THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, clear or clearing and slightly warmer weather, northeasterly winds, shifting to west and south, and stationary, slight rise in barometer.

JUDGE KEY yesterday opened the Federal court in Chattanooga, as provided for by a recent act of congress.

THE formal opening of the medical college yesterday is the latest and among the strongest evidence that Memphis is again solidly upon her feet, and that her future is assured.

THE corner-stone of the obelisk to be erected in Central park will be laid on Saturday next by the grand master of Masons of the State of New York with appropriate ceremonies.

THE provincial synod of the Canadian Protestant Episcopal church, held recently in Montreal, disposed of some important questions. It was decided that the name of the church shall be "The Church of England in Canada."

"Confiscate their estates, both personal and real, "for life and forever. The war began by proclamation, and it must end by proclamation. We can "hold the insurgent States in military subjection for "half a century if need be. I want to see in all "those States the men who fought and suffered for "the truth tilling the fields on which they pitched "their tents."—{Garfield's speech on the Confiscation Act.

THE Knoxville *Chronicle* announces that in response to an invitation from the Hancock and English club to Hon. John T. Morgan, United States senator from Alabama, that gentleman has consented to deliver an address next Monday night, at 7:30 o'clock, in the operahouse. A man of fine native ability, thoroughly posted upon all subjects of national importance, chaste in language and graceful in delivery, an address, eloquent and instructive may be expected.

THE supreme court of Utah, on Saturday, delivered its opinion on the woman suffrage law, deciding the act unconstitutional, and that women are entitled to vote at all elections in that Territory. Chief-Justice Hunter delivered the opinion, Associate-Justice Emerson agreeing and Associate Boreman dissenting. Boreman has resigned his judgeship, this being his last case. The gentiles from governor down are very indignant on account of the adverse opinion, while the Mormons are correspondingly jubilant, as the decision saves them ten thousand votes.

MR. HARRY HILL, who was appointed one of the State electors on the Greenback ticket, will address the colored Democratic club tonight on the issues of the day, ventilate the Federal ring and review the speech made by William R. Moore last night. Mr. Hill is a forcible, earnest speaker, one of the most rousing of stump orators, and may be depended upon to say something of more than usual interest at the Greenlaw Operahouse tonight. It is earnestly to be hoped that there will be a large attendance, not only of colored but of white Democrats. The occasion is one of pointedly peculiar interest, and calls for a more than ordinary interest on the part of all who favor the election of Hancock and English.

IN Tennessee the law and custom have been as to a joint deed by husband and wife to have the privy examination of the wife separate and apart from her said husband, to ascertain the fact that the wife was not "coerced" by her said husband to sign the deed. The supreme court of the State in a recent decision brushes this custom aside, and leaves the law without much force or effect. The court says: "The fact that the husband misled the wife as to the nature of the instrument she was called upon by him to sign, and which she executed at his request and without reading it, does not constitute such fraud as will enable her to contradict, by parol, the certificate of acknowledgment and privy examination to a trust deed to secure money loaned to the husband, neither the creditor nor the trustee being present, nor having any reason to suspect the imposition."

THE sanitary association of Newport, Rhode Island, has entered upon the good work of remedying defects in houses of the poorer class in which they are interested. To attain this end a sum is annually raised from the contributions of permanent and resident members sufficient in amount to secure the services of a competent engineer to make periodical inspection of the dwellings and to point out defects that require to be remedied. Two prizes of fifty dollars each were also offered by the association, the first to be paid to the occupant of a rented house who should put the premises in the best sanitary condition by the first day of January next; the second to the house owner who does the most to improve the sanitary condition of any occupied dwelling between September 1, 1880, and June 1, 1881. This example might be profitably followed here in Memphis, where the negroes especially need some stimulant to persevere in anything like sanitation.

WE learn from the Charleston *News* that the committee of arrangements of the Cowpens centennial, of which Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay is chairman, has invited the grand master of Masons of South Carolina, assisted by the Grand lodge, to lay the corner-stone of the monument at Spartanburg, with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, on Thursday next, the occasion of the King's mountain centennial. In order to preserve in all stages of the undertaking the non-sectional spirit which has governed all their actions, the committee has requested the grand master of South Carolina to extend a cordial invitation to the grand masters of each of the original thirteen States, and also of Tennessee, to be present and assist at these impressive ceremonies. Their earnest desire was thus to bring together representative citizens from all sections, and to unite in recalling events which formed and cemented the then separate colonies into one common union.

WE publish in another column a letter from Dyer D. Lum, assistant-secretary of the Greenback-National committee, in which he charges that Weaver is conducting the canvass in the interest of the Republican party and under the direction of its leaders, and that they are defraying his expenses. The New York *Star*, from which we copy the letter, says that it caused consternation in the Republican ranks, and the leaders of that party do not deny the truth of the allegations. Ex-Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, when spoken to about it, remarked that he had nothing to say on the subject. He did not feel called upon to deny any statements that might be made by any party. Mr. Lum is reserving the letters and other proofs of the statement he has made, and they will soon be published. The whole matter is the absorbing topic of conversation among eastern politicians, and the general opinion expressed is that the publication will nullify all the efforts of the Greenback candidate to increase the very remote chances of Garfield occupying the chair of George Washington.

