

TERMS: DAILY—\$6 per year; six months, \$3; three months, \$1.50; 1 month, 50 cents.

SEMI-WEEKLY—\$2.00 per year; six months, 75 cents; three months, 40 cents.

WEEKLY—\$1.50 per year; six months, 75 cents; three months, 40 cents.

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, 75 CENTS.

The Daily State Journal.

RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1872. VOL. IV. NO. 181.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. ONE DOLLAR per square of eight lines, solid.

Special Rates made at counter, or by contract, with regular patrons.

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MR. GREELY'S LETTER.

Mr. Greeley's reply accepting the nomination, dated New York, May 20, is as follows:

"Gentlemen,—I have chosen not to acknowledge your letter of the 3d instant until I could learn how the work of your Convention was received in all parts of our great country, and judge whether that work was approved and ratified by the mass of our fellow-citizens. Their response has from day to day reached me through telegrams, letters, and comments of journalists independent of official patronage, and indifferent to the smiles or frowns of power.

"The number and character of these unconstrained, unpurchased, unsolicited utterances satisfy me that the movement which found expression at Cincinnati has received the stamp of public approval, and has been hailed by the majority of our countrymen as a harbinger of better days for the Republic. I do not misinterpret this approval as especially complimentary to myself, nor even to the chivalrous and justly-esteeming gentleman with whose name I thank you for associating mine.

"I receive and welcome it as a spontaneous and deserved tribute to that admirable platform of principles wherein your convention so tersely, so lucidly, and so forcibly set forth the course which I am impelled and the purposes which guided its course—a platform which, casting behind it the wreck and rubbish of worn-out contentions and by-gone feuds, embodies in fit and few words the needs and aspirations of to-day. Though thousands stand ready to condemn your every act, hardly a syllable of criticism or cavil has been aimed at your platform, of which the substance may be fairly summarized as follows:

"1. All the political rights and franchises which have been acquired through our late bloody convulsion must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, enjoyed, and respected evermore.

"2. All the political rights and franchises which have been lost through that convulsion should and must be promptly restored and reestablished, so that there shall be henceforth no proscribed class and no disfranchised caste within the limits of our Union, whose long-estranged people shall unite and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage.

"3. That, subject to our solemn constitutional obligation to maintain the equal rights of all citizens, our policy should aim at self-government, and not at centralization; and the civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of habeas corpus should be jealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual citizen should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order; and that there shall be no Federal subversion of the internal polity of the several states and municipalities; but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe.

"4. There shall be a real and not merely simulated reform in the civil service of the Republic, to which end it is indispensable the chief dispenser of its vast official patronage should be shielded from the main temptation to use his power selfishly, by a rule inexorably forbidding and precluding his reelection.

"5. That the raising of revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, shall be recognized and treated as the people's immediate business, to be shaped and directed by them through their representatives in Congress, whose action thereon the President must neither evade nor veto, attempt to dictate, nor presume to punish by withholding office only on those who agree with him, or withdrawing it from those who do not.

"6. That the public lands must be sacredly reserved for acquisition and occupation by cultivators, and not recklessly squandered on the projectors of railroads, for which our people have no present need, and the premature construction of which is annually plunging us into deeper and deeper abysses of foreign indebtedness.

"7. That the achievement of these grand purposes of universal beneficence is expected and sought at the hands of all who approve them, irrespective of past affiliations.

"8. That the public faith must at all hazards be maintained, and the national credit be preserved.

"9. That the patriotic devotedness and inestimable services of our fellow-citizens who as soldiers or sailors upheld the flag and maintained the unity of the Republic shall ever be gratefully remembered and honorably repaid.

"10. These propositions, so ably and forcibly presented in the platform of your Convention, have already fixed the attention and commanded the assent of a large majority of our countrymen who joyfully adopt them, as I do, as the basis of a true, beneficent, national reconstruction—of a new departure from jealousies, strifes, and hates, which have no longer an adequate motive, or even plausible pretext, into an atmosphere of peace, fraternity, and mutual good-will. In vain do the disorganizers of decaying organizations flourish menacingly their treacherous, and angrily insist that the files shall be closed and straightened.

