State Library

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1876. VOL 36. NO 248

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York cotton, 11c. *Memphis cotton,* 10 3 16. *New York gold,* 109. *Memphis gold,* 108.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, October 11, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, rising, followed by falling barometer, cold northerly winds, veering to east or south, clear weather, and succeeded by rising temperature.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEPT., SIGNAL SERVICE U.S. ARMY, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, 1876, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Galveston	30 10	72	S. E.	Clear.
Indianola	30 08	76	E.	Clear.
Louisville	30 31	43	N. W.	Clear.
Memphis	30 25	46	N.	Clear.
Nashville	30 22	46	N.	Clear.
New Orleans	30 08	66	N.	Clear.
Shreveport	30 21	54	N. E.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30 20	50	N. E.	Clear.

W. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE ELECTION NEWS.

At last we are able to state facts in the face. The clouds which for twenty-four hours have obscured the returns from Indiana and Ohio have cleared away, and we are enabled to announce to our readers that the former is Democratic by a large gain on the majority for Hendricks in 1872, and the latter is Republican only by the figures which secured Hayes the governorship in 1875. This result gives us one State more than we counted upon when we commenced the presidential contest. Then we claimed all the southern States, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Oregon and California. Now we may confidently add Indiana, and, we think, Ohio and Wisconsin. The cry of a united south, the waving of the bloody shirt, the bargain and sale of the Independents, all failed in Indiana, the home of Morton, and could not secure an increase on Hayes's majority in Ohio. The people of these great States do not believe that the south is disloyal, or that we have any designs upon the peace and dignity of the republic; they do not believe that our political union means anything else than the defeat of the corrupt Radicalism which has robbed and wronged wherever it has had the power; they know that we are united against this bloody and thieving organization, covered, here, with especial odium, as a sore that stinks in our nostrils; and that we are for a safe, honest, honorable and economical administration of the government of our fathers. Morton, Logan, Boutwell and Blaine have failed. Supported by the power of an administration that stops at nothing to carry its purposes and by a political organization remarkable for its solidity and discipline—with these and millions of money expended where it was likely to do the most good—with all these they have failed—failed to rearouse the passions and prejudices of Indiana and Ohio against us, failed to reopen the bloody chasm, failed to re-establish the enmities of war and make again a breach between the sections. The mission of the Democracy is peace and good-will between the States, the maintenance of the integrity of the government at home and abroad, the maintenance of the rights of all the States and all the people in them, the supremacy of the constitution, the enforcement of civil-service reform, economy in all departments, and honesty in office. The Democratic is a national, and not a sectional party. It is the party of the people, and cannot fail to continue to gain every day, until on the seventh of November it is declared victorious in a contest without parallel in the political history of the Union.

GOVERNOR PORTER.

The Governor of Tennessee and standard-bearer of the Democracy of the State, will arrive in the city this morning, and while he remains will be the guest of the Central Tilden and Hendrick's Club, who will meet him at the depot. No doubt he will receive the attentions and courtesies due to one so distinguished by his fellow-citizens, and will be made to feel at home in Memphis. Coming at an auspicious moment, when our people are exulting in the Democratic successes in Indiana and the gallant and stubborn contest waged by the Democracy of Ohio, Governor Porter will increase the rejoicings, and we venture to predict will, by his speech to-night, seal the determination of the Democrats of Shelby county to vote solidly for the ticket, as it has been made by conventions of their own choosing. Sure of a large audience, the governor will prove himself worthy of it, and answering his slanderers and the enemies of Democracy, prove himself anew worthy the honors of chief magistrate and the leadership of his party. We hope the leading Democrats of the city will call upon him, and that the rank and file of the party will make it a special duty to be present at the meeting at the Greenlaw Opera-house to-night.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

PARIS, October 11.—The senate and chamber of deputies are summoned to meet on October 30th.

LONDON, October 11.—A dispatch from Madrid says that several newly built cruisers will shortly join the Spanish squadron in Cuban waters.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 11.—The conditions on which the six months armistice will be granted have been communicated to the powers to-day. A commission has been appointed to draw up regulations for the projected assembly and senate.

LONDON, October 11.—A Vienna newspaper reports that Ex Sultan Murad died on the seventh. A telegram from Ragusa says on the ninth the Turks occupied the hill of Visoaki, on Montenegrin territory, meeting with no opposition; and on the same day Mukhtar Pesha captured four Montenegrin intrenchments, but his further advance was checked. A dispatch from Barcelona to the *Times* says fifteen thousand soldiers will leave Madrid for Cuba on October 20th.

THE RESULT.

Indiana Democratic by Three Thousand Majority—Ohio Republican by Very Small Gains

The Truth at Last Out of the Fog of Deception and Chicane Raised by the Republican Tricksters.

