Staunton Spectator.

VOLUME LI. | STAUNTON, VA., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1873. | NUMBER 1.

Staunton Spectator.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING BY
Richard Mauzy & Co.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The subscription price of the *Spectator* is *three dollars* per annum, but it may be discharged by the payment of *two dollars*, if payment be made before or at the time the subscription for the year commences. To such as shall send us *five* new subscribers and $10, we will send the paper one year *gratis*.

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☞ *Obituaries, Announcements of Candidates for Office, Communications calling upon, Advocating or Opposing Candidates, and all Communications or Notices of a Personal or Private character, or intended or calculated to promote any Private Enterprise or Interest, will be charged for as advertisements.*

SPECIAL NOTICES will be inserted at double the advertising rates.

☞ Address—"Staunton Spectator," Staunton, Augusta County, Va.

Professional Directory.

WM. A. HUDSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
STAUNTON, VA.,
Will practice in the Courts of Augusta and adjoining counties. Prompt attention paid to collections. Office with W. A. Pratt.
au19-1y

STAUNTON DISPENSARY, open daily from 8 A. M. to 12, and 3 P. M. to 7 P. M.
ADVICE FREE.
Medicine supplied at reasonable rates.
Teeth extracted, filled, &c., at fixed low charges.
*Patients with tickets from the benevolent are requested to attend before 12 o'clock.
HENRY LEACH, M. P. S. G. B.
*Blank tickets supplied on application.
may13 1y

CHARLES GRATTAN. A. S. MAUZY.
GRATTAN & MAUZY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,
Will practice in all the Courts holden in Staunton, the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties, and the Federal Court at Harrisonburg.
☞ *Prompt attention given to collections.*
Office on Court Alley, formerly occupied by Col. B. Christian. may20-tf

DOCTOR B. P. REESE!
OFFICE
opposite the Market House.
Special attention given to
DISEASES OF FEMALES.
ap8—Town papers copy.

NOTICE.—I am still in possession of all the forms prescribed by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States in Bankruptcy, and will still give immediate attention to all such cases. Two thousand dollars exemption in Bankruptcy is good against all debts, both new and old.

My office is in the second story of my building, diagonally east across Court-lane from Court buildings.
J. B. WATTS,
apl Atty-at-law.

JAS. W. BALDWIN,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND SCRIVENER.
Having been thrown out of employment by the change in the County Court system, I offer *my services to the public.*

I am prepared to take depositions, acknowledgments of deeds and affidavits, and to do all kinds of scrivener's work.

May be found for the present at the County Court Clerk's Office.

I will also do a general collection business in this city. sept9-5t

WM. PATRICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,
Will practice in all the Courts holden in Augusta county, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
☞ *Strict attention paid to the collection of claims.*
OFFICE in rear of H. B. Michie. sept9-tf

A. M. HENKEL, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public, and may be consulted at his office at all hours.
☞ Special attention given to Surgery.
Office—Corner of Main and Augusta streets—entrance on Augusta street. fe4-1y

WM. H. TERRILL. WM. M. MCALLISTER.
TERRILL & McALLISTER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Warm Springs, Virginia.
Courts—Alleghany, Bath and Highland, Va., and Pocahontas, West Virginia.
☞ Special attention given to collection of claims and proceeds promptly accounted for.
au6-tf

MEADE F. WHITE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,
will practice in the Courts of Augusta, Rockingham and Highland.
Refers, by permission, to the Law Faculty of the University of Virginia.
Office on Court-house alley. feb 6 1y

PRESTON A. BAYLOR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, STAUNTON, VA., practices in all the Courts of Augusta and adjoining counties.
OFFICE—The same formerly occupied by his father, Col. Geo. Baylor, dec'd, on Augusta st., opposite the Court-house. no21

GEORGE M. HARRISON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STAUNTON,
Will practice in all the Courts holden in Augusta county, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
☞ *Strict attention given to the collection of Claims.*
Office—East of Court-house, over Clerk's office of Court of Appeals. oc31-tf

WILLIAM B. McCHESNEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,
Will practice in the Courts of Augusta. Special attention given to collecting.
Office on Augusta street, next to Spectator.
july4

