THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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THE Boston *Globe* says that not only the Democrats but many of the Republicans of Massachusetts want Ben Butler nominated at Chicago.

REPRESENTATIVE DORSHEIMER, in a card in New York paper, says that he has always been in favor of the nomination of Cleveland at Chicago next month, and that he still is, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

MR. MORRISON, of Illinois, resigned the secretary of the Treasury a day or two ago for buying bonds at a premium to help the gamblers in stock out of a corner when there were $200,000,000 of the purchasable and portion of the government.

THE circular published elsewhere in this issue of the *Appeal*, written by James G. Blaine in 1875, when he defeated James C. Madigan, a Catholic and a candidate for Congress, in the Aroostook District of Maine, is worth reading. It proves that the Republican candidate for President is a bigot, and a dangerous one.

CARL SCHURZ was interviewed on Wednesday last by a reporter of the New York *World*, to whom he stated that the idea of Tilden's being a would not make a nomination in Chicago at they would support Bayard, Hendricks and or any good man the Democrats may nominate. "The Democratic party," he observed, "has an opportunity this time unequaled by any party we have not had for many years; if we miss it this time, then good-bye to us."

THE New York *Deal* announces that a powerful movement is on foot to unite the Tilden, Hendricks and all Democrats disgusted with John Kelly into a new organization, which is intended thereby to bring about a new distribution of parties, so that the balance of power now held and traded upon by John Kelly may be secured, and a healthier tone be instilled into political methods. Should this idea be carried out, and the *Deal* thinks it is perfectly feasible, the bottom rail will no longer ride the fence in New York City, and a rolling cold day will have arrived for John Kelly.

THE Democratic "bosses" express their preference for President just now—first, for Tilden, second for Bayard, third for Cleveland, fourth for Thurman, and fifth for McDonald. After these are "bunched," the race men would say, Randall, Morrison, Hoadly (the candidate of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which has just swallowed a paper, the *News*), Carlisle and a host of "clever fellows." That's the way they are arranged now, but there is no telling how they will be in a few days, but then the convention will arrange it definitely.

THE Indianapolis *Sentinel* says of the recent Democratic Convention in that city that "harmony scarcely expressed the prevalent good feeling in the convention. Enthusiasm characterized the greeting of the resolution instructing the Indiana delegation to Chicago to vote as a unit for Thomas A. Hendricks. It was apparent that he was desired by every National Convention delegate in attendance, with the exception of the Avery contingent. There was a great deal of talk about the Democratic party and its principles, and the public men. Most of this class of papers have held up the people of Virginia as barbarous and savage oppressors of the negro. Is it wise to accept their counsel or trust their friendship? Suppose when Lee and Hooker were confronting each other near Chancellorville in May, 1863, a hundred or so Federal deserters had approached the Confederate lines and said, 'We will fight with you if you will only allow us to name the general of your army.' The answer of our brave men would have been, 'You shall not pick and choose for us, go back to the rear or we will be shot.' It is doubtful whether these papers will stick, and even more questionable whether if they do they can bring us any votes. Maybe they cannot bring votes enough to compensate for making a nomination that would irritate and drive off a large number of honest and faithful Democrats. The wise thing to do in order to succeed is to make a platform and nominate that will unite and strengthen the Democratic party. With this victory is reasonably sure. We cannot win by taking counsel of our foes. New York is the battle ground. We can carry it? I do not propose to urge or even suggest a nominee, but Randall, Flower, Field, Payne, Hancock, and others I could name would be greatly stronger than Cleveland. Despite the talk about Mr. Bayard's Dover speech, I should feel more confidence if he was the nominee than Cleveland, so far as New York is concerned. But one thing is certain, if the papers which dodge in and out of the Republican party, here to-day and there to-morrow, ready to print any falsehood about the South, are suffered to dictate the Democratic nomination and platform, Mr. Blaine will surely be the next President of the United States. I would add that the papers I have referred to as demanding Cleveland also reject the Virginia idea of a platform, and insist that the Democratic party shall fight the battle on the dogmas of Watterson & Co., as the paramount issue of the day. If now the station is ready to run the Democratic party, and our delegates are to go to Chicago merely to ratify their decrees."

THE PRESIDENCY.

Gov. Cleveland Not the Man With Whom the Democrats Can Win, Since He Cannot

Carry His Own State, Which is the Battlefield Upon Which the Contest Will be Made.

Gen. Butler Will Not Withdraw From the Race Under any Consideration—Blaine and the Irish Vote.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, June 28.—John Boyle O'Reilly, of Boston, Gen. Butler's most intimate friend said, in reply to a question, that Butler "will not retire from the field under any circumstances. If he does not receive the Democratic nomination at Chicago, I shall certainly counsel him to make the race as the candidate of the Greenbackers and Anti Monopolists." This is regarded as an authoritative statement of Butler's position. If he can get the Chicago nomination he is a Democrat, if not, he is a "Greenbacker" and an "Anti-Monopolist."