One More State Assured for Tilden and Hendricks—A Signal and Striking Rebuke to Bloody-Shirt Morton.

Logan, Boutwell and Blaine Beaten at Their Own Game of Bluster and Intimidation—Now for the 7th of November.

The interest in the Indiana and Ohio elections was unabated yesterday. The APPEAL office was besieged by anxious inquirers all day and far away into the night, and every form of question was asked with the hope of receiving something definite and satisfactory as to the result, which so far shows a Democratic majority of about three thousand in Indiana and that Ohio has only gone Republican by about the same majority given for Hayes last year. On the whole the result is decidedly favorable to the Democratic cause, and insures the election of Tilden and Hendricks in November.

The Result.

LOUISVILLE, October 11.—An immense and excited crowd is gathered around the Courier-Journal office. In answer to repeated calls, Henry Watterson said: "I am satisfied, from special telegrams now in my possession, that we have carried Indiana, but I beg you to remember that we nominated Tilden upon the theory elaborately discussed and distinctly understood, that we could give the west and so forth to the Republicans, and still beat them." Mr. Watterson continued to explain the situation from this standpoint—that the loss of Indiana would lose Hayes Pennsylvania, Illinois and Wisconsin.

INDIANA.

Special to the Appeal.]

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11.—State close. In my judgment Harrison is beaten. A. B. John M. Rourke, Memphis, Tennessee:

EVANSVILLE, IND., October 11.—The Democrats claim this (Vanderburg) county by a small majority. The gain is four hundred and ten over the vote of 1872.

G. W. FRANKLIN.

Associated Press Dispatches.]

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11.—We have returns from three hundred and forty-six township and war ds in seventy counties, which give a net Republican majority of 1862. The same places gave in 1874 a net Democratic majority of 838; same places, in 1872, gave a net Republican majority of 1267.

3:35 p.m.—We have returns from three hundred and seven townships and wards, in sixty-seven counties, which give a net Republican majority of 3:68. The same places, in 1874, gave a net Republican majority of 669; the same places, in 1872, gave a net Republican majority of 2198.

6 p.m.—We have returns from four hundred township and wards, in seventy-nine counties, which give a net Republican majority of 1574. The same places, in 1874, gave a net Democratic majority of 1404; the same places gave in 1872 a net Republican majority of 1256.

8:45 p.m.—We have returns from 428 townships and wards in 80 counties, which give a net Republican majority of 1588. The same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 1836.

9:20 p.m.—We have returns from 456 townships and wards in 81 counties, which give a net Republican majority of 1588. The same places in 1872 gave a Republican majority of 2168.

10:40 p.m.—We have returns from four hundred and sixty-three townships and wards, in 81 counties, which give a net Republican majority of 1466. The same places gave in 1872 a net Republican majority of 2347.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11.—From most reliable sources returns received indicate the following result for congress: First district—Fuller, Democrat; Second—Cobb, Dem.; Third—Beckner, Democrat; Fourth—Dubois, Republican; Fifth—Brown, Republican, over Holman, Dem.; Sixth—Jones, Republican, re-elected; Seventh—Hanna, Republican, over Lenders; Eighth—Hunter, Republican, probably re-elected; Ninth—White, Republican; Tenth—Orbison, Republican, probably; Eleventh—Evans, Republican; Twelfth—Hamilton, Democrat, re-elected; Thirteenth—Baker, Republican.

LATEST.

From all the returns received up to this hour, the indications are that the entire Democratic state ticket is elected by a small majority, but it may require the official vote to determine the result for governor. The Democratic State Central committee claim that William's majority will be from two to three thousand. Hunter, Republican, for congress in the eighth district, is elected by five hundred majority. The following official and partly estimated returns show the majorities and gains by counties, as compared with the vote of 1875:

Clinton—Democratic majority, 380; Democratic gain, 35.

Delaware—Republican majority, 352; Republican gain, 176.

Warren—Republican majority, 820; Republican gain, 274.

Carroll—Democratic majority, 222; Democratic gain, 187.

Kosciusko—Republican majority, 58; Republican gain, 42.

Washington—Democratic majority, 711; Democratic gain, 256.

Adams—Democratic majority, 1050; Democratic gain, 270.

Wells—Democratic majority, 800; Democratic gain, 368.

Tipton—Republican majority, 231; Republican gain, 24.

Huntington—Democratic majority, 58; Democratic gain, 82.

Miami—Republican majority, 1773; Republican gain, 104.

Bartholomew—Democratic majority, 412; Republican gain, 8.

Cass—Democratic majority, 450; Democratic gain, 9.

DeKalb—Democratic majority, 190; Democratic gain, 158.

Elkhart—Republican majority, 264; Republican gain, 178.

Fulton—Democratic majority, 149; Republican gain, 10.

Hamilton—Republican majority, 1537; Republican gain, 133.

