MEMPHIS APPEAL

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THURSDAY, : : OCTOBER 7, 1880

STATE AND NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
W. S. HANCOCK, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HON. WM. H. ENGLISH, OF INDIANA.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN V. WRIGHT, OF MAURY.

FOR CONGRESS,
CASEY YOUNG.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For the Senate from Shelby.
JAMES M. HARRIS,
C. E. SMITH.

From Tipton, Fayette and Shelby.
J. H. LAUDERDALE, of Tipton.

For Representative from Shelby and Fayette.
C. A. STAINBACK, of Fayette.

From Shelby.
M. D. L. STEWART,
THOMAS R. BOYLE,
B. C. BLEDSOE,
T. M. SCRUGGS,
R. C. WILLIAMSON,
W. R. WINSTON.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

Electors for the State at Large.
JNO. L. T. SNEED, of Shelby.
ANDREW B. MARTIN, of Wilson.

District Electors.

First District—C. R. VANCE, of Sullivan.
Second District—W. L. LEDGERWOOD, of Knox.
Third District—JOHN R. NEAL, of Rhea.
Fourth District—J. E. WASHINGTON, of Robertson.
Fifth District—J. H. BURNAM, of Lincoln.
Sixth District—W. A. THOMA, of Davidson.
Seventh District—E. A. TALLIAFERRO, of Giles
Eighth District—A. G. HAWKINS, of Carroll.
Ninth District—T. E. RICHARDSON, of Dyer.
Tenth District—R. J. MORGAN, of Shelby.

This issue of the APPEAL consists of six pages.

INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, clear or fair weather, northerly winds, shifting to east and south, rising followed by falling barometer, and stationary or slowly rising temperature.

SUPPORT WRIGHT, THE NOMINEE.

The Memphis Democracy last night turned out in full force to ratify the Democratic nominees for the legislature. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and most gratifying to every man anxious to prevent the State legislature from passing into the hands of the Republicans, whose policy is diametrically opposed to the Wilson faction, and would prevent the liberal and satisfactory compromise which those who support Wright expect to accomplish by his election. The Democratic nominees for the legislature in this county will be elected. While both factions are not entirely satisfied with the situation, they believe it is far better to sink their differences on the State debt question, and thereby elect eight or ten Democrats to the legislature, than to keep up the feud and thus send Republicans to the legislature, whose disregard for the interests of the people would induce them to make a settlement which would be obnoxious to both wings of the Democratic party. There is not a Wright Democrat in Tennessee who expects to settle the State debt at a higher rate than that which the bondholders have agreed to accept—fifty cents on the dollar. The State debt will finally be settled on a basis approximating these figures. The concessions made by the bondholders are liberal, and should be accepted. Wright is for accepting the lowest compromise offered by the creditors of the State, and this will never exceed fifty cents on the dollar, for the bondholders know that any exaction beyond that sum will procrastinate a settlement and increase the dangers of repudiation. The people of Arkansas have just pronounced against repudiation, and those of Tennessee, boundless in her resources, should be equally as prompt in maintaining the credit of the State. The debt of Tennessee is represented by public improvements, without which the State would now be languishing in the slough of despond, but with which she has been made great and prosperous. She gave her bonds for this money at a time when her word would be taken and her credit pass in any market in the civilized world. On the faith of the great seal of the State, and when such men as Polk and Jones and Trousdale and Campbell and Johnson and Harris had indorsed, as governors of the State, the legality of the bonds, the money was procured, and spent in opening up the vast resources of the State. Why, then, should we not make an honest compromise? The honor of the State is above price. It cannot be measured by money. The character of a commonwealth marks her place among nations, and it is the guide of the individual growth and destiny of her citizens. Those who oppose a settlement, refuse to compromise or to accept the decrees of the courts, are rolling up a terrible account against the State. They are making a Pandora's box of the State of Tennessee, from which evils will flow so long as the State debt remains unadjusted. Our duty, then, is to devise means to compromise the debt, not to find ways to avoid it. We have already sustained loss by the discussion and unsettled condition of the State debt. Wealth and industry have been driven from our borders by creating false views as to our liabilities and resources. But worse than all, it has lowered the grade of public morals, and conjured up specters from which are stretching out the frightful fingers of communism. Long enough has it troubled the rest of good citizens; long enough has it driven labor and capital from a State that needs both; long enough has it made the name of our State and our people a reproach among our sister States, who have protected their own credit and abhor repudiation in a State with as much aversion as the banker and merchant detests the business man who refuses even to settle, to compromise or to abide by the decisions of the courts in the adjustment of matters at variance. Sooner or later the State debt will be adjusted upon the basis of the platform upon which John V. Wright stands—the acceptance of the lowest terms offered by the bondholders, which will never exceed fifty cents on the dollar. The Democrats of Shelby who so enthusiastically ratified the nominations for the legislature should therefore ratify the nomination of John V. Wright as the Democratic candidate for governor. He occupies a compromise position between the extreme low-tax Democrats and extreme high-tax Republicans, and his defeat will force a fusion in future elections between Republicans and extreme State credit Democrats, which will defeat the purposes of the low-tax Democrats as well as those who occupy the medium ground of compromising at fifty cents on the dollar. There is no risk in supporting John V. Wright. Having sprung from the people, and knowing their condition, he will not become their oppressor. Throughout this canvass, the APPEAL has been just to the bolting Democrats. It sympathises with them in demanding that any settlement made by the legislature shall be submitted to the people. It concurs with them in the opinion that the State Convention was characterized by much stupidity, a want of concession, and a determination by a few leaders to dragoon the Democracy of Tennessee into the support of their infallible wisdom or transfer the State to the Republican party; and in urging Democrats to rally to the support of John V. Wright, we are actuated by the belief that it is the only way to prevent the election of Hawkins. We sacrificed something to prevent the election of eight Republicans from this county, and would sacrifice still more by voting for Wilson if it would prevent the triumph of such a demagogue as Hawkins, whose election increases the dangers of repudiation; but as Wilson is out of the race, and as every vote cast for him contributes to the election of an unprincipled knave who took advantage of the fears of a crushed and ruined people, and robbed them of the little which the desolating hand of war had left, it is the duty of bolting Democrats to make the same sacrifice and rally to the support of Wright. He is the nominee of his party. The history of Tennessee politics for the past thirty years is that bolters are always strong before the election, but on the day of election they are invariably overwhelmed with ignominious defeat, though they frequently receive votes enough to elect the common foe. F. S. Wilson will not be an exception to the rule. The pathway in which the Democrats have marched to victory is bleached by the bones of men stronger than Wilson who have lifted their puny arms against their party. Four years ago the APPEAL told the Democracy of Shelby county every day for over two months that Andrew Johnson was out of the race; that the contest was between Cheatham and Maynard. The result verified our prediction, and in this canvass the APPEAL is equally as emphatic in assuring the same people that Wilson is out of the race; that the contest is unquestionably between Wright and Hawkins, and the preferences of the Democracy of Shelby county as between these two men will be indicated by their votes.