"11. In this alarming crisis in city and state affairs, the Republican party refers all good citizens to its record, as their warrant for giving it their fullest confidence and support in the campaign, now formally opening, of the honest man against the thieves.

"12. It abolished slavery. It led in the suppression of the rebellion. It preserved and enlarged the Union. It promptly reduced the enormous forces thus required to a peace footing. It has reduced the debt over two hundred and fifty millions of dollars in the three years. It has simultaneously reduced public taxation over two hundred and fifty million of dollars per annum. It has preserved peace on the frontier. It has won a friendly adjustment of the threatening troubles with Great Britain.

"13. For its conspicuous share in this beneficent record we endorse the National Republican Administration. We reaffirm the platform of principles laid down by the last National Republican Convention; and on these principles and this record, with the ticket this day chosen, we appeal to all friends of honest government, of whatever previous party association, for aid in the triumphant victory we unitedly pledge ourselves to win.

"The Republican party has steadily gone forward in the prosecution of the measures for which it is so freely and justly praised in this platform, drawn up by Mr. Greeley's delegation. It has continued to reduce the debt. It is engaged in further reducing taxation. It has preserved peace on the frontier. It is honestly and courageously seeking to save the friendly adjustment of the troubles with Great Britain, and in all this beneficent record the National Republican Administration has continued to 'bear a conspicuous share.' Moreover, the party has stood by the 'principles laid down by the last National Republican Convention.' Why, then, is not Mr. Greeley still with the party?

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

The New York Evening Mail has the following sound remarks upon the Labor Question. Its suggestions may well be heeded by both capitalists and laborers:

"The right of laborers to combine for the purpose of increasing their wages or of lessening their hours of daily labor is one which cannot be questioned. That it is likely to be successfully asserted here is proved by the occurrences of the past few days in this city. Thousands of strikers have carried their point of securing the adoption of the eight-hour system, and with very little difficulty. It is likely that all the mechanics who are at all concerned in house-building will soon get paid a day's wages for eight-hour work. Contractors will suffer grievously and building will become still more expensive, but the laborers will have their own way and get a fair trial of the system which they seem to regard as the panacea for all their woes.

"The question of the relations of labor to capital is too vast a one to be lightly touched upon in a few brief paragraphs. It is the rising question of our time, however, and must be wisely met and mastered or untold calamities may follow. A few suggestions occur to us that ought to receive due consideration on the part of both employers and employed.

"First.—Are not the laborers, through their own combinations, forming themselves into a distinct 'caste,' from which it will become more and more difficult for individuals of superior ability and industry to emerge?

"Second.—Cannot employers devise some means of partially identifying the interests of their laborers with their own?

"Third.—Is not the tyranny of working-men's associations over their members likely to become oppressive and injurious?

"Fourth.—Is it not the tendency of the eight-hour system or of any other limitation of the freedom of contracts between employer and employed to put the industrious and frugal in the same situation as the lazy and improvident?

"Fifth.—Will there be any wise and humane solution of the labor problem unless employers practically recognize the application of a higher law and morality than that of mere sharp dealing with their employes?

"Is It Expedient to Nominiate Mr. Greeley at Baltimore?" The Patriot gives conspicuous space to a communication from "A Liberal Democrat" (indorsed by that paper as "a citizen who has occupied one of the highest and most responsible public positions in the country") in which it is maintained that the very object of the Democratic party cannot be brought to forget Greeley's denunciations of their honored leaders, or his life-long efforts to defend their cherished principles; that the large religious element in the Democratic party will refuse to vote for a candidate whose editorship has been distinguished by its advocacy of doctrines that sap the very foundations of religious teachings; that the Democracy is bound to encounter the almost united hostility of capitalists who shrink from placing their sensitive treasure within the reach of the Tribune's crude financial policy; that Greeley cannot be elected without the support of the "united south," and this support, for reasons named, he cannot get; that of the New England states he can have hope of carrying only New Hampshire and Connecticut; that the stern Democracy of those states cannot be induced to vote solidly for their old enemy, and that the absence of a few hundred in either state gives it to Grant; that of New York it may be said that when Greeley, as a candidate of his own party in 1869, fell far below his own ticket, he can scarcely be assured a promising run as the candidate of a party whose chiefs are Seymour, Hoffman and Thayer, whom Mr. Greeley, by pen and tongue, has impoverished the vocabulary of invective to traduce; that New Jersey, the only Northern state true to the Democracy during the war, has yet given no countenance to Greeley's nomination, and but one paper of either party, of over two hundred published in the State, gives Mr. Greeley a support; that what Greeley may gain in Pennsylvania by his protective proclivities he will lose by the hostility of that powerful corporation, the Pennsylvania Central, which has been the object of Mr. Greeley's attacks for years; and that if he is defeated in these states it matters not what the West may do in her debatable states.—Washington Star.