Hancock—Democratic majority, 530; Republican gain, 11.

Howard—Republican majority, 1050; Republican gain, 86.

Jay—Republican majority, 70; Democratic gain, 31.

Marion—Democratic majority, 468; Democratic gain, 88.

Pulaski—Democratic majority, 275; Republican gain, 79.

Putnam—Democratic majority, 541; Republican gain, 62.

Rush—Republican majority, 291; Republican gain, 82.

Steuben—Republican majority, 1375; Republican gain 455.

Wabash—Republican majority, 1200; Republican gain, 90.

Warren—Republican majority, 990; Republican gain, 414.

Whitley—Democratic majority, 338; Democratic gain, 139.

Fayette—Republican majority, 279; Republican gain, 31.

Monroe—Republican majority 120; Democratic gain 42.

Vigo—Democratic majority, 100; Democratic gain, 84.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11, midnight.—We have returns from 495 townships and wards in 81 counties, which give a net Republican majority of 145. The same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 1096.

OHIO.

President Tilden and Hendricks Club:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 11—3:30 p.m.—State close. Radicals claim the State, but we do not concede it. Official count helps us.

S. K. DONOVAN.

Associated Press Dispatches.]

COLUMBUS, October 11, 2:30 p.m.—Muskingum county gives Bell a majority of 180, a Republican gain of 150. The probabilities are that the Republicans will elect their county ticket, except county court clerk. Herkimer county shows a net Democratic gain of 42 votes. There are gains in two townships of Madison county, giving Bell a net gain over Farnum of 839. Interior counties and western reserve come in slowly.

MANCHESTER, October 11.—Official vote of Adams county, Ohio: Boynton, 1921; Finck, 2271; Barnes, 1931; Bell, 2253.

TROY, October 11.—Bethel township, Miami county: Boynton, 157; Finck, 217; Barnes, 167; Bell, 218.

COLUMBUS, October 11.—Brown county: Barnes, 2864; Bell, 3624.

DAYTON, October 11.—Montgomery county gives Bell 8986; Barnes, 7889; Finck, 8974; Boynton, 7897; McMahon (Dem.), for congress, 9890; Howard (Rep.), 7769. Fourth District: For congress—McMahon 2367; Howard, 2209. McMahon's (Dem.) majority 98. Two years ago it was 1909. The soldiers' home gave Barnes a majority of 150 in a vote of about 1500.

COLUMBUS, October 11.—While it is impossible to-night to send official figures by congressional districts, sufficient returns have been received here to make it certain that the Democrats have elected the following congressmen: Sayler in the first district, M'Mahon in the fourth, Rice in the fifth, Dick y in the seventh, Ewing in the twelfth, Southard in the thirteenth, and Finley in the fourteenth. The Republicans have elected the following congressmen: Matthews in the second district, Gardiner in the third, Cox in the sixth, Keifer in the eighth, Jones in the ninth, Foster in the tenth, Neal in the eleventh, Van Voorhes in the fifteenth, Danford in the sixteenth, M'Kinley in the seventeenth, Monroe in the eighteenth, Garfield in the nineteenth, and Townsend in the twentieth. Thus the Republicans gain six congressmen, which exactly reverses politics in the present congressional delegation from Ohio.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—The *Gazette* charges that the vote of this county—55,666, against 48,597 in 1875—is evidence of fraud. The *Commercial* says that the most important single influence has been that of the Israelites, who have almost unanimously voted the Democratic ticket, and may be credited with the result in the second district. It is understood that the Republican Israelites have generally succumbed to the argument that Cincinnati has put her capital in southern railroads, and must look out for the southern trade. The *Enquirer* says that the result in Ohio is so close nothing can be given this afternoon. If the Republicans have carried the state their majority will not likely reach beyond that of last year. The *Gazette* estimates the Republican majority in Ohio from five to eight thousand. No returns have been received from West Virginia. It is claimed by Democrats to have given five thousand Democratic majority.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—There appears to be no doubt about the election of Banning in the second district, by about 50 majority. Sayler in the first district, has about 500 majority. Official figures cannot be had, but the Republicans concede their election.

TOLEDO, October 11.—This district gives Cox, Republican, for congress, 1800 majority, and Harne 160. The Republicans elect the county ticket in full in Williams and Lucas, and the Democrats in Henry and Ottawa, with a mixed ticket in Wood county.

COLUMBUS, October 11.—The returns indicate some doubt as to the election of Mathews to congress in the second district, and M'Mahon in the fourth. It will probably take an official count to determine these districts.