HON. CASEY YOUNG.

Much as the affections of the people of the tenth congressional district have hitherto clustered around this gentleman, he still more endeared himself by his defense of them in his matchless speech at the Greenlaw Operahouse last night. Able, eloquent and merciless as was the castigation which Harry M. Hill administered to W. R. Moore, the night before, it was the mere breeze that precedes the storm, the trickling of the drop ere the bursting of the fountain. Colonel Young had the inspiration of a large and enthusiastic crowd, and he was equal to his opportunities. In debate he is punctilious in the observance of a high-toned, knightly courtesy, but the provocation was so great that he could not repress the surging tide of indignation which he felt in defending his constituents from calumnies so foul and infamous. What a contrast was there between the two men! On Monday night William R. Moore occupied the same stand for over an hour in slandering and vilifying the people among whom he has lived, and whose patronage had made him rich and prosperous. The speech of William R. Moore was the most malignant that has been delivered against the south during the present canvass, and what is still more shameful the barbed arrow came from the bow of an unnatural son of the south—not a carpetbagger but a scalawag, a character still more despicable, for the former is an imported slanderer defaming strangers, and the latter is base enough to stab to the heart the people among whom he was raised and who lavished upon him nothing but kindness. Neither romance nor history furnishes anything comparable to the species of hideous outrage, the monstrous crime of a southern man, traducing the land of his birth, vilifying his friends, patrons and neighbors, and striving by appeals to the deadly sectional prejudices and passions that once drove us at each other's throats to continue hatreds which common sense teaches us are injurious to both sections and great material interests of the country. How proudly and grandly the conduct of Casey Young contrasts with that of the man whose vile breath was spent on Monday evening in reviling, maligning and defaming a people as orderly, law-abiding, and as loyal to the Union as their traducer who never fired a gun to prove his patriotism or to exterminate the traitors upon whom he is now waring. The offense of W. R. Moore has been great, but great has been the retribution, for if he has any sensibilities left, he will suffer as roasting on a bed of burning coals of fire after reading Colonel Young's masterly exposure of his calumnies and his triumphant defense of a slandered and insulted people. The contest between Casey Young and Wm. R. Moore has narrowed down to a single issue. The latter is the traducer of the people among whom he lives. The former is their champion and defender. With such an issue there can be no doubt as to the result. Indeed, Mr. Moore's candidacy for congress is nothing but an expensive joke. He has no expectation of being elected. But he is so fond of notoriety that he is willing to stand in the public pillory where his infamous speech places him, and receive the scorn and execrations of the people he has insulted, if he can thereby secure the approving smiles of the Stalwarts, which he seems to prefer more than he fears the frowns of his neighbors and patrons. Parodoxical as it may seem, Moore's weakness is his tower of strength, for it has already lulled the friends of Colonel Young into the sanguine belief that they can repose in a security which is often fatal. The divisions among the Republicans of this district will be healed before the election, and there will be but one candidate in opposition to Colonel Young. In all probability that candidate will be William R. Moore. To defeat a man who has made himself so obnoxious by calumnies, so cruel and causeless, every Democrat in the district must divest himself of that over-confidence which a strong man so often inspires, and which equally as often results in defeat. The career of Casey Young in congress has been an open book, and as it has been useful, efficient and eminently satisfactory, he should be continued in the position he adorns. He occupies a high place in the esteem of members of congress from all sections and of all parties. Whenever he rises to speak he is listened to with great respect and interest. He is industrious and influential in committee work, where all legislation is primarily matured. A new member goes necessarily on unimportant committees, and will be practically without influence for several years, more or less, according to circumstances, after he first enters congress. To replace an able, experienced and valuable representative like Colonel Young with such a man as William R. Moore is the extremest folly, a folly which will not be committed by a people who have so often and who have such abundant cause to commend the fidelity and efficiency of the present incumbent. Colonel Young has already demonstrated his capabilities and aptitudes for the position of congressman. He is thoroughly familiar and identified with all the substantial concerns of our city and the district he represents. No man in the district could be of more assistance to us in furthering our commercial and general business affairs. His reputation for enlightened public spirit is National, and his identification with the interests of Memphis and his entire district makes him pre-eminently fit to represent, in the halls of the National legislature, the wealthiest and most intelligent district in Tennessee. Such a man must be returned to the next congress, but to secure his election and to defeat his opponent, who has surpassed even the malignants of the north in slandering the south and waving the bloody-shirt, the friends of Colonel Young must see to it that the dangerous lethargy inspired by an abiding faith in their candidate and their principles, is supplanted by a zeal and enthusiasm which will return Casey Young to congress by a majority of thousands instead of the few hundreds by which he was formerly elected.

