MEMPHIS APPEAL

:—BY—

GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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GALLAWAY & KEATING,
M. C. GALLAWAY, } 262 Second street.
J. M. KEATING. } Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

SATURDAY, : : AUGUST 5, 1876.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

Of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Of Indiana.

HAYES AS A DISUNIONIST.

While the Republicans are abusing the traitors who dared to dissolve this glorious Union, they had better look to the record of their candidate for the Presidency. In a letter bearing date January 4, 1861, Governor Hayes said:

Disunion and civil war are at hand; and yet I favor disunion and civil war less than compromise. We can recover from them. The free States alone, if we must go on alone, will make a glorious nation. I do not feel gloomy when I look forward. The reality is less frightful than the apprehensions which we have all had these many years.

Union shrickers! defamers of the rebellion! read *that*. When the life of the nation was imperiled, and Union soldiers were breasting the storm of battle to preserve the Union, Governor Hayes suggests dissolution by telling his countrymen that the free States would "make a glorious nation." Mr. Jefferson Davis thought the southern States would "make a glorious nation," and how is he more culpable than Governor Hayes? We agree with the Cincinnati *Enquirer* in the opinion that Hayes was less aggressive, but he espoused the fundamental idea not less surely than the men who went to arms to separate the Union. He looked forward to disunion without gloom, which may account for the feebleness with which he fought for union. He said that the free States alone would "make a glorious Union," and he regarded the Union that had been anything but glorious, as is evident from the "apprehensions" expressed in this letter. When the Republican journals howl about the war record of Mr. Tilden or Mr. Hendricks, let them remember that they are supporting a candidate who invited and bade welcome to disunion in 1861; who was more afraid of union than disunion; who boasted that "we could recover" from disunion, but was in doubt whether we could recover from union.

OUR ABILITY TO PAY.

Colonel Nathan Brandon, of Stewart county, an able and experienced legislator, has recently been nominated by the Democrats of Stewart and Montgomery counties as their joint representative. He will be elected by a very large majority. It is encouraging to see men of such ability and experience put forward as candidates by the Democracy. He made a speech when nominated, an abstract of which we find in the Clarksville *Chronicle*. It presents some very strong points, and is, in fact, an unanswerable argument in favor of paying the State debt.

He made an exhaustive argument in favor of State credit, showing the justness and legality of the debt, and the great and easy capacity of Tennessee to pay it. Referring to the increasing property of the State, he demonstrated that if Tennessee's resources should increase in the same ratio in the future as in the past, by the year 1900 the increase alone upon the present wealth of the State would pay her entire indebtedness. Moreover, that five per cent. of her property in the State, or fifteen per cent. of her products would more than pay the debt. Suggesting that it was not the county and State tax that bore down so heavily upon the people, but the Federal, he asserted and proved that the money Tennessee pays into the United States treasury each year, would in three years pay off her indebtedness and cancel every liability. He declared himself in favor of taxing all property. Railroads, etc., are property, and should be taxed. No property should escape. But he informed his hearers that homesteads are made exempt from taxation by the constitution, the organic law of the land, which cannot be altered by legislatures. But should the legislature repudiate, what then? Can the bonds be taken from their holders? The legislature can pass no such law which can impair the obligation of contracts, and can only repudiate by refusing to levy a tax. This does not destroy the obligation to pay, nor does it get possession of the bonds, the visible sign of the faith and credit of the State. The obligation will remain, and forever until the money is paid; and mere too, any legislature to come hereafter, may levy a tax and pay every just debt of the State with accumulated interest. In conclusion Colonel Brandon expressed it as his belief, that with all property taxed, and an honest and economical administration of the State government, four mills on the dollar will be sufficient to pay the current expenses of the State, and the interest on her bonds. Thus, that no increase of taxation would be necessary to maintain the honor and integrity of the State untarnished.

Here Colonel Brandon shows that a mere refusal to pay, or repudiation, does not get us clear of the debt. It leaves it to accumulate until it will become mountain high, and thereby place enormous burdens upon coming generations, and preventing the settlement and improvement of our State. The best plan is to pay what we can and make arrangements in regard to what we cannot pay at this time. By all means, prevent an accumulation of debt which is the worst evil that could befall us. Temporary repudiation means increase of future indebtedness.