Complete authentic and nearly official returns from all the counties of Ohio show the following majorities and gains:

Adams—Bell, 342; Republican gain, 44.
Allen—Bell, 898; Democratic gain, 129.
Ashland—Bell, 800; Democratic gain, 40.
Ashtabula—Barnes, 4321; Republican gain, 194.
Athens—Barnes, 1085; Republican gain, 303.
Auglaize—Bell, 1808; Democratic gain, 13.
Belmont—Barnes, 152; Republican gain, 236.
Brown—Bell, 993; Republican gain, 369.
Butler—Bell, 2512; Democratic gain, 217.
Carroll—Barnes, 500; Republican gain, 63.
Champaign—Barnes, 673; Republican gain, 181.
Clark—Barnes, 1510; Republican gain, 543.
Clermont—Bell, 483; Republican gain, 161.
Clinton—Barnes, 1040; Republican gain, 264.
Columbiana—Barnes, 1216; Republican gain, 23.
Coshocton—Bell, 647; Democratic gain, 55.
Crawford—Bell, 1021, Democratic gain, 151.
Cuyahoga—Barnes, 3400; Democratic gain, 258.
Darke—Bell, 987; Republican gain, 317.
Defiance—Bell, 1300; Democratic gain, 20.
Delaware—Barnes, 303; Republican gain, 266.
Erie—Barnes, 971; Democratic gain, 207.
Fairfield—Bell, 1785; Democratic gain, 182.
Fayette—Barnes, 514; Republican gain, 137.
Franklin—Bell, 1956; Democratic gain, 347.
Fulton—Barnes, 1036; Republican gain, 45.
Gallia—Barnes, 1000; Republican gain, 90.
Geauga—Barnes, 206; Republican gain, 138.
Greene—Barnes, 1866; Republican gain, 67.
Guernsey—Barnes, 685; Republican gain, 292.
Hamilton—Bell, 738; Democratic gain, 2022.
Hancock—Bell, 388; Democratic gain, 14.
Hardin—Barnes, 68; Republican gain, 148.
Harrison—Barnes, 204; Republican gain, 219.
Henry—Bell, 882; Democratic gain, 270.
Highland—Barnes, 250; Republican gain, 203.
Hocking—Bell, 788; Democratic gain, 90.
Holmes—Bell, 1365; Democratic gain, 40.
Huron—Barnes, 1450; Republican gain, 204.
Jackson—Barnes, 486; Republican gain, 193.
Jefferson—Barnes, 2025; Republican gain, 126.
Knox—Bell, 2357; Republican gain, 42.
Lake—Barnes, 1716; Republican gain, 158.
Lawrence—Barnes 770; Republican gain, 133.
Licking—Bell, 1473; Republican gain, 52.
Logan—Barnes, 976; Republican gain, 241.
Lorraine—Barnes 2,530; Democratic gain, 111.
Lucas—Barnes, 1098; Democratic gain, 286.
Madison—Bell, 47; Democratic gain, 132.
Mahoning—Barnes, 188; Republican gain, 342.
Marion—Bell, 671; Republican gain, 101.
Medina—Barnes, 370; Democratic gain, 39.
Meigs—Barnes, 1170; Republican gain, 355.
Miami—Barnes, 733; Democratic gain, 34.
Monroe—Bell, 2032; Republican gain, 81.
Montgomery—Bell, 981; Democratic gain, 149.
Morgan—Barnes, 993; Republican gain, 84.
Morrow—Barnes, 331; Republican gain, 221.
Muskingum—Bell, 196; Republican gain, 152.
Noble—Barnes, 164; Republican gain, 61.
Ottawa—Bell, 199; Democratic gain, 209.
Paulding—Barnes, 65; Republican gain, 51.
Perry—Bell, 727; Republican gain, 218.
Pickaway—Bell, 697; Republican gain, 50.
Pike—Bell, 587; Republican gain, 83.
Portage—Barnes, 716; Republican gain, 175.
Preble—Barnes, 413; Republican gain, 191.
Putnam—Bell 1565; Democratic gain, 93.
Richland—Bell, 1789; Democratic gain, 74.
Ross—Bell, 215; Republican gain, 11.
Sandusky—Bell, 844; Democratic gain, 103.
Scioto—Barnes, 141; Democratic gain, 16.
Seneca—Bell, 1300; Democratic gain, 18.
Shelby—Bell, 894; Republican gain, 50.
Stark—Bell, 567; Democratic gain, 312.
Summit—Barnes, 1112; Republican gain, 12.
Trumbull—Barnes, 2412; Republican gain, 469.
Tuscarawas—Bell, 868; Democratic gain, 79.
Union—Barnes, 777; Republican gain, 153.
Van Wert—Bell, 46; Republican gain, 78.
Vinton—Bell, 349; Republican gain, 167.
Warren—Barnes, 1720; Republican gain, 545.
Washington—Bell, 159; Democratic gain, 50.
Wayne—Bell, 598; Democratic gain, 114.
Williams—Barnes, 135; Republican gain, 16.
Wood—Barnes, 800; Republican gain, 22.
Wyandotte—Bell, 851; Democratic gain, 11.