CASEY YOUNG

At the Greenlaw Operahouse—His Unanswerable Reply to William R. Moore's Denunciation of the People of the South and the Democratic Party.

Speeches by Nominees for the Senate and Lower House of the General Assembly—The State Debt Ought to be Settled by a Constitutional Convention.

A 8 o'clock last evening five hundred people assembled at the Greenlaw Operahouse for the purpose of participating in the grand Democratic rally or ratification meeting.

The stage was filled by prominent Democrats, including the Democratic nominees and speakers. Several colored Democrats also took seats on the stage. After music by the band, Julius A. Taylor, of the county executive committee, appeared before the curtain and called the meeting to order. Dr. D. T. Porter was selected as chairman by the committee of arrangements. The following officers were also selected:

Secretaries—M. F. Kenedy and members of the press.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. John R. Frayser, J. J. Busby, Thomas Holman, jr., H. M. Hill, Henry J. Lynn, John Logue, Thomas H. Logwood, E. Lowenstein, John Schiebler, J. T. Hillsman, W. M. Perkins, T. H. Nelson, Ia E. Douglass, John MacBrooks, John Johnson, Luke E. Wright, P. M. Winters, Albert Thomas, M. C. Gallaway, J. H. Mathes, A. H. Douglass.

CHAIRMAN PORTER'S TALK.

Dr. Porter was received with applause. He said he was empathically a State-credit man, but was in favor of a compromise with the State creditors. He was in favor of defeating the Republican candidate for governor. The county convention had put out candidates without a platform. They were good men, and he was willing to trust them. He believed they would stand by the Taxing-District; that was the most important thing to Memphis. The fight was against the common enemy, the Republican party. There should be no fight in the ranks of the Democratic party on any subject. [Applause.]