Why This Change. Less than eight months ago Mr. Greeley and his friends applied for the admission of their representatives from this city to a Republican Convention. On the 29th of September, 1871, he declared that his delegation had agreed upon a draft of a platform "had agreed upon a draft of a platform" which frankly and plainly told on what grounds they wanted to make the fight. Of that draft, the following was a portion:

"II. In this alarming crisis in city and state affairs, the Republican party refers all good citizens to its record, as their warrant for giving it their fullest confidence and support in the campaign, now formally opening, of the honest man against the thieves.

"It abolished slavery. It led in the suppression of the rebellion. It preserved and enlarged the Union. It promptly reduced the enormous forces thus required to a peace footing. It has reduced the debt over two hundred and fifty millions of dollars in the three years. It has simultaneously reduced public taxation over two hundred and fifty million of dollars per annum. It has preserved peace on the frontier. It has won a friendly adjustment of the threatening troubles with Great Britain.

"III. For its conspicuous share in this beneficent record we endorse the National Republican Administration. We reaffirm the platform of principles laid down by the last National Republican Convention; and on these principles and this record, with the ticket this day chosen, we appeal to all friends of honest government, of whatever previous party association, for aid in the triumphant victory we unitedly pledge ourselves to win.

"The Republican party has steadily gone forward in the prosecution of the measures for which it is so freely and justly praised in this platform, drawn up by Mr. Greeley's delegation. It has continued to reduce the debt. It is engaged in further reducing taxation. It has preserved peace on the frontier. It is honestly and courageously seeking to save the friendly adjustment of the troubles with Great Britain, and in all this beneficent record the National Republican Administration has continued to 'bear a conspicuous share.' Moreover, the party has stood by the 'principles laid down by the last National Republican Convention.' Why, then, is not Mr. Greeley still with the party?

AMONG THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED BY ENGLISH PAPERS ON MR. GREELY'S NOMINATION.

There are none so full of point and sense as those of the Economist—a journal which generally knows here. It is a paper which always takes the plain common-sense view of public affairs. In discussing Gen. Grant's position it says:

"He has not lowered the national flag in any way, has not been visibly defeated in any enterprise, has not proposed to do anything very much disliked by the masses of the people. No reason plain folk can see exists for voting against him now, which did not exist for voting against him four years ago, when he was elected by a clear majority of 300,000 voters. Among that enormous silent mass of voters which does not appear at meetings, or read many papers, or think very much of politics, there will be a great disposition to vote him down for the sake of electing either a popular editor like Mr. Greeley, or an unpopular aristocrat like Mr. Adams. The prevailing idea of those who dislike him will, we conceive, be rather to stay away than to vote for any one else, while the temptation to those who like him to take trouble to vote is very great indeed."