THOMAS D. RANSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
STAUNTON, VA.,
Offers his professional services in the County and Circuit Courts of Augusta, and in the Hustings Court and the Court of Appeals held in Staunton. Will also prosecute claims elsewhere through legal correspondents in this and other States. may30-1y

H. M. MATHEWS. ALEX. F. MATHEWS.
MATHEWS & MATHEWS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
LEWISBURG, WEST VA.,
Practice regularly in the Courts of Greenbrier, Monroe, Pocahontas and Nicholas counties, W. Va., the Court of Appeals, and the Federal Courts for the District of W. Va.
☞ Particular attention paid to Collections and to special cases anywhere in their State.
may17-1y

OHN B. BALDWIN. GEO. M. COCHRAN, JR.
BALDWIN & COCHRAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,
Will practice in all the Courts holden in Augusta county. jan4—tf

DR. JAMES JOHNSTON,
DENTIST,
MAIN STREET, Staunton, Va.
OFFICE:—Over Cease's Confectionery Store.
dec21—tf

Lumber Business.

H. J. LUSHBAUGH & BRO.,
Manufacturers of
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
BRACKETS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING,
&c. &c. &c.
Near Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Depot,
STAUNTON, VA.
N. B.—No material but seasoned lumber used by us. dec5-1yr

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded at all hours, of the purest medicines at the RED FRONT DRUG STORE.

Groceries and Produce.

C. A. RICHARDSON,
(SUCCESSOR TO RICHARDSON & BELL,)
WHOLESALE AND
RETAIL GROCER,
—AND—
FLOUR MERCHANT,
Augusta Street,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

I have in store a large and very choice stock of
Family Groceries,
CONSISTING OF
SUGARS,
COFFEES,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
SALT,
FISH,
BACON,
RICE,
CRACKERS,
CHEESE,
All Goods Delivered Free.
BUTTER,
EGGS,
TEAS,
TOBACCO,
BUCKETS,
BROOMS,
COTTON YARN,
SPICES,
CANNED FRUIT,
&C., &C., &C.,
which I am selling at the *lowest cash* rates.

☞ *Special attention to purchase of Flour for Family use. I guarantee every barrel sold.* ☜

Mr. J. S. GILLIAM, (formerly J. S. Gilliam & Co., and recently with J. W Todd & Co.,) is with me, and will be pleased to see all his old friends and patrons.

Remember the place for the *cheapest* Groceries, and call on
july15 C. A. RICHARDSON.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of Richardson & Bell, Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Produce Dealers, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. George R. Bell selling out his interest in the business to Mr. C. A. Richardson, who will continue the business at the old stand, on Augusta Street.

Mr. Richardson will settle up all the transactions of the late firm of Richardson & Bell, and requests all the friends of the firm to continue thier patronage.
C. A. RICHARDSON,
GEORGE R. BELL.
STAUNTON, VA., Oct. 1st, 1873.

IN leaving the Grocery and Produce business, I most respectfully request all my friends and the public generally, to accept my thanks for their liberal patronage in the past, and I solicit a continuance of the same for my former partner, C. A. Richardson, who continues the business at the old stand, and will sell goods as reasonably as can be bought in the town.
GEORGE R. BELL.
STAUNTON, VA., Oct. 1st, 1873.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to, and those having accounts against the late firm of Richardson & Bell, will please come forward and make settlement, as I am desirous of settling the business as soon as possible.
Oct. 1st, 73.-3t C. A RICHARDSON.

ATTENTION!

Let a discriminating public come and examine
Our Stock of Merchandise!

GROCERIES:

Sugars............Vacuum pan, Porto Rico, and white.
Coffee............Rio, Laguayra, and old Gov. Java.
Tea..................Hyson, Oolong & Gunpowder.
Syrups............Superior table syrups—various grades.
Maccaroni.....Cheese and Crackers.
Canned...... .....Tomatoes and Peaches.

HARDWARE:

Cutlery.........Pocket Knives and Table Cutlery.
Tools............Planes, spirit levels, handsaws, compass saws, buck saws, and the celebrated "*Lightning Cross-Cut.*"
Contractors..Can be supplied with shovels, picks, and Manilla rope of various sizes—
Blacksmiths..Also, with iron axles, wagon boxes, and thimble skeens.
Sundry Wares............As Buckets, Tubs and Churns; Garden forks, rakes and spades; Glass of various sizes; Putty; Coal oil in barrels, or less quantities; Sash Cord and Pulleys;
Merriman's Shutter Fastenings; Clark's gravity Blind-Hinges; Barn-door Hangers and Strap-Hinges; wood screws, carriage bolts, &c.