HON. CASEY YOUNG

was introduced, and was received with applause. He was suffering from a cold, and was fearful that he would be unable to discuss the subjects of the hour in proper manner. While all other nations are ruled by despots and kings, we in this country are ruled by God's annointed sovereignty. The time is near at hand when this government will have a change of administration. In less than thirty days the judgment of the people will be pronounced. The people in every section are aroused to the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged. The Democracy of the north are looking to the volunteer State of the south, Tennessee, and Indiana looks towards you, wishing you to be united and victorious. He had heard it said that the Democratic party would carry no State north of the Ohio river. This had been said before, but yet Democratic candidates were elected to the Presidency. The prospects now were never so bright for victory. New York Democracy is united and will carry that State by 60,000 majority. Pennsylvania will give a close contest if not 10,000 or 20,000 majority for Hancock from the rostrum. Indiana is alone and will be carried by 20,000 Democratic majority. In Ohio the chances are that it will go Democratic. It was his conviction that the people have abundant cause for hope. The people are convinced that the time is at hand when the government in both changes. The corruptions of the Republican party have given just cause of alarm to honest men of all parties. A few days ago he had heard a vemenous denunciation of the people of the south. He had canvassed this county with Barbour Lewis and with Wm. M. Randolph; he had heard other bitter leaders of the Republican party, but he had never heard such a denunciation of the people of the south as he did a few nights ago in this hall. He saw General Smith, S. S. Garrett, Carter Harris and others on the stand; but when he saw Wm. R. Moore, with his button-hole bouquet and elegantly dressed, appear on the stand, he thought of Roscoe Conkling. He saw him unroll his manuscript and heard him read. He looked to the gallery to see if the beautiful Mrs. Sprague was not there to smile upon him. [Laughter and applause.] He was startled at the matter of his discourse when he heard him deliver one of Roscoe Conkling's speeches. He was bitter and venomous toward the people who had shown him nothing but kindness. He forgave him when he recollected that he was only repeating my lord Roscoe Conkling's speeches. (He (Moore) said he was nominated against his will and interests. It was too bad to take "William" away from his business. Why not take Tom Hamilton or the "Flowby"; but if these do not suit you, take me; I will serve you in congress. [Applause.] In Mississippi years ago a heated contest was progressing. One of the candidates for state treasurer complained that it was wrong to take him away from his business and make him run for office. The other said: "All right, retire; I will take your place. If you have worn out your nose at the grind-stone, let me try it awhile." Mr. Moore appealed to the young men to vote the Republican ticket and abandon the Democracy. It was bad enough to ask young men to join a party that will go down in history branded with infamy. He (Young) would say to them, cast your fortunes with the people of the south, who represent the intelligence, virtue and honor of the country. Mr. Moore reviewed the bitter memories of the late war. He (Young) had hoped that the time for that had passed and gone. He did not believe that there was a brave Federal soldier who did not believe that this question had been settled forever. Mr. Moore, so loyal to the government now, should have asserted these opinions at an earlier period. In 1861 six men, representing 60,000 souls, against secession, they were brave enough to do it, but William R. Moore was not one of them. He did not do like General Smith, draw his sword and go against the enemy, but he waited until the war was over before he drew his sword. You must not believe that Mr. "William R. Moore ever gave aid or comfort to the rebels. Yet in April 1861, when the young chivalry of Tennessee was arming itself for the fray, there was a paper circulated in Memphis, reading as follows: "We, the undersigned, agree to subscribe $100 to equip the Bluff City Grays of Memphis," and W. R. Moore subscribed $100 to that fund. This W. R. Moore was of the firm of Moore & Sheppard, merchants. This firm also furnished uniforms for the Bluff City Grays. Another merchant, belonging to the firm of Cassell, Hill & Co., also subscribed $100 to that warlike fund. He did not believe that any one had told Wm. R. Moore that they had been troubled by the Ku-Klux. Mr. Moore made terrible charges against the people of the south, yet Wm. R. Moore walks the streets of Memphis undisturbed, whereas in any other city he would have been treated to a coat of tar and feathers for such slanderous charges. Not a city north would tolerate a man who would arraign a whole people as guilty of every crime known to the law. Mr. Moore complained of the want of prosperity in Memphis. Is it wonderful, if true, when Mr. Moore, an intelligent gentleman, proclaims to the world that we are a community of murderers, robbers and felons? He says that he makes his politics, like his business, successful. He sells his politics, like his calico and other goods, to reach success. He wants a southern Pacific railroad, but no Republican in congress ever advocated such a measure, yet they were practical enough to give away millions of dollars and millions of acres of the public domain to northern Pacific railroads. Mr. Moore wants a bridge across the river at Memphis, and wants a little white schoolhouse in every district to bring up little white and colored children on perfect social equality. He (Young) would suggest to Mr. Moore that his fellow-Republicans shall bring back the $600,000 of the school fund of Tennessee which they carried away. Mr. Moore was alarmed about the national debt, and said that the result of the election in Maine had depreciated the currency of the United States. Wm. R. Moore telegraphed to Chicago not to nominate General Grant, and the latter was defeated. It was charged by Mr. Moore that he favored scaling the national debt, but he (Young) was never considered a fool. He had never advocated the scaling of the national debt nor any other public debt at Raleigh or any other place. He had never made a remark from which an inference could be drawn that he ever favored repudiating a State debt or national debt. He did not desire to have the reputation of being an idiot.

Mr. Harry M. Hill arose and said, "I say that Colonel Young never made any such speech at Raleigh." [Applause.]

