AN IMPERISHABLE VICTORY

WON AT SABINE PASS BY AN IRISH LIEUTENANT

And Forty-two Confederate Soldiers Against Ten Thousand Federal Soldiers and Gunboats.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., October 21.—The *Picayune*, in view of recent events, reminds its readers that Sabine Pass is invested with an historical importance of which even many Southerners are ignorant. Ex-President Davis, in *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, says that "the circumstances are properly to be considered marvelous. In September, 1863, the strategic importance to the Union forces of the possession of Sabine river caused the organization of a large expedition of land and naval forces to enter and ascend the river. If successful it gave them short lines for operation against the interior of Texas and relieved them of the discomfiture resulting from their expulsion from Galveston harbor. The fleet of the enemy numbered twenty-three vessels. The forces were estimated to be 10,000 men, under Maj. Gen. Wm. B. Franklin and Brigadiers W. H. Emory, Godfrey Weitzel and Frank Nickerson. No adequate provision had been made to resist such a force, and under the circumstances none might have been promptly made on which reliance could have been reasonably placed. A few miles above the entrance into the Sabine river a small earthwork had been constructed, garrisoned at the time of the action by forty-two men and two lieutenants, with an armament of six guns. The officers and men were all Irishmen, and the company was called the Davis Guards. The captain, F. H. Odlum, was temporarily absent, so that the command devolved on Lieut. R. W. Dowling. Like Moultrie in the Revolutionary war, they were advised and refused to leave the fort. Commodore Leon Smith, commanding the Marine Department of Texas, says in his official repot of September 9, 1863: 'I arrived at the Pass at 3 o'clock p.m. I found the enemy off and inside the bar with nineteen gunboats and steamships and other ships of war, carrying, as well as I could judge, 15,000 men. I proceeded with Capt. Odlum to the fort and found Lieut. N. H. Smith, of the Engineer Corps, with forty-two men, defending the fort. Until 3 o'clock p.m. our men did not open fire on the enemy, as the range was too distant. The officers of the fort coolly held their fire until the enemy had approached near enough to reach them. But when the enemy arrived within good range, our batteries were opened and gallantly replied to a galling and most terrific fire from the enemy. As I entered the fort the gunboats Clifton, Arizona, Sachem and Granite State, with several others, came boldly up to within 1000 yards and opened their batteries, which were gallantly and effectively replied to by the Davis Guards. For one hour and a half a most terrific bombardment of grape, canister and shell was directed against our heroic and devoted little band within the fort. The shot struck in every direction, but, thanks be to God, not one of the noble Davis Guards was hurt. * * * Every man stood at his post, regardless of the murderous fire that was poured upon them from every direction. The result of the battle, which lasted from 3:30 to 5 o'clock p.m., was the capturing of the Clifton and Sachem, eighteen heavy guns, 150 prisoners and the killing and wounding of fifty men, and driving outside the bar of twenty-three vessels in all.' The inquiry may naturally arise, how this small number of men could take charge of so large a body of prisoners. This required that to their valor they should add stratagem. A few men were placed on the parapets as sentinels, the rest were marched out as a guard to receive the prisoners and their arms. Thus was concealed the fact that the fort was empty. The report of the guns bombarding the fort had been heard, and soon after the close of the battle reinforcements arrived, which relieved the little garrison from its embarrassment.

"A few days after the battle each man that participated in the fight was presented with a silver medal, inscribed as follows: On one side, 'D. G.,' for the Davis Guards, and on the reverse side, 'Sabine Pass, September 8, 1863.'"

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE

Beautifully and Artistically Put Together, but Wholly Untrue.

RICHMOND, VA., October 22.—The *States* says: The New York *World*, in its bitter hostility to Secretary Bayard, attacks everybody connected with the diplomatic service. It is therefore natural that it should contain its insidious fling at Gen. Dabney H. Maury, the newly appointed Minister to Colombia. It published yesterday a special from Washington, professing to give the news about Gen. Maury. The telegram is readable. It is also false. It states that Gen. Maury was "dismissed from the regular army in 1861 for treason; that he remained in the regular army long enough to get valuable information, which he sent South;" that his nomination was hung up in the Senate because of certain alleged remarks made a few weeks before his appointment to the effect that he still preferred the Confederate banner, and was willing to fight under it again, if necessary. This doctored news dispatch winds up with the statement that Gen. Maury is a bloodthirsty duellist, and the author gives it a richly romantic twist by dwelling upon the first fight, which was "with Col. De Rivier, of the French army, who was in love with a young lady in Alabama, to whom Maury had been paying attention." The duel took place "in the gray of an April morning." Of course the ex-"rebel" general was euchered, and the Frenchman married the lady and hied him away to France with his bride. All of which is interesting reading. But not one word of it is true.

A VIRGINIA TOWN EXCITED

Over Two Murders, a Fire and Some Threatening Letters.

