

tures that follow the conquering army. We are sorry to say that some of these men get place and disgrace our cause. But they form a insignificant minority of the whole party. They are mere excrescences, and have no place in its vital economy. The healthy body will slough them off in due time and cleanse itself from the accidental parasites that seek to prey upon it.

Let no man be deceived by plausible pretences. The Republican party is to be seen in the mirror of its work for the past sixteen years. Does it trend backward or forward? Is its pathway towards the night with its darkness, or the morning with its rosy light and the promise of a more glorious day, for our country and for humanity? Is its face towards the future or the past? Let every young man think before he casts his ballot what he will like to make his record, twenty years from now. Is it with Tammany and that great host that it has led in blind obedience, to aid it in disrupting and destroying the country? or with that all-conquering and majestic party, which achieved the unity of the nation, and made a true Republic possible?

But there are principles common to both (Democrats and Republicans) and to all patriotic citizens who desire to prolong republican government on this continent: the principles of the constitution—the principles that will preserve to the people of the States their local self-government and their freedom from arbitrary arrest and trial under military authority without the protection of habeas corpus and a fair trial before properly constituted tribunals of their country, before a jury of their peers, and according to the constitution. —Dispatch.

This reads excellently well in print. We have seen a good many utterances just like it, but none of them has as yet so far warped our judgement as to make us a believer in Horace Greeley's love of State rights or his desire to preserve local self-government to the people of the States. No journal in all this wide country has more persistently assailed the doctrine of State rights, or more villainously lampooned the Democratic idea of local self-government than the New York Tribune; and this it has done for years, never abating one jot or one tittle of its animosity to Democracy as a principle demanding State rights and local self-government as essential corollaries in political faith and practice.

It is not a little remarkable that the Dispatch should have been among the first of the more influential journals of the South to snatch at the nomination of Mr. Greeley as a movement in the interest of liberal principles, when that journal must have known that the editor of the Tribune has the incarnation of all illiberality towards the South, and that he is too old and perversely fixed in his animosities and prejudices against Democratic principles ever to change a plan or purpose for their utter overthrow and defeat in the end. The Tribune was the first American journal to declare that our government had undergone a complete revolution in its principles and organic structure by reason of the war—a greater revolution, in fact, than that which resulted from the successful throwing off of the British yoke in the struggle that achieved our national independence, and secured us a distinct and separate government from that of the crown and regal authority of Great Britain. According to the Tribune, the States no longer had a distinct and independent local self-government, but were crushed and bruised down into a consolidated mass of States, over which the central power at Washington was permanently to dominate and be supreme.

This is Mr. Greeley's idea of our government, as modified by the issues and results of the late war. With such a radical change as this, it is amusing to hear the Dispatch talk about the sacredness of local self-government in the States. Mr. Greeley distinctly declares that he has changed in nothing in becoming the candidate of the Liberal Republican party which met at Cincinnati. He runs simply as the nominee of that party, and does not even vouchsafe a word in reply to the Baltimore nomination, further than to tell the gentlemen waiting upon him with a written notice of his nomination by that political body, that he is none the less a Republican than he ever was, and that his nomination at Baltimore is an event that calls for no other or further response than he had already given to the Cincinnati committee. He fairly snubs this Baltimore committee, as much as saying to them, "You have acted as you should have done in this matter, and are deserving of no special recognition at my hands, further than what you have already received in advance of your action at Baltimore. I can accept the suffrages of your party, but as for recognizing myself as your candidate, that is another matter." If this is not "snubbing," then let us know what constitutes snubbing in the political sense of that term.

Mr. Sumner, who is incontestably the best and most persistent later. The South has ever had, says he, goes for Greeley "to save the Republican party." And does any one doubt that, with Mr. Greeley elected, Sumner will have the first place (should he or his friends demand it) in his Cabinet? It will be impossible to turn off the "great Massachusetts Senator" (as he prides himself in being called) with any second place in the Greeley Cabinet. He will be first or nothing—and Caesar and nullus—and all Democrats and Virginia Conservatives will have to take back seats, with Sumner at the head of the Greeley Administration. This result we deem as inevitable, in the event of Mr. Greeley's election. And will not the South have jumped squarely out of the frying-pan into the fire, in such a calamitous event?

HON. CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE, the Democratic Representative in Congress for the Fourth district of Wisconsin, passed through St. Paul, Minnesota, a few days ago, on his way to Duluth, and the St. Paul Press says, in conversation with a friend, announced himself as unequivocally and unalterably opposed to Greeley, and in favor of Grant "as a choice of evils."

Mr. Eldridge is a representative Democrat of the old school, and his independent action must have much effect in his State.