WORDS FOR COLORED MEN.

Thousands of Democrats regard the negro as indissolubly joined to the Radical idol, and therefore any appeal to them is distasteful. They regard it as labor lost and as calculated to inflate the colored people with undue importance. All such Democrats take the position that if the whites would let the negro severely alone, and intimate that his vote was not wanted, and that the Democrats can secure victory without it, more blacks would vote with the whites than can ever be secured by appealing to their interest and patriotism. The constant dripping of the water wears away the rock, and truth continually dropped into the ear of the blacks will ultimately efface the rock of prejudice which the carpetbaggers have planted. The day is not far distant when the negroes will be convinced as to the truth of what they have been told from day to day for the last ten years, that "the interests of the white and black men of the south are identical. Without good government and an honest administration of affairs there, neither the one nor the other can prosper. If the white man is made to suffer in his fortune and his business by oppressive laws, the black man must share his distress. The capital of the south is owned by the white race; the black holds the labor. If the one and the other are not properly protected by law, the result is suffering and distress. The more intelligent of the colored people are beginning to find out where their best interests lie. They are gradually emancipating themselves from the control of the plundering carpetbagger, and of his associate in Washington, who robbed them of their hard earnings, which they trustingly deposited in the Freedman's savings bank." In Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina the intelligent blacks are falling into line. We find the following card in the Baltimore *Gazette*. Mr. White is a colored preacher, and his piety and ability are highly indorsed:

Please give us a hearing through your paper to the effect that Rev. Dr. Dunly, of Richmond, Virginia (colored), has united with Rev. Garland H. White, of North Carolina, for the purpose of stumping the southern States in behalf of Tilden and reform. If the colored people want reform, they must unite with white men in electing such men as will reform, and not vote for Republican men who have by their plunder, thievery, bribery and fraud made reform in the administration of government necessary. A corrupt party cannot reform itself any more than a sinner can convert himself. If done at all, it must take place from the effect produced by a better and purer agency. Politically speaking, we are free to say that Samuel J. Tilden is the man whose election will politically regenerate the country, restore the moral status of the people, give employment to the laboring men of every section, and forever settle the differences of every section of the country on a lasting basis of peace and fraternal feeling between the races. Tilden and Hendricks clubs are now being formed among the colored people of the south, with a belief that our northwestern brethren will do the same.

REV. GARLAND H. WHITE,
Chairman Tilden and Hendricks Club.
HALIFAX, N. C., July 28, 1876.

This is a favorable omen. It shows that the time will inevitably come when the antagonism between the two races will have given place to that friendship which should subsist between a people whose interests are identical. Eight years ago, pending the Presidential election, the Democratic negroes were kicked by their own race in Memphis like so many friendless dogs. But the fact that a colored man can now vote the Democratic ticket without hazarding his life, shows that prejudice and passion are giving place to reason and toleration. At the risk of offending those who deprecate any appeal to the colored population, the APPEAL will continue its efforts to convince them that the creatures whose lead they have so blindly followed have only been using them to advance their own personal fortunes, and that their prosperity can be best secured by confiding in the friendship of the people with whom they were raised. Already there are two flourishing Tilden and Hendricks clubs in Richmond, Virginia. They should be encouraged in the southern States, not that the colored vote is wanting to carry the southern States for the Democrats, but for the purpose of showing to the world that the two races are becoming harmonious, and that our people are for impartial, equal and exact justice, without regard to nativity, race or color. In closing this article we would call the attention of the colored people to the following extract from Governor Tilden's first message to the New York legislature: "The adoption of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Federal constitution closed one great era in our politics. It marked the end forever of the system of human slavery, and of the struggles that grew out of that system. These amendments have been conclusively adopted, and they have been accepted in good faith by all political organizations, and the people of all sections. They close the chapter; they are and must be final; all parties hereafter must accept and stand upon them; and henceforth our politics are to turn upon questions of the present and the future, and not upon those of the settled and final past. The noblest motives of humanity concur with our interests in making us hail, with heartfelt congratulations, a real and durable peace between populations unnaturally estranged. The time is ripe to discard all memories of buried strifes, except as a warning against their renewal, and to join all together to build anew the solid foundations of American self-government."