IRELAND IMPORTS

Great Quantities of Arms at Present—Symptoms of Discord—The London Times on Parnell and Deeds of Violence—General Garibaldi at Genoa.

The Chilians Plundering Foreigners' Property—Ayoob Khan to Attack Candahar—A Lull in Operations About Dulcigno—Japanese Paper Currency Troubles.

ATHENS, October 4.—The leaders of the opposition in parliament have decided to support the national armament. Forty thousand men are under arms, and recruits are flocking in.

AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, October 4.—The viceroy of India telegraphs that Ayoob Khan has passed through Farrat, leaving the sirdar as governor. He declared his intention of going to Herat and settling affairs, and then returning to attack Candahar.

FRANCE.

PARIS, October 4.—The second story of the house of the prefect of Seine was ruined by fire.

Lord Lyons, British embassador, has had a very cordial interview with Barthelry St. Hilaire, minister of foreign affairs.

Thirty feet of masonry and an immense mass of rock have fallen in the St. Gothard tunnel. Four men were killed and many wounded.

SPAIN.

MADRID, October 4.—The *Correspondencia* reports that the principal bankers of Barcelona are negotiating with a view of making a concerted proposal to the government for the conversion of the public debt.

Reports that Germany is negotiating with Spain for the purchase of Santa Cruz de Agader and Morocco are untrue.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, October 4.—The *National Zeitung* says that the government intends to adopt sharp measures against social democrats in certain towns of Holstein, such as Altona, Ottensen and Wallsbeck. The execution of these measures will be very difficult if a similar course of action is not adopted by Hamburg. With a view to obviate the difficulty, negotiations are proceeding with the Hamburg authorities, which have caused no serious dispute.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 4.—The cabinet council will not meet to-day.

The county inspectors of Lancashire reported pleuro pneumonia among swine, a few fever continues spreading.

The following members of the cabinet met at the residence of Gladstone to-day: Gladstone, Lord Granville, Sir Wm. Harcourt, duke of Argyle, Chamberlain, Lord Northbrook and Childers.

One person was killed and twenty injured in a Catholic church in Manchester by the giving way of the gallery floor.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, September 6.—The local papers are indignant at Governor Sir John Hennessy because he induced the courts to remit the flogging of three youthful criminals for petty theft, their sentence being imprisonment with hard labor and flogging.

The governor has sanctioned the building of two government schools here.

It is stated that there are nearly 100,000 troops at Tientsin, under command of Libung Chang.

Admiral Leffesky, the newly appointed commander of the Russian fleet in China and Japan, arrived at Shanghai by the French mail steamer on the third instant.

Mr. Mangun, United States consul at Tientsin arrived there and took charge of the consulate on the first instant.

United States minister Angell left Pekin for Chefas on the 31st of August. He will join the commissioners at the latter place, and then return to Pekin.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, October 4.—A dispatch from Panama, received by a commercial house in this city yesterday, says the Chilians have plundered and burned haciendas, houses and stores, many of them belonging to foreigners, in and near Chibote, Supe-Payti, and will proceed to Libertad and Lambayque. The Covadonga was sunk by Peruvian torpedoes in Chancay.

PANAMA, September 25.—The only item of interest in war matters by the present mail from the south is the occupation of Chimbote, on the tenth instant, by the Chilians, under command of Captain Patrick Lynch. The force, consisting of about 3000 men and 200 horses, was landed without resistance. It is said that Lynch has telegraphed to Lima demanding $100,000 in gold as a contribution, adding that if the sum be not forthcoming all the valuable sugar machinery and the whole place will be destroyed.

The reports of peace between Peru and Chili seem entirely without foundation.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, October 4.—Symptoms of discord are showing themselves in the county of Westmeath.

LONDON, September 4.—The *Times*, in an editorial, says: "Wherever Parnell and his fellow agitators go they leave a flame behind them. Deeds of violence are done which they have not suggested in express terms, but which are in full accord with the spirit though not with the letter of their harangues, and which they scarcely even pretend to disapprove afterward. The land league has extended its organization to Great Britain.

A Dublin correspondent reports that a large number of men have visited farmhouses near Mullingar, Capital, county Westmeath, in search for arms. A largely attended land meeting was held on Sunday at Mohill, county Leitrem. Arms are largely bought and freely imported in many quarters. The manager of one establishment in Dublin stated that he has sold 1400 rifles in a short period. In Belfast breech-loaders are advertised for sale for fifteen shillings, and in the small country towns, especially in the west, there is a brisk trade in rifles.