Colonel Young resumed, saying: The late war was never waged for the freedom of the negro, but solely to maintain the union of States. This is what Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward, General Grant and others have said as to the war and the object for which it was waged. The Republican party had been waging war on the treasury for twenty years. During one year when the Republicans were in power in congress, more southern war claims were paid than has been done during the past few years when the Democratic party held power in congress. The Republican party overthrew State governments, and organized military governments in their places. Andrew Johnson protested against such a measure, advocated by the jacobins of that day. He (Johnson) loved the constitution too well to agree to that, and then an effort was made to impeach him, but that failed and he remained President until superseded by General Grant. Then came petty pilfering by cabinet officers of the government, the Freedman's Bureau robbery of the colored people in which about three millions of dollars disappeared, and other schemes of corrupt speculations indulged in by leading Republicans high in power and authority. The Republicans talk about paying the State debt dollar for dollar. He (Young) wished they could be compelled to pay it, because a Republican State administration created about fourteen millions of that debt. In other southern States the Republicans acted in like manner—plundering the State treasuries in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, South Carolina, Florida and Alabama. Perhaps the Republicans are the peculiar guardians of national and State honor, but their record is bad on those subjects. Mr. Moore told you that in November the people must cast their votes for either him (Moore) or his opponent, Mr. Young, thereby ignoring Thomas A. Hamilton and the "Plowboy" of Shelby county. He (Mr. Young) invited the closest scrutiny of his congressional record, and if found unfaithful to his duty, why, retire him; but if found faithful to that duty he asked the support of the people to return him to congress for another session. He had assisted in securing half a million of dollars for a customhouse in Memphis, and an additional $80,000 to build it out of beautiful Tennessee marble; also aided in securing an appropriation for the suffering people of Memphis during the epidemic, $40,000 to improve Hatchie river, and $40,000 for a marine hospital. If Mr. Moore had asked for these appropriations he would be met by the cry that the people whom you represent you have denounced as murderers and *ku-klux*, and are not entitled to any favors from the general government. He (Mr. Young) was a Democrat, was never any thing else, but was never a proscriptive or intolerant paartizan in politics. He treated his opponents fairly and politely. The Republican party is the party of proscription, not the Democratic party. Four years ago they refused to surrender the government to the Democratic party, and stole the Presidency. But no more stealing will be permitted, and after the next election the Republican party will have to hand the government over to the man legally elected. [Applause.] Mr. Young concluded his remarks by saying that he hoped he had said nothing unkind during his speech, but he spoke from the record. He would be happy to meet any of his opponents in joint discussion. He thanked the people for the support given him in the past, and he hoped in the future to merit their good will and kindly indorsement. [Applause.]

J. H. LAUDERDALE

was next introduced. He said that he received the nomination for floterial senator, a position which was unexpected to and unsought for by him. He felt that he stood in perfect harmony and accord with the platform before him. He believed the principles of concession adopted by the convention that nominated him. He stood upon his record as a sound and true Democrat. [Applause.] He pledged himself to serve his constituency to the best of his ability. He had no war to make except against the common enemy, the Republicans. The Democrats must stand together and make no quarrel with one another while the battle rages. He believed that the question of the State debt should be left to the wisdom of the legislature rather than to the excited utterances from the rostrum. He believed in the people of this State should control the legislation of the State and direct its movements. He stood on the platform of Democracy and victory; that was his slogan of battle. [Applause.]

JAMES M. HARRIS

on being introduced, remarked that, owing to the lateness of the hour, he did not feel at liberty to make a set speech. He simply wanted to state his position clearly and unequivocally, so that no one could misunderstand him. He had long been fully convinced that the people of Tennessee could never pay the State debt that had been fastened upon them by the Republican party, his friend, General W. Smith, among the number. He favored such a compromise as was satisfactory to the bondholder and just and equitable to the people, and he believed in making it a finality by a constitutional convention, and this convention should also prohibit the State from contracting such a debt in future. He had no quarrel to make with any Democrat on the question of the State debt. He wanted to make war against the Republican party; the common enemy. He had a high opinion of his opponent, Judge Wm. M. Smith, and he was astonished that he should have accepted a nomination from the motley crew known as the Republican party of Shelby county, or that he could sit quietly by and listen to Wm. R. Moore slander and malign the people of the south, and not rise up and contradict him. He (Harris) asked no man to vote for him unless he believed in the doctrines that he advocated. He favored a mechanics' lien law, and favored macadamizing the public roads leading into this city. He would, if elected, labor for the best interests of his constituency. Upon some other occasion he would talk more at length. [Applause.]

C. E. SMITH,

nominee for the legislature, said, if elected he would try and carry out the principles of his party as best he could. His platform was to defeat the Republican party in the approaching contest. His views as to the State debt were of a general nature, but the wishes of his constituents would always receive due consideration at his hands. He would favor all legislation that was calculated to aid and assist the city of Memphis. He would ever lend her a helping hand. [Applause.]