"But it is said the dominant or Republican party does not possess a majority so many of its followers having 'bolted' to follow the Cincinnati Convention and its nominee, Mr. Greeley. We do not feel at all confident of that. The experience of political men is that while 'Caves' may be very formidable and embarrassing in Parliament or in the very seldom-forcedly-assembly polling places, more especially in countries governed by universal suffrage. Unless the issue raised is very great indeed, such as a war, the plain people do not understand the object of quitting their old party habits, ties and grooves of action. In the present instance the issue raised is one which, to the Americans seems infinitely small. They have been taught for a century to believe all men qualified for office, and now they are asked to vote against a favorite General because he thinks so, and is not eager, therefore, to secure civil service reform. That is the only substantial issue raised at Cincinnati, for free trade has been left an open question, and the general amnesty to the defeated party in the late war cannot be given by either side. We cannot believe any cry of the kind will attract the masses, who are for the most part indifferent to 'politics,' who are intent on cultivating their fields, and who think General Grant, on the whole, a very creditable President, who is very much honored and feared abroad, particularly in England.—The mass of the Democratic voters cannot be brought to forget Greeley's denunciations of their honored leaders, or his life-long efforts to defend their cherished principles; that the large religious element in the Democratic party will refuse to vote for a candidate whose editorship has been distinguished by its advocacy of doctrines that sap the very foundations of religious teachings; that the Democracy is bound to encounter the almost united hostility of capitalists who shrink from placing their sensitive treasure within the reach of the Tribune's crude financial policy; that Greeley cannot be elected without the support of the 'united south,' and this support, for reasons named, he cannot get; that of the New England states he can have hope of carrying only New Hampshire and Connecticut; that the stern Democracy of those states cannot be induced to vote solidly for their old enemy, and that the absence of a few hundred in either state gives it to Grant; that of New York it may be said that when Greeley, as a candidate of his own party in 1869, fell far below his own ticket, he can scarcely be assured a promising run as the candidate of a party whose chiefs are Seymour, Hoffman and Thayer, whom Mr. Greeley, by pen and tongue, has impoverished the vocabulary of invective to traduce; that New Jersey, the only Northern state true to the Democracy during the war, has yet given no countenance to Greeley's nomination, and but one paper of either party, of over two hundred published in the State, gives Mr. Greeley a support; that what Greeley may gain in Pennsylvania by his protective proclivities he will lose by the hostility of that powerful corporation, the Pennsylvania Central, which has been the object of Mr. Greeley's attacks for years; and that if he is defeated in these states it matters not what the West may do in her debatable states.—Washington Star.

"As men we cannot escape from prolixity either in others or ourselves.—We must all prose sometimes, and tell each other things we know they know, and they know that we know that they know.—All that we must aim at is moderation in our own person, and patience under the universal infliction of acknowledging our universal law of prosing upon human affairs; for, 'to say the truth, there seems no part of knowledge in fewer hands than that of discerning when to have done.'—The New York World challenges the Tribune to print a list of the papers in the State of New York that support his nomination, and says it will not dare to do it, for the simple reason that there are none. Such a list would resemble the famous chapter in a book on Ireland:—"SNAKES IN IRELAND."

"Snakes in Ireland there are none."—Wash. Republican.

SHIPPING. FOR NEW YORK. THE VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP AND PACKET COMPANY'S elegant steamship WILLIAM P. REYNOLDS, will leave her wharf at Rocketts on TUESDAY, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock P. M. Connecting with steamers for Fall River and New Bedford. Close connections and through bills of lading given to all southern, eastern, and western ports, also to Europe and Australia. Passengers, 10; no steerage. Round-trip tickets, \$15. For freight or passage, apply to R. H. CHURCHILL, agent, 1214 Main street, Richmond, Va., my 22—31.

FOR NEW YORK. THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S elegant steamship WYANOKE, Captain Gorer, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M. Through bills of lading signed, and goods forwarded with dispatch to all ports—north, south, and west. Close connections made with Cunard line for foreign ports. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Steerage, \$12.00. Round-trip tickets, \$20.00. For freight or passage, apply to JOHN W. WYATT, Agent, No. 3 Governor street, my 22—31.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND BALTIMORE. THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S elegant steamship HALLS, Captain Nelson, will leave her wharf at Rocketts on THURSDAY, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock P. M. All-way freight must be prepaid. Apply to agent on wharf or Captain on board. No 17—3m.

IN VIRGINIA. AGRICULTURE. ON SALE PLANTATIONS, FARMS, SUBURBAN RESIDENCES, AND OTHER LOTS. Several FIRST-CLASS ESTATES on James river, and others in different sections of the State. Prices low and terms accommodating. W. B. ROBINS, my 6—d, s.w. & w. 3m. 1114 Main street.

RICHMOND & YORK RIVER RAILROAD CO. RICHMOND, VA., MAY 16, 1872. ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, THE 19th INSTANT, A PASSENGER TRAIN WILL BE RUN BETWEEN RICHMOND AND WEST POINT, LEAVING RICHMOND EVERY SUNDAY AT 7:30 A. M., and RETURNING AT 12:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip one dollar.

THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION—RAFFLES FOR THE Benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the Southern States. DISTRIBUTION No. 344. EVENING, MAY 22. 5 7 44 67 60 78 77 21 49 1 70 39 DISTRIBUTION No. 345. MORNING, MAY 23. 24 10 15 22 67 30 35 13 37 19 12 65 WILLMS my hand, at Richmond, Va., this 23d day of May, 1872. W. B. ROBINS, Commissioner.

CERTIFICATES OF RAFFLE can be purchased from Captain W. L. DABNEY, at the Boarding House, No. 9 Twelfth street, three doors from Main.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDSON & CO. will sell on Monday, the 27th instant, a number of beautiful building lots in the village of Woodville.

E. R. TURNBULL, assignee, will sell on Saturday, June 1st, at Brunswick Court-house, Va., several large and valuable tracts of land, lying in said county.

W. R. BERKELEY, assignee, will sell on Wednesday, June 5th, in the town of Fairfaxville, Va., several large and valuable tracts of land, consisting of a handsome brick residence, several tracts of land, and the rice tobacco factories.

JAS. PLEASANTS & ALBERT BLAIR, trustees, Ac., of John Clark, bankrupt, will sell on Saturday, June 1st, in front of Richardson & Co.'s office, 1114 Main street, two valuable tracts of land in Halifax county, near the court-house.

LOCAL MATTERS.

"POOR PETERSBURG."—The Enquirer, of this city, in its desire to make a point against the Republicans, yesterday made a very disparaging reference to Petersburg, which is under Republican rule. The Progress comes back at our neighbor this morning, and makes a most creditable and gratifying exhibit of the business of the "Cockade City." It asserts that the city is prospering, and calls upon the Enquirer to correct its erroneous statement, made only for political effect upon the election to-day.

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.—Thomas H. Irvine, a well known young man of this city, died suddenly, Tuesday night, at the Monticello House. He was about twenty-five years of age, and on the evening of his death seemed in good health.—While engaged with a friend in gymnastic exercises, he was suddenly seized with a fit, and in a few hours after he had been conveyed to his room he was a corpse. Congestion of the brain is the cause assigned for his death.

HENRICO COUNTY COURT.—The grand jury of this county yesterday found indictments against the following parties: Benjamin King, Lee M. Moseley, Edward Taylor and Robert Winston (all colored), jointly indicted for feloniously breaking into the store-house of Charles H. Smith, at Curl's Neck, on the 17th of last March; Nelson Brown (colored), for feloniously breaking into the store-house of the Richmond Granite company on the 20th of last month at the quarry.

ACCIDENTS AT THE TUNNEL.—Two accidents have recently occurred at the Church Hill tunnel, neither, fortunately, with fatal results. A young man named Peter C. Trendeman, an assistant in the work at shaft No. 1, was yesterday knocked senseless and badly bruised on the head by a fall of earth. The greatest care should be exercised by those engaged in work at the tunnel to avoid accidents.

THE NORTH CAROLINA OUTLAWS.—The Lowery gang of outlaws have long occupied the attention of the newspapers, and their acts have been dishied up in various styles to appease the appetite of the voracious public for news. They have furnished abundant material for sensation and excitement, and have been worked up by an expert—probably the Herald correspondent—and offered to the public in book form. Capt. C. F. Johnson, the enterprising music and newsdealer, 918 Main street, has received the book, and will supply the demand for the thrilling tale.

SALE OF STOCKS.—Yesterday Lancaster & Co., stock brokers and auctioneers, sold at auction eighty-two shares of stock in the Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works company at 80; thirty-two shares Richmond and Danville railroad stock at 20; ten shares of State Bank of Virginia stock at 10 1/2; and fifty shares Old Dominion Insurance company stock at 100.

POLICE ITEMS.—Alice Rose, colored, was before the Police Justice this morning on the charge of being a person of unsound mind. A commission de lunatico inquirendo was ordered to sit in her case. Tom Byrd, charged with stealing from the person of Edwin Brown a pocket-book containing one ten dollar note, was