A process-server was murdered in Ireland on Friday. One arrest.

ITALY.

ROME, October 4.—The *Capitale*, Garibaldi's organ, says the ministry need not fear, as General Garibaldi is above suspicion. The garrison at Genoa has been considerably strengthened.

Premier Carroli's letter to General Garibaldi was sent to Genoa by the hand of Menotti. Garabaldi intends to allay the general's resentment.

Rigorous measures have been taken to guard the Genoa prison, where Major Canizio, General Garabaldi's son-in-law, is confined. Two regiments of troops have been ordered to Genoa.

GENOA, October 4.—General Garibaldi landed at 8 o'clock this morning, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He appeared much pleased with the reception. Perfect order prevailed. The general drove straight to his daughter's house.

LONDON, October 4.—A dispatch from Genoa says General Garibaldi was escorted through the principal streets by the trade societies with bands and banners. There was an immense crowd. The banner of the thousand of Marsala was hoisted at Garibaldi's house. The College of Rome petitions General Garibaldi not to resign.

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, October 4.—A Rome correspondent of the *Times* reports that the statement that fresh instructions had been sent to Admiral Frineati is untrue.

FRENCH FEELING.

GRAVOSA, October 4.—The French Admiral continues to maintain a very reserved attitude.

PARIS, October 4.—The *Republique Francaise* condemns the government's action in preventing a meeting in Cirque Fernando, to protest against intervention in the east.

MONTENEGRO WILLING TO ATTACK.

RAGUSA, October 4.—Admiral Seymour arrived at Cattaro to-day, and immediately proceeded to Cettinje. Montenegro now urges that the season is too far advanced to permit of further delay, and declares her willingness to attack Dulcigno immediately, provided that she can obtain the effective concurrence of the fleets.

THE PORTE BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 4.—The sultan has again telegraphed the emperor of Germany, who advised him to accept the proposition of the European powers.

The ministerial deliberations which have been going on day and night during the past week have resulted in the elaboration of a plan for settling the various questions with the powers. This plan will be communicated to the embassadors to-day.

The European embassadors were instructed to grant the request of the sultan for delay until to-day, but at the same time to demand that the porte shall order Riza Pasha to allow the surrender of Dulcigno and to withdraw the Turkish troops from the town.

A petition signed by 300 members of Ulema and a number of high dignataries has been delivered to the sultan, urging resistance to the demands of the powers.

JAPAN.

YOKOHOMA, September 19.—The depreciation of the paper currency has induced the government to consider the expediency of making a fopeign loan for the purpose of retiring its paper. It is stated that £20,000,000 will be asked for, but this is probably an exaggertion, as the natural resources of the government and its good name will aid in retiring its paper.

The Corean Ambassadors have departed, but the result of their mission is not known. They wanted the government to sell them arms and ammunition, which was done. They also wanted to know if they might borrow some Japanese military officers to introduce some new tactics to their people, to which they received a satisfactory reply.

Thirty men were killed by an explosion in the Osaka arsenal on August 31st.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

At Gaston's, October 4th.

J W Ries, N Y
P Miller, Jackson
B C Bledsoe, Collierville
J Graves, Louisville
Miss S Moffitt, St Louis
G D Todd, Louisville
J H Murry, Ark
W S Barrett, Miss
F P Moore, Miss
J R Glenn, Jackson
T A Bruce, Mo
J M Moore, Mo
J M Satchfield, Ark
J T Jones, Tenn
J M Swarenger, Miss
R J Weaks, Ark
W P Shelton, Bolivar
Dr D E Warren, Helena
W M Jones, N Y
G A Miller, Bolivar
N Partee, Memphis
H T Simonton, Atoka
B F Harbert, Miss
S S Bateman and wife, Oxford, Miss
E E Davidson, Miss
E T Irby, Tenn
A Lea, Fulton
H Kelso, St Louis
W N Sample, Memphis
J E Duke, L & N R R
A Q Wethers, Miss
T G Resiser, Ripley
C L Lyles and wife, Miss
S W Guthrie and wife, Chicago
W L Prisley, Ark
R A Venable, Helena
Mrs McMahon, Little R'k
H L Atkinson, Dallas
J W Bailey, Somerville
S Frank, New Orleans
H C McCall, Memphis
Mrs L Lutherlan, Paris
L Herzog, Memphis
W T Outlen, Sardis
Miss F Moore, St Louis
W P Fogarty, Louisville
J H Farmer, Miss
F G Smith, Memphis
J Sterling, Miss
D Cotton, Mo
B Norment, Mo
E A Garlick, Ark
A H Wilson, Ark
J A Shull, Miss
D S Ware, Ark
Wm Sing, Miss
L C Stephenson, Helena
W Warren, Helena
J W Little, L & N R R
N H Scruggs, Memphis
H A Parks, Memphis
J J Fitzpatrick, Miss
J E Wheat, Oxford, Miss
Mrs G A Bateman, Miss
W T Bayne & wife, Miss
W S Moore, Memphis
A H Irby, Tenn
W E Horton, Chicago
J F Hodges, Ark
J B Rodice, St Louis
T N Rhodes, Miss
T M Deaven, Memphis
J N Howard, St Louis
C H Richardson, Lex'g'n
J A Cordier, N Y
C V Buckley, Ark
J G Moss, Tenn
W F Baugh, Ark
Mrs J G Leiser, Little R'k
H P Hobson, Somerville
J W Blashmer, Memphis
J W Blakemore, Mem's
J W Jonhson, Covington.