CORN MEAL and MILL OFFAL on hand.—
Full prices paid for DEERSKINS.
mar4 **BAKER BROS.**

McCLURE & MILLER,
Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merchants,
opposite C. & O. R. R. Freight Depot,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Snow Hill Kanawha Salt Works,
James River Cement Works,
Jackson & Co's celebrated Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
1000 barrels Kanawha Salt,
500 " Flour,
100 kegs Nails,
100 boxes chewing tobacco,
25 " smoking tobacco,
50 kegs Burden Horse Shoes,
10 kegs Burden mule shoes,
50 barrels sugar, 50 bags coffee,
50 barrels kerosene oil—test 110,
25 barrels lubricating,
25 barrels molasses,
20 barrels crackers,
100 barrels cement,
100 barrels "A No. 1" Lime,
50 boxes candles, 50 boxes glass,
10,000 lbs bacon—at Jobber's prices to merchants.
apl

JOHN W. UTLEY,
Grocer and Produce Dealer,
Corner of Frederick and Augusta streets,
STAUNTON, VA.,
Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
which he sells at very low figures for cash. His stock consists, in part, of

Sugars,	Bacon,
Coffees,	Rice,
Teas,	Butter,
Syrups,	Cheese,
Molasses,	Crackers,
Salt,	Tobacco,
Fish,	Buckets,
Brooms,	Cotton Yarn,

Spices, &c.
The public will find it to their interest to give him a call.
Country produce taken in exchange at highest market prices. fe11-tf

P. B. HOGE & BRO.,
(successors to Hoge & Mason,)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries, Produce and Fertilizers.
Highest market price in CASH paid for
FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, OATS, CORN, &c.
aug4—

ROASTED COFFEE! in air tight tin-foil packages, fresh from the mill.
C. A. RICHARDSON.

Groceries, &c.

BUY WHERE YOU CAN GET THE
Best and Cheapest
FRUIT CANS,
JELLY GLASSES,
STONE WARE,
LOOKING GLASSES,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
WAITERS, SPOONS, &c.
Gold Band and Plain Tea Sets,
With a full line of
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
R. M. AYRES.
☞ *Dealer in all kinds of Country Produce and fine Groceries.* ☜
july22 3m

GROCERIES.—The undersigned has just opened at J. B. Hoge's old stand, on Augusta street, a complete and **Full Stock of Fresh Groceries,** such as
TEAS,
SOAP,
SYRUPS,
SUGARS,
SPICES,
COFFEES,
CANDLES,
CANNED FRUIT,
COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c. A call from the public is solicited, before purchasing elsewhere.
fe25-t1 GEO. K. HARPER.

House-keeping Articles.—Coffee Mills, Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, Lamp Wick and Shades, Shoe and Scrub Brushes, Sugar and Spice Boxes, Brass and Iron bound Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Milk Crocks, Toilet Soaps, &c., for sale low at
KAVENAGH'S GROCERY,
july8-tf Cor. Augusta and Spring Lane.

Legal Notices.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—THE accounts heretofore taken, in the case of Wm. H. Revercomb and wife vs John Bolar's heirs, having been recommitted at the August Term, 1873, of the Circuit Court of Bath county, with instructions to take such testimony in reference to the exceptions filed to said accounts as any of the parties may offer, in support of their respective pretensions, with leave to any of the parties to cross-examine Esther Bolar as to the matters contained in her Deposition, filed in the papers of this cause, and to report to Court what tracts or parcels of land belonging to the estate of John Bolar, dec'd., that still remain unsold. Notice is given to all parties interested, that I shall proceed at my office, at Bath Court House, Va., on Monday, the 27th day of October, 1873, to execute said order, at which time and place the parties are requested to attend. Given under my hand this 19th day of September, 1873.
C. R. McDANNALD,
Sept 23—4t Com'r. in Ch'y.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Joseph W Warren, Adm'r d-b-n, c. t. a. of C. B. Hopkins, dec'd, and John P. McDannald,..............Pl'ffs,
vs. } In Chy
Richard Snead, Adm'r of John Snead, dec'd, and others, heirs at law of said John Snead, dec'd,.........Def'ts.