COLUMBUS, October 11.—At midnight the Republicans claim, and the Democrats admit, the election of Barnes by 600, and Bushnell by about 8000.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, October 11.—The ticket voted is a long one, and in most places the count was not completed until this morning. The returns are very meagre, but as far as received Shaw (Republican) gains Brooke county by gives about the usual Democratic majority of 100; Taylor county, heretofore Democratic, gives a Republican majority of 300; two townships in Wirsell county gives a Republican gain; Cameron township, in Marshall county, gives a Republican gain of 105 over the vote of 1874; three townships in Berkley county give a Democratic majority of 200, a Democratic gain of 250; Mason county partial returns indicate a majority of 200 for the Republicans; Jefferson county gives about 800 Democratic majority; Greenbrier county gives an increased Democratic majority; Mineral county gives a heavy Democratic majority; Wood county gives about 250 Democratic majority; no returns received from Ohio county as yet, but it is supposed carried by Goff. Republicans claim one member from private sources, and official returns may entirely change them.

WHEELING, October 11.—But very few returns received from this State as yet. Those received, however, show, in some few cases, gains for Goff, Republican, but they are offset by still heavier gains for Matthews, Democrat. Mathews majority will probably reach 10,000. The future vote will probably be about two thirds Democratic, thus securing for them two United States senators. The vote of this city and county is not yet reported in full. Enough is known, however, to insure the election of the entire Democratic county ticket.

ILLINOIS.

MARENGO, October 11.—The Republicans are dissatisfied with the nomination in the fourth congressional district. The convention was held here yesterday, and nominated General S. A. Hurlburt by acclamation.

Clapp and Eldridge.

Special to the Appeal.]

SOMERVILLE, TENN., October 11.—Judge J. W. Clapp and Hon. T. Eldridge, candidates for elector, spoke to a large crowd in the courthouse here yesterday. The races were about equally represented, and manifested much interest. Judge Clapp's argument was convincing, and did much good. Eldridge created no enthusiasm, not even with the colored people.

Thomas Played Out in Maury.

Special to the Appeal.]

COLUMBIA, TENN., October 11.—Thomas spoke here to-day to less than fifty Democrats. We asked him to divide time with Major Sykes, but he refused unless Sykes would again lead. This Sykes properly declined, and this caused a small crowd Thomas has no supporters here. Our whole ticket will be elected by a large majority here.

Masons and Odd-Fellows.

LITTLE ROCK, October 11.—The Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Arkansas, last night elected officers: M. M. McGuire, grand master; George Thornburg, deputy grand master; D. W. Williams, grand lecturer; W. H. Howes, grand orator; J. F. Hill, grand senior warden; J. E. Bennett, grand junior warden; L. E. Barber, grand secretary. Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows of Arkansas met to-day. Attendance large.

Meeting of Managers of Trunk Lines.

NEW YORK, October 11.—The meeting arranged to be held at the Windsor hotel to-day between the various representatives of railroad trunk lines from New York to the west has been postponed until Friday, when the meeting will take place at Detroit. It is anticipated that the heads of the different roads, namely: Erie, New York Central, Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania and Grand Trunk, will all be present, or that those who attend in their places will have power to vote on any question brought up for the purpose of settling the present differences on the subject of freight rates.

Threats of a Radical in South Carolina.

Carolina Spartan.]

As the Radicals see the power which they have heretofore wielded slipping away from their grasp, their hate and fear begin to show itself. W. Magill Fleming, solicitor of the circuit, has been indulging in some brave talk of late. At one time, in the presence of J. L. Dixon, John Hugh and others, white and black, he said: "We intend to carry the election, and if the Democrats, by intimidation, shall carry this election, there will not be many business men left standing." Again, in conversation with James Webster and Eby Darwin, he said, in the presence of a large number of negroes, that "he intended to be elected if he has to wade to his armpits in blood. The white people had the arms, but we had the matches, and I will lead the way." When asked if he would burn the women and children, he replied: "Yes, by ——, put them in, too."

YKES AND THOMAS.

A Statesmanlike and Able Speech from the Memphis Representative of Democracy, which Thomas Could Not Answer.

The Issues of the Canvass Fairly Stated—The Legislative Record of the Independent Democratic-Republican Candidate for Governor.

The Benefits of Thomas's Proposed Reduction of Taxes Federal Tax Exacions—The Whig Party not Represented by the Radical.

Special to the Nashville American.]