At Peabody Hotel, October 4th.

Wm H Howes, Ark
J Zeiler, Brownsville
F A Montgomery, Miss
H Wagger, St Louis
G M Rittman, St Louis
Mrs Julia Sinclair, Ark
B F Nevill, Montgomery
P P Rogers, Dallas
J J Puckett, Little Rock
S Gratz, N Y
L J Streng, Louisville
W Hooper Harris, Tenn
J Rosenbalk, St Louis
Sheldon Collins, N Y
S B Steers, N O
H M Keiser, N Y
Rd Dreyfus, N Y
Milt G Barlow, N Y
Miss H West, N Y
B B Runnally, Ark
Cal Wagner, Syracuse
D R Hawkins, Oil City
Eddie Fox, N Y
Joe E Fox, N Y
Frank Hannon, N Y
John Daly, N Y
J Franklin, county
H H Mellack, Louisville, J
James Mackin, N Y
George Gale, N Y
H J Sayers, N Y
Henry E Sperm, N Y
G M Taylor, Pulluck
J L Wiggins, Miss
O W Artz, N Y
L Marsh, N Y
Harry C Lansing, N Y
H R Wiggins, Bolivar
W P Shelton, Bolivar
A Estes, Lawndale, Ill
Mrs Geo Wilson, N Y
J D Danels, Boston
W H Fry, Indianapolis
C A Miller, Rochester
E A Lindsay, Jackson
J H Nathan, Miss
J V Glenn, Tenn
P Beidinger, Cincinnati
J Bewagner, New York
A H Gibson, Mich
W A Bullock, Chicago
J H Russell, New York
J A Glenn, jr, Jackson
B D Hodges, Ark
W M Hall, Louisville
J C Wilkes, Moores Land
Miss May Seay, Miss
West Harris, Ark
Frank McConnell, Ark
Isaac Bels, Cincinnati
W G Myers, Bolivar Miss
B R Lombard, C'dia Miss
S Fox, N Y
R M Thompson, Wash'n
Mrs L J Polk, Miss
Jas R Richards, Balt'more
C A Keeling, Tenn
J Weisler, Somerville
S T Rucks, Miss
T F Gray, St Louis
Jno M Simmons, Miss
Mrs C H Smith and 2 servants, Greenville
Julius Hanan, N Y
P C Adams, Texas
Sol Rosiner, N Y
H K Fleming, N Y
W G Furman, Ark
H A Callan, N Y
F A Baggs, N Y
Mrs E A Kirk, Miss
J H Hridwhistell, N Y
R M Mitchell, Boston
Geo W Frimmon, N Y
Geo W Burton, N Y
G B Wellford, Memphis
Sam Price, Syracuse
Dr A B Kennedy, N Y
J J Kelly, N Y
John S Fields, N Y
John Doyle, N Y
Geo W Turner, N Y
C T Sublett, Miss
P J McGovern, N Y
Frank Howard, N Y
Will K Lavake, N Y
S R Fiss, jr, N Y
J W Eldridge & f, Miss
L T Wade, Miss
Chas C Caywood, N Y
L P Page, N Y
Wm Ward, N Y
F Wadsworth, N Y
Ed Wight, Memphis
J W French, Aberdeen
Mrs Milt G Barlow, N Y
Geo C Roberts, Boston
E E Hunter, Boston
John W Goodwin, wife, 3 children, Little Rock
T N Rhodes, Miss
A Steinan, New York
J N Loomis, Cincinnati
L C Hotchkess, New York
Fred Hirsch, New York
A D Hoagg, Detroit
J J Horner, wife, nurse, 4 children, Helena
N B Price, Ark
A Joseph et lady
L J Polk, Polk's Landing
George Whitzell, Tenn
J W McDonnell, Ark
Geo Fearn, Helena
T E Nichols, Ark
A Putnam, Shelby co
M Halston Miss
Chas F Ritter, N Y
John P Gill, N Y
R Mitchell, N Y
Chas F Ritter, N Y

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Boat Race on the Thames.