One of Maximilian's followers has been languishing for years in a California prison. Boumadis, *alias* Pablo Martinez, of the Second regiment of Turcos, fell into the hands of the Mexicans at the battle of San Pedro, and after months of weary confinement, eluded the vigilance of the guards, and secured employment as a herder in California. One day he found a saddle, which had been stolen from his horse, in the possession of a party of Mexicans. Without a word he charged upon them, but they were five to one, and dragging him from his horse, bound him with cords. While one of his tormenters was brandishing a huge knife over his head, he suddenly broke the cords which bound him, and seizing the weapon, struck down three of his enemies, and put the others to flight. It was a short hour of triumph, for he was arrested by the authorities, and tried for murder. He could speak neither Spanish nor English; his language was a compound of Arabic and French, which no one could understand; the Mexicans whom he had frightened away swore positively against him, and he was sentenced to San Quentin for life. In the course of years he picked up a few words of English, and finally aroused the sympathy of a member of the prison commission, who repeated his story to the resident French consul. The governor has become convinced that the Turco acted in self-defence, and has granted him a pardon. The brave old soldier now expects to end his days in Algiers.

The managers of the Lee monument fund are trying to increase it by offering a lithograph of General Lee in return for all subscriptions of ten dollars made by schools or societies.

PERSONAL.

Manton Marble of the *World* is only forty, but he has gray hair.

It costs Lester Wallack twenty-five thousand dollars a year for his yacht.

Mr. William Cullen Bryant is at his country residence at Cummington, Massachusetts.

Lawrence Barrett, Sothern and the Vokes are among those who have volunteered to assist at the Custer monument benefit.

Mr. A. W. Bishop, the Republican candidate for governor of Arkansas, was formerly a citizen of Buffalo, and the *Express* speaks of him as "an unusually active and energetic man."

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll is a good deal talked about as the next senator from Illinois. Like Senator Logan, he has a magnificent voice, but unlike him, he has something behind it.

Mr. Bret Harte's drama, *Two Men of Sandy Bar*, will probably be first produced in New York at the Park theater, a house which has become identified with specialties of American origin.

Mr. Randall was asked on Saturday afternoon as to when he thought congress would adjourn, to which he replied, "The Lord only knows: I don't." So, at least, the Providence *Press* says.

The Washington *National Republican*, speaking of General Belknap's household expenses and Gail Hamilton's comments thereon, says that the ex-Secretary really saved money from his salary.

Julius Chambers's book, describing his experience as a volunteer lunatic in an American insane asylum, is attracting much attention in England. It is, however, criticised for considerable defects.

Mr. Spurgeon has made arrangements with his congregation whereby on certain Sunday evenings they remain away and allow the general public free access. The Tabernacle is always thronged on these occasions.

Disraeli is engaged on a new novel, the subject of which is connected with the increase and future development of the imperialistic movement in England. The fortunes of "Lothair" will, it is said, be resumed and carried out in this work.

Count Von Wimpffen, a distant relative of the unfortunate General De Wimpffen who came all the way from Algiers in 1870 just in time to sign the capitulation of Sedan, has made his bow to Marshal MacMahon as the Austrian ambassador at Paris.

Baron Albert Grant, the English Jim Fisk, is a small man about fifty years of age, with a countenance not attractive. Mr. Conway writes: There is nothing sly or covert in his appearance; on the contrary, his look is exactly that of a rather too impulsive gambler.

The first thing a San Francisco man does when he goes to New York is to get his boots blacked; the first thing a Boston man does is to get something to eat; the first thing a Chicago man does is to ask a policeman where is the nearest bar-room to buy postage stamps.

Mr. Swinburne has concluded a tragedy, for the library, not the stage, and calls it *Elizabeth*. It is about half the length of *Bothwell*, and is said by the few who have heard passages from it to be full of beauty and power. Mr. Buchanan is anxiously on the look out for its publication.

A Munich correspondent says the king of Bavaria is no longer the slender youth the Empress Eugenie kissed in 1867, with highly spiritual countenance, lovely locks and upturned eyes. He is still mysterious and poetical, no doubt, but, alas! the truth must be told—he has become shockingly fat!