GALLATIN, September 9.—Dorsey B. Thomas and Major W. J. Sykes spoke here to day. Thomas utterly failed to answer any of the points made by Major Sykes, but devoted his time to the fulding bill. Major Sykes's speech was able and statesmanlike. He stamped out repudiation effectually in this county, it being admitted on all sides that his speech closed up all divisions on that question. Colonel Thomas was unwilling for Major Sykes to have a rejoinder, and they consented for the major to speak at all because the Democrats of Sumner insisted upon hearing him. Major Sykes was unwilling to consent to the arrangement unless Colonel Thomas would give him the reply at Columbia; but this Colonel Thomas refused. Although the arrangement was not just to Major Sykes, finally he consented to speak, at the urgent solicitation of his Democratic friends. The discussion was courteous, and although there was some sharp shooting about the terms of the debate, everything went off pleasantly. The Democracy were delighted with the result.

Synopsis of Sykes's Speech.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I am here by invitation of the State Democratic committee, to defend the principles and organization of the party against all open foes or antagonistic friends. I am not composed, however, to defend Dorsey B. Thomas—who, although claiming to be a Democrat, is, by running against James D. Porter, the regular nominee of the party, doing all in his power to defeat it—but I come to defeat the party—that he should make a fair and equal division of the time with a speaker representing the party. This he refused; but he cannot then make a division of the discussion. A man who has a strong cause, and is well fortified with facts and arguments, never fears to meet any opponent, whether small or great. Mr. Thomas, however, claims to be running in opposition to the chosen candidate of the party to which he says he belongs? If he is a Democrat, why did Thomas A. Hendricks, a Democrat, and a leading Democrat, declare in a Republican convention at Memphis that the Republicans should make no nomination for governor, and should support Thomas? Why did A. A. Freeman, of Brownsville, declare in the *Free Press* that the Republicans should support Dorsey B. Thomas? Who is A. A. Freeman? The Republican candidate for governor against John C. Brown in 1872, an advocate of the funding bill, which Mr. Thomas so much denounces, and one of those who did so much to secure its passage. Why, if Mr. Thomas is a Democrat, is he supported by Emerson Etheridge, the only bloody-shirt orator of Tennessee who could and did support Mr. Seymour in 1868 upon a platform declaring the constitutional amendments revolutionary and void, and who now says that the Democratic party is the rebellion party, animated by the spirit of rebellion which that party declared in 1861? The acceptance and faithful execution of these amendments? These are the men who are the warm supporters, if not the *bringers-out* of this *Democratic* candidate. Republicans, for his benefit, and with the hope of dividing and destroying the Democratic party, the Republican State convention was taken from the judicious hands and wishes of its wisest and best men, to refuse to nominate a candidate for governor. The movement has been a failure. They are reduced by their own arts to the miserable shallow has been returned to their own lips. Instead of disrupting the Democratic party, they have disorganized and demoralized the Republican party. The best Republicans in the state, who mean what they say when they say "that they are opposed to repudiation in every shape and form," can never be cured of, or driven from, the support of candidates who, under the name of low taxes, are supporting virtual repudiation. And who is this low tax candidate? A man who was a member of the legislature, in 1855, that created a large portion of the debt; a man who in 1870 voted for this resolution:

Resolved, That expediency together with the honor and good faith of the state demand that the faith of the public shall be paid at the earliest practicable moment, and its principal securely provided for at maturity; and to these ends, under a careful retrenchment and economy in expenditures, that the entire available revenues and resources of the state should be faithfully applied, as they in honor are pledged.

A man who forgot the solemnity of an oath, voted to levy a tax of eighty cents upon the people to pay these bonds; a man who said, in 1870, that the State was pledged for the payment of these bonds, and that without the guarantee of the State you would not give a copper cent for the bonds; that no fraudulent bonds had ever been issued; a man who could indicate a way without being a coward, to pay bonds at from twenty to forty cents on the dollar and return them into the State treasury dollar for dollar, as the phrase goes, for at least one-half of the money, violate the platform of the Democratic platform, and yet, in 1874 he was a candidate for the nomination of governor by the Democratic party upon a platform in spirit identical with one adopted in 1876, and to which he now so much objects. Mr. Thomas says he gave these votes in 1870 because he was afraid of recognition, and that he changed his mind, owing governor, of which there is not the remotest probability, might be not become again afraid of reconstruction, and then advocate an eighty cents tax on the people of the State to pay the dollar, principal and interest, if it required all "the entire available revenues and resources of the state?" What a man does when a member of the legislature, and what his neighbor," that no bonds were illegally issued, but perhaps he made that statement through fear of reconstruction. He said that such articles as iron, woolen goods, cotton goods, sugar and blankets might be dispensed with if people did not wish to buy them, and in that way they could avoid the Federal tax; so we whisky and tobacco, he said, were luxuries, and people were not bound to buy them. The state tax was on property, and had to be paid, whether a man bought anything or not, if it took his last cow. He was terribly opposed to the funding bill which he said Governor Porter favored. The coupons, he said, should not have been paid, but the money should have been used to refunding bonds at their market rates. To be a great reformer a man must be independent. Party organizations were managed by the money rings, and, consequently, he was an independent candidate. He said Yardley was Governor Porter's assistant, and was hired, as it was said, to be a candidate. He never once alluded to the political record of Major Sykes, that he was warmly supported, if not brought out, by Barbour Lewis, T. A. Hamilton, A. A. Freeman, and other West Tennessee Republicans, to disorganize the Democratic party, whether he was a part- to it or not. He said he was opposed to the dog law which Porter signed. Funding, he said, had made slaves of the English people, and would make slaves of us if continued. To show that he was no repudiator, he said he was willing to pay double his amount of the debt in land at the assessed valuation, but owing to the contraction of the currency we could not get money; but if they would take land at its assessed value he was willing to pay double the amount of the tax. He said he had done a great deal for the people of Tennessee in time of trouble, and his sympathies were with the laboring people. He would do nothing to tarnish the fair fame of the State, which was as dear to him as to any other man. He was for reducing salaries and curtailing expenses. If he did not get their votes he hoped to have their good will.