LONDON, October 4.—The race between Joseph Cannon and Harry Thomas, for £100 a side and a bet of £100 to £80, was rowed this afternoon over the Thames course (usually course, four and a quarter miles. The race was a very hollow affair. Thomas was five lengths ahead at Hammersmith bridge, one and three-quarter miles from the start. Shortly after the start Cannon got on a level with Thomas, but was utterly exhausted by the effort, and showed great fatigue. Thomas won by several lengths, rowing the last part very easily. Time to Hammersmith bridge, 9 minutes 46 seconds, and 24 minutes 21 seconds for the whole distance. The weather was very cold, and rain fell during the race. Hanlon and Tricket witnessed the contest.

Louisville Trotting Races.

LOUISVILLE, October 4.—The first meeting of the Louisville trotting association will commence to-morrow under auspices which indicate rare sport and marked success. There are now more than one hundred horses on the grounds, and among them are numbere some of the best in the country. In the three-year old class of to-morrow, there will start ten of the finest three-year olds in the States. In the 2:30 class there will also be ten starters, and in the 2:19 class the following will probably get off: Monroe Chief, Bonesetter, Will Cody, Voltaire, Orange Girl and Convoy. The unprecedented interest in this city and State in racing is not by any means confined to the running branch, but is strongly manifested in trotting as well, and now that this feature of the Kentucky thoroughbreds' abilities is to be given public attention in the metropolis of this great breeding State, there is a universal desire to make it successful. The trots are to continue the rest of the week under the management and direction of Colonel John W. Conley, of Chicago.

Billiard Match for the Championship.

NEW YORK, October 4.—A billiard match for the championship of America and a purse of $1000 was played to-night at Tammany hall between George F. Slosson and Jacob Schaeffer. The hall was crowded, and when the players appeared there was loud applause. Dudley Kavanaugh was chosen referee and Samuel T. Knight umpire for Slosson, and Randolph Heisser for Schaeffer. Schaeffer won the string and scored 1, Slosson followed with nought. Both men at this stage appeared nervous. For the first nine innings, forty-five was the highest run, and the scores stood: Slosson 111, Schaeffer 88. In the tenth inning Schaeffer got the balls on the rail and ran 312, the best run on record under the new rules. He took the balls twice around the table, and his score now was 400, and he was 289 ahead of Slosson, who, however, in the next two innings added to his score 46 and 138. Schaeffer for the remainder of the game played very badly, and seemed to have lost all courage, while Slosson kept adding to his score, runs of 114, 83, 31 and 74—winning the match on the eighteenth inning, and leaving the balls in good position on the rail. His average is the best on record. There was considerable betting, and the most intense excitement prevailed among those present. The following are the scores by innings: Slosson—0, 6, 0, 1, 45, 0, 19, 32, 8, 46, 138, 0, 114, 0, 83, 3, 31, 74. Total, 600. Schaeffer—1, 0, 27, 1, 6, 0, 9, 0, 44, 312, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 6, 4, 21. Total, 435. Time of game—1 hour, 55 minutes. Best run, 312. Winner's average, 33⅓.

A Word to Our Readers.

When you read of a remedy that will cure all diseases, beware of it; but when you read of a pure vegetable compound which claims to cure only certain parts of the body, and furnishes high proof that it does this, you can safely try it, and with the assurance that it will help you. This is just what Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure does. It cures all troubles of the lower portion of the body and none others. It will not help the tooth-ache, earache nor consumption, but it will put your body in a vigorous and healthy state, where you can enjoy life and appreciate its good things. Try it.

RATIFICATION

By the White and Colored Republicans of Memphis at the Greenlaw Operahouse—Mr. I. M. Hill on the Presidential Situation—A Roseate View.

Wm. R. Moore, Nominee for Congress, Reads a Spicy and Bitter Address on Republicanism vs. Democracy—Speeches by Other Nominees of the Party.

At 8:30 o'clock last night about 300 persons, principally whites, representing all shades of politics, and especially the Democratic shade, assembled in the auditorium of the Greenlaw Operahouse to listen to the speakers of the Wm. R. Moore Republican ratification meeting. On each seat was placed a printed copy of the "Reply of Wm. R. Moore to John T. Tresevant's Letter in the Memphis *Avalanche* in Criticism of his Letter (now published in pamphlet form for gratuitous distribution) to Hon. Marshall Jewell, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, New York." The four-sheet *brochure* was usually picked up by those who took seats, glanced at and thrust into coat-pockets for future use or reference.

Arnold's band played a few airs from the operahouse balcony to attract the audience, after which the band took a place in the orchestral stall and discoursed more music of a pleasing character. It was not long before Messrs. I. M. Hill, General W. J. Smith, Judge Wm. M. Smith, Carter Harris, colored, Wm. R. Moore, nominee for congress, S. S. Garrett, General Williamson, and other leading lights, white and colored, of that wing of the party came on the stage and took seats.