In pursuance of an order of reference in the above cause, rendered on the 22nd day of August, 1873, notice is hereby given to all parties concerned, that I shall proceed at my office at Bath Court House, Va., on Thursday, the 23rd day of October, 1873,—1st, to state and settle the accounts of Richard Snead, as Adm'r of John Snead, dec'd,—and 2nd, an account of the unsatisfied outstanding debts against the same intestate's estate, giving their legal priorities, if any. Given under my hand this 18th day of September, 1873.
C. R McDANNALD,
Sept. 23—4t Com'r in Ch'y.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Joshua Taylor et als,..............................Pl'ffs
vs.
George W. Lemon et als,....................Def'ts.

The above styled cause, pending in the Circuit Court of Alleghany county, on the chancery side thereof, having been referred to the undersigned, Special Commissioner for the purpose appointed, with instructions to state an ap c. showing all of the liens upon the property sold by Comm'r Montague, both real and personal, and their priorities, together with any matter specially stated deemed pertinent by himself, or required by any of the parties to be stated.—And said Commissioner being authorized, by decree in said cause, to state the said accounts after publishing time and place of stating same, for four successive weeks in the "Staunton Spectator," a newspaper published in the Town of Staunton—

Notice is hereby given that I have appointed the 27th day of October, at the Clerk's Office of the Court aforesaid, to take the said accounts, at which time and place the parties in interest are required to attend me.

Given under my hand, as Special Commissioner as aforesaid, this 17th day of September, 1873.
J. J. HOBBS,
Sept 23—4t Commissioner.

VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Alleghany county, on Monday, the 1st day of September, 1873—

Thomas Harman,...................Plaintiff,
vs.
Wm. W. Smith,.......................Defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

This is a suit in the nature of a Foreign Attachment, to attach the estate of the defendant to satisfy a debt due from the said defendant to the said plaintiff, for the sum of $150.00, with legal interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1856, till paid—subject to credits for $20,00 as of the 6th day of April, 1860, and $10,-00, as of the 24th day of May, 1860.

And it appearing from affidavit filed, that the defendant, Wm. W. Smith, is a non-resident of the State of Virginia, it is ordered that he do appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect his interests in this suit.
Copy, Teste,
J. J. HOBBS, D. C.
R. L. PARRISH, P. Q.
Sept. 23—4t

VIRGINIA:—IN VACATION.—In the Clerk's office Circuit Court for Augusta county, September 26th, 1873:
The National Valley Bank of Staunton, Pl'ff.
against
The First National Bank of Washington, Def'd't.
In Assumpsit—Upon an Attachment.

The object of this suit is to recover of the Defendant the sum of twelve hundred dollars, ($1200.00;) and to attach, in the hands of the First National Bank of Staunton, estate or debts due to said non-resident Defendant, or assets in its hands, sufficient to satisfy to the said Plaintiff the amount of said debt and costs of this proceeding.

The Defendant above named not having entered its appearance, and it appearing by satisfying evidence, that it is a non-resident of this State; it is ordered that it do appear here within one month after due publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect his interest.
Teste,
J. N. RYAN, Cl'k.
ECHOLS, BELL & CATLETT, p. q. sept30-4t

VIRGINIA.—In the Clerk's Office of the Court of Hustings for the City of Staunton, September 24, 1873:
B. Sears,.....................................Plaintiff.
vs.
Chesnut, Townsend & Co.,.........Defendants.

The object of this suit is to attach the estate of, or debts due to, the Defendants, Chestnut, Townsend & Co., in the City of Staunton, to satisfy the Plaintiff the sum of Twenty-seven dollars and sixty cents, with interest thereon from the 8th day of August 1873, and the costs of suit.

And it appearing from an affidavit filed in this cause, that the Defendants, Chesnut, Townsend & Co,, are not residents of this State, it is ordered, that they do appear here within one month after due publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect their interest.
A copy—teste,
JAMES F PATTERSON, Cl'k.
S. TRAVERS PHILLIPS, p. q. sep30-4t

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the parties interested, that I shall proceed at my Office, at Bath Court House, Va, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1873.—1st: To further state and settle the accounts of Joseph W. Warren, Adm'r d-b-n C. T. A. of Charles B Hopkins, dec'd.