BLAINE'S REPORTS IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. Blaine and his friends are making preparations for a prodigious effort to carry some of the Southern States in the coming campaign. They are holding consultations daily to decide upon the best plan for carrying on the campaign. One of the chief questions under discussion is whether Blaine himself shall take the stump. It is said he is rather disinclined to do so, and some of his friends advise against, upon the theory that when a candidate talks he is apt to say something that may be used against him. Logan, however, urges the plumed knight to take the stump, and put forth all his magnetism. He urges that this would be particularly effective in the South. No decision has been reached as yet, however, but the "personal magnetism" will probably not be brought into requisition until toward the end of the campaign. Then, if there is any particularly weak point that might be strengthened in that way, Blaine will take the stump. It is suggested by his friends, however, that in this event it would be better for him to carry a speaker with him, and himself contribute only his presence and a few remarks. He will make no speeches, in his own State or any other Republican State. If he takes the stump, it will be in West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Tennessee and Maryland, or possibly New York. The chief effort will be made in those States, together with Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut. This ground will be as thoroughly covered as the resources of the party will admit of.

BLAINE'S AUDACIOUS CLAIM

on the Irish vote has prompted an investigation of his record so far as sympathy for the race is concerned. It has been developed that, although urgently invited, he refused to attend the memorable meeting held in Baltimore, April 18, 1852, to protest against England's treatment of Irish-American "suspects." That meeting was presided over by William Pinckney White, of Maryland, and a large number of eminent public men were present. Jere Black made one of his most famous speeches in behalf of oppressed Irishmen. Blaine was not Secretary of State at the time. He was in Washington, only forty miles away. He not only declined to attend the meeting, but the invitation with silent contempt. He did not even send a letter of sympathy, as many other invited public men did.

THE ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

A Circular Relating to Their Action at Chicago.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Two Anti-Monopoly organizations to be represented at Chicago during the session of the Democratic Convention by 100 men, to be yet named, who, according to the circular, will make "such honorable effort as shall seem to them best to secure the indorsement of the action and nomination of this organization at the National Convention at Chicago, May 11th, by the nomination of the candidate then selected by it as the candidate of Democracy. The circular adds: "This anti-monopoly organization, represented by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, who will, under any circumstances, will, or is asking, further indorsement, receive its full force in September for President.

TENNESSEE REPUBLICANS

Preparing for a Death Grapple with the Democracy at That State.

Washington *Critic*, June 28th: The Republicans of Tennessee are preparing for a death grapple with the Democracy. They have nominated for Governor Mr. Frank T. Reid, a man of splendid intellect and unimpeachable courage. He entered the rebel army at the age of fifteen, and served through the war in Forrest's cavalry. After the war, and as soon as he had had time to look over the whole field and grasp the situation, he at once acknowledged the supremacy of the United States, and frankly declared that he was glad the rebellion was over and slavery abolished, indorsed the administration of Mr. Lincoln in its every act, and at once took the stump for the Republican cause. As a stumper he has no superior, if he has an equal, in the entire Union, and he will fling fire on every stump in the State, as they are to speak together from the stump in pursuance of the political customs of Tennessee. And as every State officer who has been elected by the Democrats since the war—either by the popular vote or by the Legislature—has been a Confederate officer, there has been heard of late much mutterings on the part of the high privates of the Confederate army that they have been persistently ignored in the distribution of State honors, and they are now going to "bolster up" the claims of the private honors. And it is believed that many of them will quietly vote for Reid and against Bate, who is one of these complaining brigadiers who has everything in the past, and who declined to keep up the grabs at the present time. It is believed by those who are posted in regard to Tennessee that Mr. Reid will get away with Bate through the aid of the disgruntled Confederate high privates.

CLEVELAND

Is Not the Man to Win With—He Cannot Carry New York.

L. Q. Washington, a distinguished journalist and well-known correspondent, writing to the *Compiler*, Richmond, Va., says: "The popular demand for Tilden has now been succeeded by a movement in certain quarters for Gov. Cleveland, which, if successful, promises much more of mischief than the nomination of Tilden. With Tilden for our nominee, even with his known physical infirmity, there was a fair prospect of electing him if he should live up to the day of election, and many good observers thought he would be chosen by a great majority. Most certainly he could rally the whole Democratic party. With Gov. Cleveland the case is altogether different. He would divide the Democratic party in New York, and division there means defeat all along the line. Tilden would have composed all discussions. He never led the party to defeat, but always to victory. Gov. Cleveland's leadership, since he obtained power, has frittered away the Democratic strength which Tilden and others helped to build up. In 1882 the Republicans ran Judge Folger for Governor. His nomination was procured by fraud, but though he had nothing to do with it, the sentiment of the party revolted so strongly at the methods that the vote was 219,000 less than Tilden received in 1880. Cleveland received about the same vote as did Hancock, (who, by the way, was 20,000 votes in New York), was defeated by the party of this Republican disaster, received, therefore, a great reverse. Folger. Never did a Governor in an office with more flattering prospects go out in November last (1883) more signally defeated than Cleveland. Cleveland's favorite candidate was sold. By the influence of Cleveland and the management of Mr. Purcell, an able and democratic editor, was beaten for Secretary of State, who had voted for in November. He is a Catholic, and it was thought had something to do with Cleveland's favorite candidate being defeated. The previous was swept by the Republicans by the majority of over 18,000 votes, the ticket elected by the Democratic majority. Where the usual majority in Brooklyn, Maynard and Greensons were defeated by the Republicans. Cleveland's majority