Mr. Carter Harris, chairman of the county executive committee, introduced the subject by stating that the object of the meeting was to ratify the nomination of Garfield and Arthur at Chicago, and also to ratify the nomination of Wm. R. Moore for congress. He announced for president of the meeting I. M. Hill; secretaries, Fred Hunt and Thomas J. Turner, and forty-two vice-presidents.

I. M. HILL,

on taking the chair, said he appeared unexpectedly and was not prepared to make a speech. He had been away all summer, but he could give good tidings from the north, as he had been in nearly every northern State. From Maine to Missouri he had never seen the Republican party as united as they are to-day. They told him that the Republican party would carry every northern State. In Tennessee they had a hard road to travel, but in the south the Democratic party is breaking up. Mr. Hill illuminated this point by telling a story which had but little point. As a body the Democratic party is the hardest set that he had ever heard of. In Maine the Greenbackers and Democrats gained a Fusion victory. It was a Greenback victory, not a Democratic victory. New York will be carried by the Republicans, the majority heretofore in that State being a Democratic fraud, but these fraudulent votes have been thrown out. Pennsylvania and Ohio are safe, but Indiana is doubtful. For twenty years the Democratic party has been out of power; they feel hungry. Before the war what did the Democratic party ever do for the country? It never did anything for the best interests of the country. Andrew Jackson vetoed the old United States bank which brought about a revolution, a panic, that destroyed men and business, involving both in ruin and desolation. Next came on the State bank system, inaugurated by the Democratic party. This system was the bloodsucker of the United States. It enhanced and inflated the value of everything and was a heavy tax on the citizens of the different States. Then we had to pay from one to two and a half per cent. for exchange, now exchange is at par under the present National banking system. Mr. Pierce did nothing one way or the other. He was the last Democratic President we ever had, and he trusted there never would be another. The Republicans have reduced the National debt almost $1,000,000. The principles of the Republican party have always brought prosperity and happiness to the country. Today the money paid out you can put in your pocket or your stocking and it will always be worth a dollar for dollar. Now, the Democratic party likes gold and silver as a currency. He was not prepared to make an address. The Republican principles are equal rights and equal privileges to every citizen. The principle thing troubling us now is the State debt. The old adage, "honesty is the best policy," is the best one to stick up to. He favored the best settlement with the State creditors that could be made, and if there is a fraudulent bond issued he was for not paying it; but an honest debt should be paid upon the best terms that could be secured from the creditors.

WILLIAM R. MOORE

was introduced by Chairman Hill, as the next representative to congress. Mr. Moore drew a roll from his pocket, and proceeded to read his speech from manuscript. He was nominated against his will and much to his surprise, but had consented to run the race, but he would be amply repaid by the defeat of the powerful Democratic party of presumption and repudiation. He would address himself only to those who are willing to live and learn, to the young men who will cast their first vote for President in November. The world moves, and the car of progress rolls onward. Twenty years ago Democratic speakers and editors were doing all they could to fire the southern heart and precipitate the south into revolution. They bulldozed the south as they do now. Many of those editors yet live, and are now the enthusiastic supporters of General Hancock. Then these editors advocated the hanging of Union men to lamp-posts in 1861; now they are engaged in making the south solid. He knew many good individual Democrats who deplore the bulldozing. These men came to him and privately told him so; but they were afraid of the kuklux, which are said to be the poor white trash. The south wants the moral courage to do right for the sake of the right. Men in this congressional district are afraid to vote the Republican ticket. They are cowed by public opinion. The mission of the Republican party is to dissolve this moral cowardice in the south. The north prefers a ten-cent spelling book to a double-barreled shotgun, a pocket dictionary to a board coffin. By adopting Republican principles, the south would have emigrants, and lands would go up in price, railroads would declare big dividends, and prosperity would appear throughout our fertile borders. He made his politics like his business practicable and prosperous. He recognized all classes as a part of our people. He wanted a bridge over the river at Memphis, a white-painted schoolhouse in every district under the patronage of the national government, and where the darkest and the poorest child can have the same advantages as the whitest in the land. There is no hope for such a change of affairs save through the Republican party. The Democratic party opposes any National system of education. The war was carried on by State rights' theorists and National theorists, and the latter won the fight. He predicted that if Hampton and Hancock are elected the supreme court of the United States will be reorganized to be in harmony with the State rights theory, southern claims will receive Democratic recognition and the southern war bonds will be again quoted in European markets. The north cannot now yield all that was fought for and hand over the fruits of the contest. Merchants, manufacturers, employes, bankers and savings banks are beginning to ask themselves whether they can afford to give up financial prosperity to Democratic success. The people believe the Democratic party a party of bad faith. Tennessee will repudiate her debts unless the people elect Hawkins as governor. He said he had been informed that Colonel Casey Young, at a speech delivered at Raleigh, distinctly and unequivocally advocated the scaling or repudiation of the National debt. Will young colored men vote for any man who squints at the repudiation of the sacred debt of this republican government? Governor Hampton has promised to deliver to the Democratic party the 138 votes of what is called the solid south. Does any man believe that the Democratic party if it goes into power will pay a single dollar of the National debt? To ask this question is to answer it. Will the people vote for a party of human rights or the kuklux party of secession? The Democratic party has no fixed principle, and has the cheek of the devil. The party is equivocal if not positively dishonest. The taxpayers of the United States should rest satisfied with the party in power and not risk Democracy. He believed Hancock is honest in his personal pledges, but he will not be able to resist the southern claims advocates. The present campaign appeals to the business sense of the country. Do you want Democratic Confederate money? If you do not you had better steer clear of the Confederate Democracy who are running the General Hancock machine. The county Democratic convention ran from 11 o'clock in the morning till 12:30 at night, but failed to adopt a platform because the majority of the party favored repudiation. This was the act of modern Democrats, whose chief business is to curse niggers and shoot Yankees. The negro produces the great bulk of the commodity that supports the people of this great valley. In November you will have to vote for Colonel Young, or him (Mr. Moore). If he (Moore) is elected the people will have to take him in trust—he has no pledges to make to any one. If the people voted for him they must vote for him on the principle that he was to seek to find the right way and follow it, no matter what it cost. He opposed taking short-cuts over his competitors; he preferred to remain at home rather than to take any unfair advantage. Let no man vote unless he is legally qualified, and then vote and defy the world. If there are colored Republicans who believe the Democratic party is right and are afraid to vote, let them come to him and he will lead them to the ballot-box and protect them. The APPEAL, the old reliable, will lend its good influence to see that colored men are not imposed upon or bulldozed at the polls. This is not irony. It is a great and powerful newspaper and edited by gentlemen who will keep their word. They were his personal friends. [He read from an APPEAL editorial, published in August, as to the conduct of the negroes during the war.] Now you must not bulldoze anybody, because the APPEAL will not stand it. It will stand some things, but not that. After a few further remarks of an ironical and amusing nature, Mr. Moore thanked the audience for their courteous attention, and retired amid applause.