The New York Tribune calls the Democrats who oppose Greeley "the Bourbons," and the Bourbons never forget nor forgive.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE BEST MINERAL WATERS. A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT. GOOD HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS. MODERATE RATES OF BOARD—THE EXCLUSIVE FOUNTAIN OF HEALTH—THE STRIBLING SPRINGS. THIRTEEN MILES FROM STAUNTON, VA.

This place is situated in the mountains of Virginia, in the midst of a region of country widely and luxuriantly cultivated for its beautiful and picturesque features of its scenery, the healthful and delightful nature of its climate, and the number and great excellence of its health-restoring fountains.

The Mineral Waters here include the usual variety of Alum, Sulphur, and Chalybeate Springs. The first named hot and sulphurated Alum and Iron Waters in the mountains of Virginia; and one of the most remarkable valuable and powerful Mineral Waters in solution liberal preparation.

This water may be relied upon with great confidence as a remedy for Anemia, Chlorosis, Neuritis, Scrophulous, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, and Liver disease, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Catarrhs, and in general, for all maladies which have their origin in poverty and impurity of the blood and debility of the system.

The Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs furnish most valuable restorative and tonic waters adapted for the relief of all kinds of Chronic Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys. Also, for Cutaneous diseases and Genital Debility.

The Hotel is now open for visitors. Hotel accommodations strictly first class. Lawn and Ball-room Music, a Bowling Alley and Billiard Saloon will delight the pleasure and contribute to the amusement of the guests.

Board per day, \$2.50; per week, \$15.00; per month, \$50.00; two months or over, \$100.00 per month.

Route: by Railroad to Staunton, then by a horse-drawn stage coach, thirteen miles to the Springs.

Passengers leaving Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., or other points, will arrive at the morning cars, will reach Staunton at 4 1/2 minutes after 3 o'clock P. M., and will arrive at the Springs at 10 o'clock P. M.

For Circular, with Analysis of the water, write to Supt. Stribling Springs, Va.

NEW ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS.

This new Watering-Place in the Mountains of Virginia, begins its first season July 1st, when it will be opened for the reception of visitors.

It is located on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, eight miles from Goshen Depot, and its stages will connect twice daily with the trains.

A Joint Stock Company, chartered under the name of the ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, has been organized with ample capital, and has purchased the land, buildings, and fixtures, and has commenced operations in the best manner.

The public is sufficiently acquainted with the advantages of these waters, without an enumeration of the various diseases which they permanently cure or greatly relieve.

Parties who simply desire a retreat from the heat and dust of the cities will find here, in the midst of the mountains, a most desirable and healthful retreat.

First-Class Hotel. The Furniture is entirely new, all the Buildings new, and the Table all the times will be supplied in the very best manner.

BOARD: Per Day, \$2.50; Per Month, \$60.00.

Formerly of the Spotswood Hotel, Richmond.

July 1st—Adw.

NOTICE TO RUPTURED SOLDIERS.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR FURNISHING TRUSSES TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every soldier of the United States Army who was ruptured while in the line of duty, during the late war, and who is now disabled, shall be entitled to receive a single or double truss of such style as may be designated by the Surgeon General, and the cost of such truss shall be paid by the United States Army as the best suited for such disability.

Sec. 2. The application for such truss shall be made to the Surgeon General, and he shall examine such applicant, and for every such applicant, furnish a certificate of his disability, and an application for such truss, without charge to the applicant.

Sec. 3. That the Surgeon General of the United States Army is hereby authorized and directed to purchase and procure the number of trusses that may be required for distribution to such disabled soldiers, at a price not greater than the same are sold to the trade at wholesale and retail prices, and to cause the same to be made and delivered to the Surgeon General, at such place as he may designate.

Approved May 25, 1872.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF A BOARD OF MEDICAL OFFICERS CONVENED TO EXAMINE SAMPLES OF TRUSSES.

"The Board is of the opinion that the above principles (viz: those which belong to a proper Truss) are best carried out in the Truss samples of the following description:—By Messrs. Bartlett, Bowman & Parker of Chicago, and by the well known Cass's Truss, and the cost of the same to be paid by the United States Army as the best suited for such disability."

"The Board, as those best adapted in their opinion to the purpose intended, and the cost of the same to be paid by the United States Army as the best suited for such disability."

WALDEMAR, Surgeon General U. S. Army.

THE Woman's Journal proclaims the Baltimore Convention a failure, and calls upon the woman suffrage Democrats to rally to the support of Grant and Wilson.

EXCURSIONS.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF GEN'L TICKET AND FREIGHT AGENT, 100 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after Saturday, July 20th, 1872, a special train will run between Richmond and Buena Vista every SATURDAY at 8:30 P. M., and on MONDAY at 5:30 A. M., and on WEDNESDAY at 8:30 A. M., and on FRIDAY at 5:30 A. M.

Leave Buena Vista on MONDAY at 5:30 A. M., and on WEDNESDAY at 8:30 A. M., and on FRIDAY at 5:30 A. M.

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