C. A. STEINBACK

said he would not attempt to make any set speech. He would say that while the Democrats of other counties were divided, that it was his pleasure to note the united front that the Democracy of Shelby county presented to their avowed enemy—the Republican party. He would not attempt to enter into the discussion of the State debt question. It was a question, he thought, that should be settled by a constitutional convention. He did not believe the great masses of the people were dishonest. He believed the people of the State would yet settle the debt with honor to themselves and justice to the bondholders. He would never believe the people desired to repudiate any of their just indebtedness. He was for a fair compromise, through the means of a constitutional convention, which would be a final settlement of the vexed question. He counseled harmony, and appealed to all Democrats to come to the support of the ticket nominated last Thursday, and assist in winning a glorious victory in November. [Applause.] In referring to L. L. Boyd, his opponent on the Republican ticket, Mr. Steinback said he held a transcript of the circuit court of Fayette county, showing that his opponent was a defaulter, and he would feel recreant to his trust if he did not so inform the people of Shelby county. He would not detain the audience any longer, but would give way to those who were to follow him.

M. D. L. STEWART

said he would not detain the audience but a few moments. He had been nominated by a Democratic convention for the legislature. No platform was put forth. He was for a reasonable and satisfactory compromise with the creditors of the State; was for a constitutional convention to settle the debt question, and in which the people would have a voice. [Applause.] This he would advocate if elected. He favored a sound mechanic's lien law, a good system of public roads, a reconstruction of the revenue laws of the State, which at present are shameful. He thanked the meeting for its attention and retired.

T. W. SCRUGGS,

on being introduced, said he returned his thanks for the nomination tendered him by the Democratic convention of Shelby county for a seat in the legislature. He gave a short review of the Republican and Democratic parties. As to the state debt, he favored a settlement on the best terms possible, and a settlement of it by means of a constitutional convention. He opposed receiving coupons for taxes. Mr. Scruggs spoke at some length and gave way to others.

THOS. R. BOYLE

was the next speaker. He appeared as a young Democrat, and asked that he and others be granted a share in the aiding and assisting in fighting against the opponents of the Democracy. He desired only to be tried, and he pledged himself to stand by the standard of the Democracy. The Republican party was fading away, and the triumph of Democracy was assured. He would consult the demands of his constituency if elected to the legislature. He thanked the audience for its indulgence, and retired.

R. C. WILLIAMSON

said he would make no speech, as it was growing late. He would discuss no question for that reason. He only appeared to announce himself as the nominee of the Democratic party for a seat in the lower house of the general assembly. Democrats should forget past differences and stick together to defeat the Republican party. The Radicals propose to pay the State debt, dollar for dollar, at six per cent. interest. They would compromise the city debt on the same terms, but this settlement would crush out the industries of the city and country. The State debt ought to be settled on equitable and just grounds. It should be a finality, and be arranged through a constitutional convention, and thereby settling it forever. If elected, he pledged himself to represent, and not misrepresent, the people.

W. R. WINSTON

was the last speaker. He pledged his earnest co-operation in uniting the Democracy and defeating the Republican party. If elected a representative he would exert himself in support of his party and his constituency. He favored a high-toned, honest settlement of the State debt. He thanked the meeting for its attention and retired, whereupon the audience left the building and the meeting closed.

HANCOCK TO DUNCAN

On the Presidency and Presidential Candidates—He Would not Hunt for the Great Honor.

Nor Pledge Himself to Platforms nor Mix Himself up with Politicians in a Scramble for it.

NEW YORK, October 6.—Colonel Blanton Duncan furnishes the *Herald* two letters from General Hancock, which, he says, were never before shown to anybody or published. The first letter is dated October 29, 1879, and is as follows:

MY DEAR COLONEL—I received to-day your favor of the twenty-fifth, and was much interested in your resume of the working of the political caldron. I have always been of the opinion, and am so still, that until the Democratic party has disposed of the question as to whether they would nominate Tilden as a sequence of past events it was folly inside of that organization to advance other candidates if their availability for the future was a question of importance or interest. I have no part in any programme looking to the future. My name comes up through friends and foes possibly, yet I know of no machinery in the interest of my nomination. I seem, in public opinion, to be put forth as an exponent of certain political available possibilities, and I would be better pleased if permitted to pursue the even tenor of my way untouched. I do not wish to be considered a "chronic" candidate, for I know what that means when the end comes. So my true friends had better let the matter rest, or, if not, let it drift. The next election is to be a momentous one. What may come out of it, good or bad, I do not know; but I am certain that I cannot assist in leading to a good result more certainly than by following the quiet course I have always endeavored to pursue. If I come in question in politics, it will have to be from the states and people, and not from me. I am, very truly yours,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

"Very singularly," writes Colonel Duncan, "there came to me about the same day a letter from one of the most prominent of my Tilden backers, whose name, and that of others concerned, I will not mention. They are at the present time the most active supporters of Weaver in the plan to aid in the election of Garfield. The letter was marked 'confidential.'"