2nd, To state and settle the accounts of said Warren, as Special Receiver in said cause.

3rd, An account of the remaining assets of the estate of said Hopkins, dec'd, in the order of liability for the indebtedness of said Testator's estate.

And 4th, The annual rental and fee simple value of the realty.

Given under my hand this 18th day of September, 1873.
C. R. McDANNALD,
Sept. 23—4t

Poetry.

At the Garden Gate.

Somebody came to the garden gate,
While a soft hand trimmed the flowers;
And a blackbird piped to his listening mate
In a language as rich as ours.

Somebody blushed at the garden gate—
A blush that was fair to see;
And the sly sun peeped as he fain would wait,
And the blackbird paused on the tree.

Somebody spoke at the garden gate,
As the shadows began to fall;
And the rose looked up, though the hour was late,
And the peach blushed pink on the wall.

A sweet head fell at the garden gate,
On an arm that was strong and true;
And a chirrup of lips was heard to state
What words refused to do.

AN IMPORTANT CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

Address of the State Conservative Committee.

STATE CONSERVATIVE COMMITTEE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 24, 1873.

To the Voters of Virginia:

The political contest in which we are now engaged is one of the most important that ever occupied the attention of the people of Virginia. For the first time since the close of the war there is no extraneous element to influence our course in the management of the affairs of the State. In the contest of 1869, we were not left to a free and untrammelled course. In the selection of our candidates we had to look abroad for approval. We had to turn to Washington and please the authorities there. We were then seeking to be restored to the Union, and through the wisdom of her statesmen and the energy of her sons our noble old State attained her object. Now the struggle is a different one; we are now seeking to restore the State to her ancient identity, and to place her in the proud position she once occupied in the peerage of States. Such is the struggle now, and is it not worthy of our highest efforts?—Should it not stimulate our energies, and awaken and bring into play every feeling of patriotism?

This is the object and the aim of the struggle in which we are now embarked. And at the outset let us take counsel together and devise the means to conduct it to a successful termination. The first and most essential step to accomplish that end is to put into office honest and capable men, who are faithful to the constitution and devoted to the best interests of the State. Fill all the departments of the government—legislative, executive and judicial—with such men, and you will have taken the first and most important step to restore the old State to her former glory and renown.

The Conservative Convention which recently assembled in this city, composed of men distinguished for their patriotism, intelligence and refinement, have placed before you candidates to fill the executive department of the State—candidates worthy of your most earnest support. They are men of lofty character, unimpeachable integrity and large experience in the public councils. Two of them have attested their devotion to her honor and her ancient principles by their deeds of heroism and have given evidence of a patriotism which held life and fortune as a light sacrifice for their mother.

But these are not all the officers we have to elect; we have to choose members of the Legislature. In its anxiety to elect a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General, the Conservative party should not overtook the necessity of securing the Legislature. Of the two departments which will be filled at this election the Legislature is of far more importance. It wields vastly more power than the executive and judicial departments combined. Its acts come home directly to the bosoms and the business of the people. In truth, it fills the judiciary by its own selections, and with the power by a two-thirds vote to override the veto of the Governor, it practically controls the executive department of the State. The Legislature does not derive its powers from the Constitution of the State. Its powers are not derivative, but original and independent. It exercises all the legislative power which resides in the people in their sovereign capacity, except so far as it is restricted by the Constitution of the State and by the Constitution of the United States. These are restrictions which the people have, in framing their organic law, voluntarily imposed upon their legislative will, and hence the Constitution of the States is not a chart conferring powers on the Legislature, but is an instrument containing limitations on the power derived by the Legislature directly from the people.