DANVILLE, VA., October 22.—On September 14th last the body of a white man named Lucius Motley was found at the foot of a cliff in North Danville. It was supposed that he fell over the edge while under the influence of liquor and broke his neck. A connection of Motley's, named Jas. Robinson, who keeps a store in that town, was not satisfied with the verdict, but, believing that Motley had been murdered, employed Detective Jack Wren and a colored detective to work on the case, he himself taking an active part. The murder was finally traced to John Flynn, colored, who has several aliases, and he was arrested, and after a preliminary examination bound over to be tried for murder. Owing to the active part taken by Robinson, he has received a number of threatening letters, one of which was sent through the mail and is as follows:

DANVILLE, October 10, 1886.

Mr. Jim Robinson:

You say you are willin' to kill out all de negroes from de cradle up. You look out for yourself now. Lucius Motley was not fraid of them. You see how he went. I live in de town. I tell you we is watching you. I am one of the negroes don fear nothing. Mackintire (McIntyre) went de same way. We see you talking with Inge and Bob Taylor. We watching you all.

There was no signature to this. Another warned him that if he did not keep watch he would go the same way as Motley and McIntyre went. These threatening letters have been received from time to time, not only by Robinson, but by various other gentlemen of the city, indicating bad blood on the part of the writers and making threats of violence. Robinson paid no attention to them, but went on attending to his business. Yesterday morning, however, some one fired his store, which was entirely consumed, with its contents. It has not been possible to fix the crime of the incendiary or the authorship of the letters on any particular person, but as two other white men are threatened it is thought that a negro preacher named Baines, who has been in similar trouble lately, knows something about the letters. Henry Fuller, who murdered John J. McIntyre on October 4th, and who has been at large since, has been captured and lodged in jail. The threatening letters, two murders, the fire and other circumstances have stirred up some of the people to a great degree, and should a breakout take place no one can predict the direful result that would follow.

JACKSON, TENN.

New Bank Opened—Enterprises Talked Of—Oil Mill Gossip—General Prosperity.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

JACKSON, TENN., October 22.—The Second National Bank opened its doors today. It has a paid up capital of $75,000 and will do a good business. The stock was eagerly taken and the institution is in every respect a strong one. Money has been in lively demand here since the cotton season opened, and St. Louis exchange was selling yesterday at a half. The staple is rolling in at the rate of from 400 to 600 bales a day, and it has tested the banks to keep even with the drain. On account of its cotton seed oilmill and compress this is now a very lively market, many of the neighboring towns suffering in consequence. The compress is said to have paid $12,000 on an investment of $30,000 last year. The oilmill, which is one of the finest in the South, was recently absorbed by the American Cotton Oil Trust, after a bitter fight with the Trenton mill, which resulted in running seed up to $22, and Trenton's stock down to 10 cents. It is now 40 cents. It is said here that the Cotton Seed Oil Trust is about to absorb two more Memphis mills, and that propositions have been made the company by Messrs. Fall and Johnson.

Parties from East Tennessee and from Humboldt are hard at work on a plan for a street railroad here, one of them having proposed to build if a reasonable number of citizens will take $25 worth of tickets each as an earnest of their desire to have a line. A daily paper is also talked of, but, while Jackson is growing, neither is likely to be carried through at any early date. The most feasible enterprise and one which would most likely be self supporting is a new hotel. None of the hotels at Jackson are at present creditable to the place so far as the buildings go, though the service at the Robinson House is excellent, and if a new hotel were started no better selection for a manager than Capt. Bright could be made.

Father Enright, of New Orleans, will lecture at St. Mary's Catholic Church in this city tonight on "The True Church."

This county is in a more prosperous condition at this time than it has been at any period since the war. The cotton crop is splendid and trade is good in every line of business.

The APPEAL is now received here at 11 o'clock in the morning of the day it is published, which is highly appreciated by our citizens.

REMNANT OF GERONIMO'S BAND

Captured by Capt. Cooper, of the Tenth Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—The following telegram from Gen. Miles, dated Fort Apache, Ariz., October 9th, has been transmitted by Gen. Howard to the War Department:

"A detachment under Capt. Cooper, Tenth Cavalry, has just arrived at the post, having captured Mangus and his whole party, consisting of Mangus, two men, three squaws and five children. Twenty-nine mules and five ponies were also brought in.

"VIELE, Captain commanding.

"These Indians have been pursued by Lieut. Johnson and others through Coiricahua, Mexico, and New Mexico, since September 7th.

"MILES, General commanding."

A later dispatch dated at San Francisco, October 21st, from Assistant Adjutant General McKeever, says: "The following telegram just received from Gen. Miles: 'Mangus, who was captured by Capt. Cooper, states that part of his band was captured by Mexicans and never heard from afterwards. This would seem to confirm other reports and gave rise to the report that Mangus himself had been killed. Capt. Viele, commanding Fort Apache, states that he believes we have all that is left of the Mangus party.'"

It is learned at the War Department that the Indians above referred to formed a part of Geronimo's band, but separated from that warrior's command last April, when he offered to surrender to Gen. Crook. Nothing definite was known of Mangus's movements after the separation, but it was reported that he had escaped into Mexico and had been killed by the Mexicans.