OCTOBER 28, 1879.

Colonel Blanton Duncan:

MY DEAR SIR—For some time past — and myself have been talking over a plan to elect General Hancock President of the United States. Our plan is that you write to General Hancock, and, if he responds with tightly-sealed lips on financial and labor questions, that we then decide to call a National convention first, nominate Hancock for President and nominate an ex-Confederate for Vice-President, and it will force the Democrats to meet and nominate the same ticket. Your plan of calling both the Democratic and Republican conventions on one platform will not work, and will give a large amount of our party an excuse to say it was a political trade, while our plan is one that has a large majority of our party will indorse. I hope you will agree on this plan. Write me for a conference with General Hancock on the subject.

"That letter," continues Colonel Duncan, "was forwarded by me with a recommendation to General Hancock not to make any reply to it. He, however, wrote to me as follows":

[Confidential.] NOVEMBER 1, 1879.

MY DEAR COLONEL—Your note has been received. I do not occupy the position of a political candidate, to express an opinion. I am a soldier in the Federal service, and my usefulness as such and as a commander would be impaired if I should enter upon grounds in favor of the political views of any party. If I am ever the candidate of a party I will give it what I can in the record I have made. I should never make any bid for such an office. If I were nominated by a party, I would, if convenient, go to my home in Pennsylvania for the nomination. Therefore I shall pursue the even tenor of my way, undisturbed by the ambition which pursue some people. I pass very large. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

GENERAL GRANT

Meets his Old Comrades of the Twenty-first Illinois Regiment at their Reunion at Decatur.

DECATUR, ILL., October 6.—The reunion of General Grant's old regiment, the twenty-first Illinois, held here to-day, was a great success. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Macon county veteran association, and attracted about 5000 old soldiers, representing almost every state in the northern States, and thousands of visitors from the surrounding country. General Grant, accompanied by General John A. Logan and wife, arrived in a special car on the Wabash railroad, late in the afternoon. At Belmont he was met by a delegation of veterans headed by Ex-Governor Oglesby. In the evening General Grant presided at a business meeting of the survivors of the Twenty-first Illinois regiment, numbering, all told, 151. Speeches followed the meeting. General Grant was received with deafening cheers and made an address. Speeches followed from General Logan, Ex-Governor Oglesby and others.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

St. Petersburg, October 6: The heir to the Persian throne has arrived at Odessa.

London, October 6: A dispatch from Cape Town states that the area of disturbance is increasing.

London, October 6: The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, £50,000, was for shipment to the United States.

London, October 6: The czar's yacht, Lividia, to-day left the builder's basin at Glasgow and proceeded down the Clyde. Ten thousand persons witnessed the start. Admiral Popoff and the builder of the yacht were on board.

Paris, October 6: Lieutenants Rogers Bernie, jr., and William A. Bixby, of the United States army, were received to day by President Grevy's aid-de-camp at the Elysee this morning with other foreign officers, who were conferred on them after assisting in the recent military manœuvers.

Constantinople, October 6: For the past week the Porte has deferred pronouncing sentence on the three assassins of Dr. Parsons, the American missionary, on the plea that they were ill. Mr. Heap, consul-general of the United States, fixed Saturday next for pronouncing the sentence.

Rome, October 6: The holy see has formally threatened to recall the papal nuncio from Paris if the decrees are enforced. It is believed that Garibaldi, owing to the pressure brought to bear upon him, will again become deputy. It is also believed that the government will grant amnesty to Major Canzio and his companions.

Wheeler's Suit Against General Sheridan.

NEW YORK, October 6.—In the suit of James A. Wheeler against General Phil Sheridan, to recover the value of a certain personal property in Mississippi of which he was dispossessed by the general while in command of the department of the Gulf, in 1865, Judge Blatchford, in the United States circuit court, handed down a decision denying the motion of the plaintiff to file a bill of exceptions and with leave to make application to the supreme court, to which the plaintiff has taken out a writ of error. The bill of exceptions should have been filed before the entry of judgment, and the court is not satisfied that a case for relief is made out.

Conkling at Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., October 6.—The Republican demonstration to-day is an immense affair. The city is crowded with people from the surrounding country. Numerous uniformed bodies and bands are in the procession, which is very long. The industrial display is the largest and finest ever witnessed here. The city is handsomely decorated. Senator Roscoe Conkling is speaking at the Wyman House to a vast audience. To-night there will be a magnificent torch-light display and illuminating.

Death of Professor Pierce.