Bayard Taylor's new volume of parodies contains a capital hit at Joaquin Miller. Those who know the poet of the Sierras through personal intercourse or his published writings will relish "The Fate of the Frontiersman." It opens with the couplet:

That whisky-jug! For, dry or wet,
My tale will need its help, you bet.

The arithmetic man of the Kansas *Derrick* has been busy with his slate and pencil. He announces that if the national debt were reduced to one dollar greenbacks, pasted end to end, the belt would reach ninety-one thousand four hundred and thirty-seven miles beyond the moon. Moonshine is the natural terminus of a greenback theory.

Mr. Plimsoll has received a flattering testimonial from the workingmen of Sheffield, in the form of a magnificent silver cup richly chased. Its weight is one hundred and thirty-six ounces, its hight is thirty-nine inches, and it is mounted on black marble. Its cost was six hundred and fifty dollars, and it was paid for entirely by the subscription of workingmen.

A French lady desires on the back of a postal card that we should prepare the way for the gold-standard as John did for Christ. The wide difference between those days and our own constrains us respectfully to decline the invitation. John's mode of preaching would not accomplish much in the present day; and, as a mere matter of taste, we prefer not to adopt either his raiment or his diet.

The Paris chroniclers tell a good story of the Duke of Vallambrosa, a wealthy and witty nobleman well known in Paris and at Nice. He was in want of a coachman, and an ex-cab driver appeared and asked for the place. "Duke," he said, "there isn't a screw in your stable that I can't get nine miles an hour out of." "Ah, very good," replied the duke, "as soon as I get some screws into my stable I will send for you."

The imperial Russian connections of the Duke of Edingburgh love no opportunity of showing their dissatisfaction with the conduct of Queen Victoria and her family to the grand duchess, his wife. The Queen of Greece, a Russian princess and a cousin of the Duchess of Edinburgh, has just declined to accompany her husband to England on a visit to his sister, the Princess of Wales. She waits for him on the continent, and will go with him to St. Petersburg.

The leading Unitarian organ of Boston denies that Theodore Parker, as a teacher, ranks next to Channing among liberal christians. It says James Martineau, or even James Freeman Clarke, exerts a more powerful influence in behalf of the cause throughout the world than Parker. The writings of the latter, with all their concealed merits, are too intemperate, dogmatic, and illiberal in their treatment of opponents to disarm prejudice or obtain calm and favorable attention to his thoughts.

A New York correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* gives the secret history of the way in which Mr. Cornell's famous "impudent" dispatch came to be made public. It was sent to Senator Conkling late at night, and given to a messenger to deliver together with a dispatch for Congressman Randall. In the dark the boy, who went to Mr. Randall first, gave the wrong one to the Pennsylvania economizer. He read it before he noticed the address, and, of course, was unable to keep so good a piece of news secret.

The members of the United States geological and geographical survey of the Territories will meet at Denver this week. The expedition will be divided into four sections. The first will complete the exploration of a small part of Colorado, near the Utah line; the second will traverse Sierra la Sal, whence an exploring party was expelled last year by the Utes and Navajoes; the third will penetrate the Middle Park, and the fourth will conduct zoological researches in the mountains. Dr. Hayden, the leader of the expedition, will make an extended tour over the whole ground. This important survey will be completed this year.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor, in a communication to the *English Mechanic* concerning "ill-natured tattle about Americs," thus refers to a subject which has been a source of considerable annoyance to him: "My description of the Des Moines boor was so worded as to imply a compliment to the American people. I might have described the fellow's behavior in such a way as to suggest that he was a representative American, just as I might state that the Des Moines library folk omitted to pay for my lecture, in such sort as to suggest that that is the usual course in America, instead of being entirely exceptional. That would be ill-natured tattle, if you will; but so to describe what I actually wrote would be simply absurd."

To this from the New York *Times* of the twenty-sixth ultimo: "Ex Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and General Banks, of Massachusetts, have ceased to wander among the unwashed, and will throw all their strength for Hayes and Wheeler," the Bellefonte *Watchman*, printed where Mr. Curtin resides, replies: "He explicitly declares himself for Tilden and Hendricks, and intends to stump the State of Indiana for the Democracy. This we know to be true, for we have it from his own mouth. That is where *he* stands." Next!