They Are Not Sorry.

There is one thing nobody ever regrets—that is, the day they first adopted Parker's Tonic as their regular family medicine. Its range is so wide and its good effects so sure, that nothing else, except good nursing, are needed in a great majority of cases. Buy it, try it, and afterward it will not require any praise from us.

Loss of Life by Fire.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 22.—The contents of Jacobs's lumber yard and the warehouse of the American Varnish Company were damaged $75,000 by fire this evening. Henry Steck, Stephen George and a man, name unknown, employes of the varnish company, were badly injured. Steck has a chance for his life. The other two are dying.

Subscribe for the "Appeal."

THREE NIHILISTS ESCAPE

FROM SIBERIA, WHITHER THEY HAD BEEN SENT

Upon Condemnation as Conspirators Against the Empire of Russia—Their Awful Experience.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., October 21.—The *Chronicle* contains the adventures of three fugitives who fled from Vladivostock and crossed the Pacific in the Russian man of war Moskva. These three men were nihilist students at the University of Kief. One night at a secret meeting the police descended on the room and fourteen were captured. The evidence was clear, and one who was delivering a speech received twenty years in Siberia, while the others received ten years. The names of the three friends who clung together and finally escaped are Dimitri, Vissili and Ivan. The family names they refused to divulge for fear of consequences to their relatives. They were taken with several hundred condemned nihilists by sea to Vladivostok, suffering great hardships on the voyage, as the vessel was overcrowded, and whenever near a port the hatches were fastened down, and their quarters became like between decks of an African slaver. Ten men died on the passage and two women. Arrived at Vladivostok, after sixty-two days of suffering on shipboard, what was the surprise of the three students to find in the officer of gendarmes placed as a guard over them an old friend, who had been deported from Odessa for nihilism. This officer told them he had been sent over and to Siberia, but owed his present position to his services as secretary of inspector of convicts. He gave the prisoners money, which enabled them to change their vermin infested garments for new clothes. They were drafted to the town of Oula, where they were employed in the navigation of boats. After two years, through the influence of their friend, they were transferred to Vladivostok, where two were employed in navy storehouses and the other became a messenger in the prison office. Dimitri, the elder, concluded his story as follows: "Little by little we gathered money contributions from our friends, and by doing various work for the ship people, so our lot was easy as compared with the unfortunate beings who were compelled to work in silver mines and never see daylight, but live in underground cells on beds of straw with the mules that haul the ore cars. Their lot is terrible, a living death. When in June the steamer Moskova came to Vladivostok we heard she was to go home by way of America and we resolved to escape. Our few roubles we bought clothing and tobacco with, and upon the night previous to her departure shaved our beards off and changed hats, disguised ourselves and came on board the ship in the darkness. Most of the crew were drunk, but many of them were good friends to us, and never betrayed us; indeed, it was through the help of one of the Moskova's officers that we came all safe. Our work was in the boiler room and we kept out of sight as much as possible." The most singular feature of the escape of these fugitives is that they crossed the Pacific in a distinguished company of Russian officials. On board the Moskva were Vice Admiral Ivan Shestakoff, Minister of Marine of the Czar; Prince Wittgenstein, Adjutant General of the Empire, and Princes Galitzen and Tenilui, relatives of the Czar. These officials remained here for a few days and then left for New York, on their way to Russia. The nihilist fugitives intend to work their way to the Mennonite colony in Nebraska, where they hope to find an asylum. Each of the men looks ten years older than the age which he gives, and their faces wear a hunted appearance, as they still fear pursuit and capture, though assured they are safe.

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PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. Chicago and St. Louis.

WANTED AGENTS, Men and Women, to sell "THE CHILD'S BIBLE." Introduction by Rev. J. H. Vincent, D.D. One agent has sold 60 in a town of 674 people; one 73 in a village of 794; one new agent 85 in 10 days; one 28 two successive weeks; one 40 in 3 days at two different times. Experience not necessary. Address CASSELL & CO. (L'td.) 40 Dearborn street Chicago.

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Electric Belt Free

To introduce it and obtain agents we will for the next sixty days give away, free of charge, in each county in the U. S. a limited number of our German Electro Galvanic Suspensory Belts. Price $5; a positive and unfailing cure for Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Emissions, Impotency, etc. $500.00 Reward paid if every Belt we manufacture does not generate a genuine electric current. Address at once ELECTRIC BELT AGENCY, P. O. Box 773, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

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DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT, the firm of Alston, Crowell & Co. is this day dissolved, E. W. Crowell retiring. The remaining partners, P. S. Alston and H. H. Maury, will continue the business at the old stand, corner Front and Union streets, assuming all liabilities and collecting all outstanding accounts.

E. W. CROWELL.
P. S. ALSTON.
H. H. MAURY.

Memphis, Tenn., September 1, 1886.

On retiring as above, I bespeak for my successors a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore extended the old firm.

E. W. CROWELL.

NEW FIRM.
ALSTON, MAURY & CO.

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