Losses by the Fire at Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 11.—The amount of lumber destroyed by the fire in the yards of the Mitchell & Rowland lumber company, last night, is upwards of ten million feet, and the loss will be over one hundred thousand dollars, with eighty thousand dollars insurance, distributed as follows: Franklin, of Philadelphia, $1000; Queen, Liverpool and London, $7400; Lancashire, Manchester, England, $1000; Scottish Commercial, Glasgow, $5000; St. Paul Fire and Marine, $3000; Firemen's, Dayton, $3000; Standard, Trenton, New Jersey, $3000; Buffalo, $3000; Home, Columbus, Ohio, $800; Ohio, Dayton, $1000; Citizens, Newark, New Jersey, $2500; New York Central, $2500; Kenton, Covington, Kentucky, $2500; St. Nicholas, New York, $2000; Germania, Newark, New Jersey, $2500; Newark City, $2500; City of Providence, Rhode Island, $1500; Exchange, New York, $2000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $15,000.

Progress of the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake Railroad.

CORINNE, UTAH, October 11.—Colonel H. T. Chapman, engineer of the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake railroad, has returned from Marcos Valley, Idaho, to which place the line of the road has been surveyed. He reports the route over Lake Pass practicable, easy and practicable, with no greater grade than ninety feet per mile, and with a ruling grade of seventy feet. The road has been located to Malad City, Idaho, and the engineers are now at work completing the cross-sections and a large force of graders are preparing the road bed as fast as possible. Contracts have been made for ties. Colonel Chapman leaves to-night for Portland with maps, profiles and reports of the route as far as surveyed, in order to submit them to the directors of the road.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 3,943,000 marks.

THE SOUTHERN BELLE.

Further Particulars of the Disaster by which She Proved a Total Loss, together with a Valuable Cargo.

Heroic Conduct of the Pilot—A Great Many Lives Lost—Statement of the Clerk—Heartrending Story.

NEW ORLEANS, October 11.—Many lives were lost by the burning of the steamboat Southern Belle. Among those known to be lost are Wm. von Phul, Mr. Drosse, Miss Fanny O'Connor, and another lady, all of Baton Rouge; Mr. Franks, of Port Hudson; Mr. Langlum, also Franz, an employee, and the steward and his crew. It is supposed that nearly all of those who were sleeping in the after part of the boat were burned to death, as after the fire had once got fairly under way it was almost impossible to get to the bow of the boat, the only way of escape to the shore. Her cargo consisted of from five to eight hundred bales cotton. The boat was new, and was valued at forty-five thousand dollars; insured for thirty thousand dollars, mostly in New Orleans companies. Mr. E. Herbert, the pilot, held the bow of the boat against the bank until all who could had escaped. He then leaped from the pilothouse to the lower deck, and was severely injured.

LATER.