THEY DIDN'T SIGN IT.

General W. J. Smith read a paper which had been handed in since the meeting commenced. It was with reference to a circular published in the APPEAL, and signed by colored men, calling for the organization of a Hancock and English club. A number of colored men desired it stated that their names were signed to that call without their authority; that they were Republicans, and would vote for Garfield and Arthur.

R. H. HURLEY, COLORED.

This reverend individual was the next speaker, and said he had been engaged that evening in conducting a love feast in his church, but he had found himself in another love feast. He promised to be back at his church in ten minutes. He desired to say for the benefit of the APPEAL and *Avalanche*, don't ask us to exodust until after the election.

WILLIAM M. SMITH.

Judge Smith thanked the people for the nomination as State senator by the Republican convention while he was absent from the city. He would say something as to State politics, and he asked his hearers to uphold the honor and credit of Tennessee in the next election. He beseeched them not to follow the new fangled heresy of repudiation, to vote for the Republican nominees, who are pledged to upholding the State credit and honor. The bulk of the debt of Tennessee consists of bonds that were signed by Andrew Johnson and Isham G. Harris when governors of Tennessee—Democratic governors. Washington favored an indissoluble union of the States under one Federal head, and favored sustaining public credit. Repudiation is not one of the traditions of the Democratic party of the State of Tennessee. Repudiation has sprung up lately in the Democratic party. The Republicans are sound on the debt-paying question all over the Union. The Democratic party of Shelby county has bolted the Cincinnati National platform, and the Nashville State platform, and has set up for itself without a platform. Will you vote for candidates without a party platform? It was a Dolly Varden ticket, five and five, and if elected, Shelby county will not be represented at all, because five will vote aye and five no. The honor of the State and its credit should be sustained by every colored man. It should be sacred to them, and he believed they would vote to uphold that honor and credit. The State-credit Democrats, he believed, should vote for the Republican nominees this time, and thereby defeat the Wilson party of repudiation. The Republican party has taken party one time on probation. If elected, he (Smith) would do everything in his power to support the State credit and reflect honor on his constituency.

FRANK CASSELS, COLORED,

was next introduced. He excused himself from making a speech at length. He thinked his friends for selecting him as their nominee to represent them in the State legislature, and he promised that none of them would be ashamed at voting for him. He was pledged to the maintenance of the credit of the State, was against repudiating honest debts. He believed he would be elected if men vote their honest sentiments. Democrats had told him he would not be elected because he was not a Democratic nominee, but he did not believe the honest people of Shelby county would vote for repudiation, but would vote to sustain State credit.

IKE NORRIS, COLORED,

was called on. He thanked the people for nominating him as a candidate on the legislative ticket. He favored compromising the State debt—it always took two parties to compromise a debt, and whatever that compromise may be, let us pay it. He gave several reasons why he was a Republican, and retired.