BOSTON, October 6.—Professor Benjamin Pierce, a mathematician and professor at Harvard college, died to-day, aged seventy-one years.

William Hayden died suddenly to-day of paralysis, aged eighty-five years. He was first auditor of the city, and was postmaster of Boston during a portion of President Tayler's administration.

Silver Mining Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 6.—The silver king declares a dividend of twenty-five per cent.

John W. Mackey and J. G. Fair authorize the emphatic contradiction of the report recently published by the New York *Graphic* that they are about to open the noted London mine.

The Charleston Railroad.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, October 7.—The modified contract which enables the management of the Memphis and Charleston railroad to run trains on their own schedule over that portion of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis between Chattanooga and Stevenson went into effect to-day. Thirty freight and passenger trains will now daily run over that portion of the road.

A FOOD and a medicine are combined in the most perfect manner in malt bitters.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY

At Nashville Last Night—An Enthusiastic Welcome Given to Judge Wright—Grand Illuminations—Magnificent Pyrotechnic Display—Overwhelming Hospitality.

Speech of the Democratic Candidate for Governor—Review of the Canvass—Stirring Speech by Ex-Governor James D. Porter—The Demonstration of the Year.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, October 6.—Wright and Wilson spoke to a large crowd at Dickson to-day. Wright made a good impression, and changed a large number of Wilson men over to himself.

Wright at Nashville.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, October 6.—At 7 o'clock tonight everybody in Nashville seemed to possess a spirit of enthusiasm. The streets were crowded with people, all of whom seemed to be making their way toward the public square, where Wright was to speak. On the thoroughfares through which Wright was to be escorted an immense crowd assembled to welcome him. He was placed in a hack drawn by six horses. All the sidewalks along the line of march were literally jammed with people, who constantly gave rousing cheers for the Democratic standard bearer. In the meantime cannonading and an exhibition of fireworks had been in progress on the public square, where a large assemblage had gathered. When the long procession reached the public square various shouts were raised and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The square was now fairly alive with people and cannon were fired in rapid succession, while everything was illuminated with a magnificent display of fireworks. The stand was lighted with twenty gas-jets, upon which were the words, "We win." "Hancock and English." When Judge Wright stepped upon the stand he was greeted with a perfect outburst of enthusiasm. From 8000 to 10,000 people had assembled to hear him. It was estimated that about 15,000 people were on the streets and square.

INTRODUCTION AND SPEECH OF JUDGE WRIGHT.

Judge Wright was introduced to the immense concourse of people by General Andrew J. Caldwell, who said:

He had the honor to present to them a man who, before the war, had achieved a distinguished position as a statesman in the congress of the United States; who, during the war, achieved a high and honored position as a soldier; whose people had raised him to a seat in the Confederate congress, and since then had made him a judge, which position he had honored by his distinguished ability. He now walked and lived as a man of high intellect and a patriot, and illustrated the noble attributes of such a character. [Immense "Applause.] He was to-night the standard-bearer of the National Democratic party of Tennessee, and received from that party the old historic party, where would they go? [A voice, "to hell." That party had in its time brought the United States from feeble colonies to the present great and proud Union of the States. That great old party had always been the guardian of constitutional and religious liberty. That grand old party was just now on the eve of a great and glorious victory. [Loud applause.] For that old party, where would they go? He hoped that great party, which, had done so much in fifty years, would live for 500 years in the future as a bulwark against centralization by the Republican party on one side, and a wild communism on the other. [Loud applause.] I am a Democratic party would stand like a rock in a fortress against both. [Applause.] He would introduce the standard-bearer of the Democratic party, John V. Wright, the next governor of Tennessee. [Loud and enthusiastic applause.]

JUDGE WRIGHT

said that he had just returned from an arduous canvass of West Tennessee, and was gratified at the demonstration given him as the representative of the Democratic party, and of the sentiments of the public faith state and National. He knew that it was not for him, but for those grand principles he represented, and he felt sure that they were now determined never to let Tennessee be disgraced either by Republicanism on the one hand or secession on the other. He had canvassed and passed the western part of the State, and he knew that the fires were lighted all along the line. He had everywhere called the attention of the people to the fact that the Republican was a party of centralization, and it had for the first time in the history of the Union placed troops at the polls, at the ballot-box, and sent armed soldiers into the congressional districts to elect representatives of the people. He had called the attention of the people to the fact that the Republican party has been the first to inflict on the country such frauds as the salary grab, the credit mobilier and the Pacific railroad, and that they had presented to the people a man who had been implicated in every one of these dirty transactions. They had it told them that this candidate was a good christian gentleman, but his entrance into the congress of the United States had put these transactions in shape. On the other hand, they had presented to them a man who had gone through the war; but when the war was over he had ceased to be a soldier, and had gone home and accepted the civil against the military power. Under the old Whig and