There died last month in England Mr. Nathan David Garrick, great-great nephew of the renowned actor, who died 1779. He was an accomplished, scholarly man, of very retired habits, and is known to have left memoranda likely to throw interesting light on his relative's life. He has left the portrait of the great player, by Zoffany, to the National portrait gallery. The Garricks are of the many families—Laboucheres, Lefevres, etc.,—who, emigrating to England in consequence of the edict of Nantes, rose to fame in their land of refuge. Their name was origally De la Garrique, and the actor's father changed it to Garrick. The De la Garriques were highly connected in France. Garrick's father was a captain in the English army, and during his residence at Lichfield sent his son to Samuel Johnson's academy in that city.

In the library of the College of New Jersey there is an "alumni alcove," wherein works written by graduates or officers of the institution are preserved. The collection is exceedingly incomplete, and yet, as the Philadelphia *Ledger* shows, the list contains the names of two hundred and sixty authors, including thirty professors, eleven presidents of American colleges, nine judges of the supreme court of the United States and several States, twenty-three senators and representatives in congress, six cabinet officers, eight foreign representatives, two Vice-Presidents, one President, and four bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church. Among these authors, the first in the civil rank is James Madison. The title of President Edward's works fill three pages of the catalogue, and Dr. Witherspoon and Dr. McCosh have four pages between them.

The "working politicians" of the eighth Massachusetts district are a good deal troubled over the talk about running Mr. James Russell Lowell for congress. They respect him highly, but fear he is not "practical" enough. The Boston *Journal* seems to dispose of that objection pretty thoroughly when it says: "We should like to see any congressional debate or campaign speech which exhibits a tenth part as much practical wit and wisdom as the 'Biglow Papers.' Professor Lowell is a man of keen sagacity and a good understanding of politics, and would represent the eighth district with great credit. When men of his caliber are willing to enter political life, it is a pity not to give them a good opportunity. At least, it is not worth while to try them down in advance on the ground that they are not 'practical' men. There are lots of practical men now in congress who could be spared from it without loss."

Court opened at midnight, sharp. Judge Lynch sent his messengers to the Canyon City jail, and the prisoners, two Mexicans, were brought to the bar. What had they to say for themselves? Well, they had done it, but a woman had put them up to it. She had told them that the Oregon horse-dealer had a large amount of money in his belt. He hired them to go with him on his trip, and the night after they left Canyon City they had murdered him while he was asleep, smashing in his skull with a large stone. Each accused the other of striking the fatal blow. Judge Lynch found blood stains on the clothing of each, and abruptly sentenced them to be hanged at once. One of them was strung up under a bridge with a pair of leather lines. The other, after a desperate attempt to escape, was hanged to a tree in the Mexican quarter of the town. The trial and execution occupied scarcely an hour, and the docket having been cleared, the court adjourned. Justice in Canyon City may be blind, but it can scarcely be said to have a game leg.

A London letter thus describes Mr. Robert Buchanan's new play of *Corinne:* The story of *Corinne* turns upon the fate of an actress in the time just before and during the great French revolution, at a period when Mr. Buchanan regards the ban of church and society as being yet so heavy upon members of that profession that a young nobleman could be torn from his bride by an archbishop, at the very altar, if that bride was an actress. In that way "Corinne" is parted from the "Count de Calvador," to whom she has been secretly married. The agent who secretly brings about this result is the "Abbe de Larose," a sleek priest, whose motive is that "Corinne" has scorned his dishonorable proposals. The incident gradually leads up to the revolution, of which it is made one of the occasions, "Corinne's" brother being a disciple of Marat. Marat is introduced as a character, meant to be cynical, but sometimes guilty of buffoonery. When the revolutionists are in power, "Corinne's" aristocratic husband, who had left her side at the order of the church, is brought up for sentence; but after the sentence has been pronounced the actress starts up and protests against his death, urging that it is too good for him, and claiming the right to torture him as he has tortured her. Of course she is really trying to save him; and although the device seems rather thin to deceive the people, she succeeds. When they are alone, the count, realizing the fact, falls on his knees and begs her to be his wife, but she faints and—dies.

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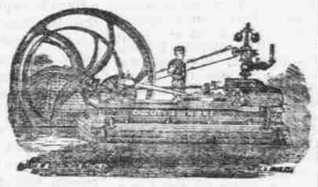

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