W. H. PORTER, COLORED,

came to the front and delivered a short talk to his colored friends, asking them to support the Republican ticket and sustain the State's credit. He would not vote to pay one dollar of the railroad debt, because the railroads did not treat the colored people well when they rode in the cars, but yet the State's credit ought to be sustained. He asked the colored people to vote for Wm. R. Moore for congress. Quit quarreling about the Federal ring and officeholders. Any of you would hold an office if you could get it and was able to fill it. Vote for Garfield and Arthur and the entire Republican ticket on the day of election.

ADJOURNED.

On motion of General W. J. Smith, Chairman I. M. Hill declared the meeting adjourned.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Congressional Nominations.

BOSTON, October 4.—A. A. Raney, nominated for congress by the Republicans of the third district, has declined.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., October 14.—The Greenbackers of the fourteenth district have nominated A. J. Clements for congress.

ALBANY N. Y, October 4.—The Republicans of this congressional district have agreed to withdraw their two candidates, and support Dr. S. O. Vanderpool, late health officer of the port of New York.

No Election in Colorado To-Day.

DENVER, October 4.—It seems to be the impression not that the Colorado election takes place to-morrow, but under the new constitution it is held November 2d. The Republicans claim the State by 3000 to 5000. The Democrats concede this on the governor, but claim the election of their National and the balance of the State ticket by small majorities. They claim that emigration has been so largely Democratic as to overcome former Republican majorities.

General Sigel at Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, October 4.—There was an immense Democratic demonstration to-night in honor of General Franz Sigel. He was escorted to the wigwam by a torch-light procession numbering over 1500 persons. The display was grand and the enthusiasm great. A number of organizations were handsomely uniformed. Artillery salutes were fired, and the air was filled with fireworks along the line of march. General Sigel addressed an immense audience in English and German, and other speeches were made afterward. General Sigel was serenaded and responded briefly.

Connecticut Town Elections.

NORWICH, October 4.—The town election to-day resulted in the election of the Republican ticket by 540 majority.

MERIDES, October 4.—In the town election here the entire Republican ticket was re-elected by the average majority of 350.

HARTFORD, October 4.—The town elections took place to-day. This city elects the Republican ticket by 400 majority. The town clerk only is a Democrat.

Of 76 towns so far heard from, 46 are Republican, 24 Democratic, and 6 equally divided; of these towns the Republicans gain 11 and the Democrats 4. The six towns now equally divided were Democratic in 1876.

The constitutional amendment giving the appointment of the judges of the superior and supreme courts to the governor, subject to the approval of the legislature, is carried by a large majority. Heretofore the judges have been selected by party caucuses in the legislature.

SENATOR LAMAR'S

Speech at Holly Springs Yesterday to a Large Democratic Audience, by Invitation of the Hancock and English Club—He Justly Eulogizes the

Democratic Candidate for the Presidency—A Few Words with Colonel Harris, the Greenback Candidate for Congress—Manning Safe.

Special to the Appeal.]

HOLLY SPRINGS, October 4.—By invitation of the Hancock and English club Senator Lamar spoke in the courthouse to-day to an audience of 500 persons, the negroes being largely represented, and, like the whites, were deeply interested. Mr. Lamar's speech was one of the ablest efforts of his life, being logical in style, comprehensive in scope, replete with data, admirably delivered and thoroughly unanswerable. His eulogy on Hancock is the best yet uttered. He said there was nothing in the English language equal to Hancock's order No. 40. Although learned men for centuries have written on the science of government, Hancock, in a few short sentences, stated the true theory of government, viz: The right of trial by jury, the *habeas corpus*, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved. He said English was an honest, upright and an able statesman, never found wanting, and would fill the position with satisfaction. He arraigned the Republican party for its crimes, venality and corruption, his castigation of Garfield being cruel though true. In criticising the corruption and dishonesty of the carpetbag governments of the southern States, he, in support of his denunciations, read extracts from the speeches and testimony of Governor Foster, of Ohio; Congressman Hall, Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts; Ex-Governor Stevenson and Judge Shellabarger, of Pennsylvania, all showing them to be the most iniquitous and oppressive governments that ever existed, and this, too, upon Republican authority. He also read an extract from President Grant's last message on this subject, and reviewed the platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties. He showed that Garfield and the Republican party were for strong government, bottomed on corruption. He read from Jeff. Davis and Hamilton to show the difference in the parties and to prove that Garfield and his party are Federalists. He demonstrated conclusively that the Republican party could not correct the abuses of government. To do so would be contrary to its creed. He said among the things most needed by the people were the rectification of the abuses of the government with its 100,000 office-holders; honest civil service reform, and honesty and economy in its administration. The country also needed a reduction of taxation. He discussed the tariff, and proposed a tariff only for revenue purposes. He discussed the solid south, showing the cause of the south being solid. The south was driven to it by