endless, ever-revolving circle of partisan passion and corruption, until, with the loss of our material well-being, we lose the poor man's last best hope, "civil liberty itself." Every citizen of the republic, be he of one party or the other, has felt the pulse for many a day, the depressing influence of what are called hard times. We look about us, and we see neglected fields and vacant houses; the factory is closed, the workshop door is shut; there are myriads of idle hands; the happy activity of prosperous life is nowhere to be found; loyalists fatten, while statesmen starve; and the people are poorer less the bay. What is it? What has wrought so great a change in a land that, under the rule of an intelligent, progressive constitutional party, in twenty years, nay, half a century, from the condition of a huddle of petty and squalid provincial sovereignties to a foremost place among the nations of the earth? The reason of men must answer partisan misrule and sectional misdirection. The Republicans, my friends, are not alone responsible. With them rest the disgraces, with us the follies. These twin agents of national mischance, walking under the miserable rule of contraries, have kept the people of the north and south asunder, and have distributed values. They have unsettled prices; they have made our whole financial system a cheat and a snare; they have driven the best elements of political society in exile, and have organized charlatans into a sort of a public policy, enabling the rogue to get a cheap advantage of his dupe, and sacrificing every popular interest to the lust of that oligarchy which has become so encrusted with power as to believe itself entitled to rule by the sheer force of its own wrong-doing. So much let us set down to the convenient pretext of war, so much to the long account of damages between the north and the south. It is for you to say whether the same conflict, with consequences multiplied and magnified, shall any act of yours be inaugurated between the east and the west. I shall not undertake on an occasion of this kind, and in a presence so imposing, to anticipate the fateful verdict of mutual forbearance. Nobody doubts our capacity to make battle among ourselves, entreating you to direct your energies to the conquest of a peace