James P. M'Elroy, captain, and J. C. Libano, clerk, of the burned steamer Southern belle, with several of the crew, arrived here to-day by rail from Donaldsonville. Captain M'Elroy is considerably scorched. Mr. Libano, who narrowly escaped, says that when the boat landed at Mrs. Warrineaux's, to take that lady on board, I went and escorted her back into the saloon; at that time the boat was backing out from the landing; I went to the office to get the key of the stateroom for Mrs. Warrineaux, and on returning to give it to her she met me on my way in the cabin and said the boat was on fire and to take her off; I saw smoke coming up through the carpets and through the stateroom sashes, and told her the boat was at landing, and to go ashore, as I was then engaged in breaking in stateroom doors to awake passengers; after doing this I ran to my own room to awake young Willie Grosjean, who was in the same room; when I thought I had awakened him I ran to the office, where my books and papers were, with a view to saving them, if possible. After a moment I looked round, and did not see young Great house, and immediately running back again succeeded in bringing him out of the room, and told him to go ashore, after which I returned to the office a second time, and was in the act of trying to recover a small amount of cash in the drawer when the flames nearly surrounded me, and I was forced to leave my books, papers, and other valuables to the flames. I then rushed out of the office with my hands and hair scorched, and found that the stairs were in a full blaze, and I jumped from her bolier deck on to a tier of cotton on the guard, and from that on to the stage to the shore, on which I found the clerk, at the boat I saw she was burning from stem to stern. Boats, books and papers all burned; in fact, everything except what was in the hold. The boat had about eight hundred bales of cotton on board, and fifteen hundred sacks of seed. The following additional names are known to be lost: A Catholic priest, name unknown, from Baton Rouge; A. C. Griffith, George Thomas, chief steward, from Louisville; Gus Davis, hall tender; Carter Roan, guard tender of the cabin, and Louis Thorne, texas tender. The four last named jumped overboard and were drowned, while Von Phul Drox, Griffith and the priest perished in the flames.

COLORADO.

The New State Certainly Gone Democratic by at Least Five Hundred Majority.

All the Hopes of the Rads Gone Glimmering—Hughes is Elected Governor, and Patterson to Congress.

New York World.]

DENVER, October 6.—Early in the afternoon the first returns came in from Costilla county, where Republicans claimed 350 majority and got 75; then Hinsdale came back upon Conejos county for 400 majority, and later in the afternoon they received word from the sources that that majority would not exceed 76. Democrats, on the other hand, claim Conejos as not giving 20 majority either way. The Republican majority in Boulder is reduced, as claimed, to 336, Weld 350 to 250, Gilpin 300 to 221. On the other hand the Democrats have 52 instead of 12 in Fremont county, and the last report from Los Animas gives the Democrats 500 instead of 400. All the counties yet to be heard from are Democratic. Mr. Butler, chairman of the Democratic central committee, declares that the state ticket

THE EAST.

Italy for Peace.

LONDON, October 11.—A dispatch from Ragusa says that General Duranovic, who is credited by the Italian government, left here yesterday for Cettinje. It is supposed that Italy is about to take the initiative in urging peace between the Porte and Montenegro.

The Grand Vizier's Resignation.

LONDON, October 11.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Standard* says the sultan has not accepted the grand vizier's resignation, which he tendered on hearing that England's last proposal was intended as an ultimatum.

Von Arnim and Bismarck.

BERLIN, October 11.—Count Von Arnim has published in Switzerland a reply to Bismarck's letter to the emperor, calling his majesty's attention to Arnim's untrustworthy character, and his conflicts with other ministers with him as early as the autumn of 1872. The count repeats every imputation of Bismarck's.

The Proposed Armistice.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 11.—At an extraordinary council to-day, which decided to grant a six-months armistice, a strong opposition to any armistice was at first expressed. The council agreed that the six-weeks armistice as proposed by the powers night, from its shortness, seriously endanger Turkey in the improbable event of a failure of peace negotiations. The council therefore decided that the Porte should communicate to the powers the conditions on which it would consent to a six-months armistice, which, it is the opinion, would have the following advantages, namely: The Porte to allay excitement among the Mussulmen, and not expose the Porte to the risk of having to resume hostilities during the inclement season. This would facilitate the understanding of the conditions of peace and the reforms to be introduced into the empire. A notification of the royal acceptance of an armistice in this matter will be made known to the ambassadors to-day. It is believed the Porte's condition will be accepted.

LONDON, October 11.—A Vienna telegram says it is stated positively that Servia will reject the six months armistice, and that Russia will consider the armistice equivalent to a rejection by the Porte of the peace proposals of the European powers.

LONDON, October 11.—A dispatch from Belgrade says the Servian council of ministers have decided to accept a regular armistice as soon as it is proposed to them by the consuls of the great powers. In this connection a Belgrade telegram says the British, Russian, Austrian and French consuls have already been instructed to advise Servia to accept an armistice.

A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Pesth says it is reported that Prince Milan has ordered General Tchernayeff to suspend offensive operations for the present.

The London Times on the Turkish Armistice.

The London *Times*, in its leading editorial this morning, says if it is true that an armistice has been granted, there is still a hope of peace, and Turkey has placed herself right, should Servia refuse the armistice she would forfeit all claim to consideration if this armistice is concluded there will be sufficient time for patient and thorough consideration, and time is of incalculable value for war. Were a gigantic scale will surely follow unless some scheme for the government in the provinces of Turkey is guaranteed.

YELLOW-FEVER.

Brunswick Does not Need any More Help.

SAVANNAH, October 11.—Yellow-fever interments, six.

MACON GA., October 11.—The m