It would be difficult to enumerate all the powers of the Legislature. It can certainly pass all laws affecting our civil rights, and all laws affecting the privileges and immunities which belong to us as citizens of the State. An attempt was recently made to restrict the power of the Legislature over the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the States by means of the XIV Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. But the Supreme Court of the United States decided in what are known as the "Slaughter-House Cases," that the XIV Amendment imposed no restrictions on the Legislatures of the States over the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the States; and further held that the custody of these vast interests were left to the States, to their courts and Legislatures. In deciding the case the court make the distinction between citizenship of the United States and citizenship of a State, and declare that "not only may a man be a citizen of the United States, without being a citizen of a State, but an important element is necessary to convert the former into the latter. He must reside within the State to make him a citizen of it, but it is only necessary that he should be born or naturalized in the United States to be a citizen of the Union." The court then proceeds to say that, "of the privileges and immunities of the privileges and immunites of the citizen of the State, and what they respectively are, we will presently consider. But we wish to state here that it is only the former which are placed by this clause under the protection of the Federal Constitution, and that the latter, whatever they may be, are not intended to have any additional protection by this paragraph of the amendment." And the court adds, that with a few exceptions in the Constitution of the United States "*the entire domain of the privileges and immunities of citizens of the States as above defined, lay within the constitutional and legislative power of the States, and without that of Federal Government.*"

This is a most important decision. It remits to the people of the State, to its courts and Legislature, the custody of the privileges and immunities of its citizens; and the Conservative party must see how essential it is to the preservation of these vast rights that we should return Conservative members to the next Legislature. A glance at some of the subjects that may come before the Legislature will stimulate every Conservative to renewed efforts to secure that body. Let us mention some of them:

1. One of the most important duties that devolves upon the Legislature is the election of judges. The Legislature fills the whole judiciary. It is true these positions are now occupied; but vacancies may occur, and it is essential to the best interests of the State that the bench should be composed of honest and capable men. Chief-Justice Marshall forcibly expressed this view when he said:

"I have always thought from my earliest youth till now, that the greatest scourge an angry heaven ever inflicted upon an ungrateful and sinning people was an ignorant, corrupt or dependent judiciary." Will you draw this curse upon Virginia?

That the Radical party will put such men in the judiciary is shown from the corrupt and ignorant officials that swarm throughout the Southern States where that party holds sway. In South Carolina a stupid negro sits as one of the judges in the Supreme Court of that State. If they gain ascendancy here we may share the same fate. We may have a negro sitting in the Court of Appeals. Who desires this? In the language of the venerable Marshall. "Will you draw down this curse upon Virginia?"

That the negroes demand a share of the offices where they have influence cannot be denied. In the city of Charleston their platform contains this modest clause:

For next mayor a white man, nine colored aldermen (most positively) and nine white; captain or chief of police, colored man; first lieutenant, white; second lieutenant, colored. Then all the subordinates or non-commissioned officers and privates on the police force, white and colored. These colored men must be of our own choice in politics. We also demand an equal alternate *pro rata* in all the other departments, and share in the executive patronage; and no man, we care not whom, shall receive our votes as a candidate who does not endorse and advocate these measures." And they add that they are determined to share the offices and State and municipal patronage with none "who do not stand firm and squarely on our (their) platform;" and they assert a right to a share of the offices of all grades, wherever they have influence.

The Radical party in this State cannot furnish a sufficient number of competent lawyers to fill the judiciary, and if they do not put negroes on the bench they will have to import a fresh supply of carpet-baggers. They did this under reconstruction laws, and they will do it again if the occasion demands. And who desires to see the judiciary of the State filled, as it was filled, by an imported set of incompetent and ignorant pettifoggers—Bramhalls, Freemans and the like.

2. The legislature has control of the whole educational system of Virginia as prescribed by the constitution. It may create separate or mixed schools at its pleasure. It may throw open the same school to white and black. That the Radical party contemplate a system of mixed schools in this State is susceptible of demonstration; at least so much of that party as is composed of negroes, and they constitute nine-tenths of the party in the State. That such is their purpose is shown by the vote in the Lynchburg convention on the resolution declaring it inexpedient to establish mixed schools in the State. This resolution was voted down by an overwhelming majority, thus affirming that in the opinion of a large majority of the representative body such a system was expedient. And their candidate, Mr. Hughes, when called upon to say whether, if elected Governor, he would veto a bill establishing mixed schools, refused to answer. He has since said he was opposed to mixed schools upon grounds of expediency; but it does not follow from this that he would veto a bill establishing such schools. It may be that he entertains the opinion that he would only apply the veto on constitutional grounds. If so, then he might sign the bill. We ought to have a Governor who would certainly apply the veto to such a bill in the event the Legislature should be Radical. For we know that the negroes are insisting on mixed schools wherever they have the power. In their recent convention in Mississippi they adopted the following resolution:

"That we recognize no distiction as now existing by law in the rights of all the children of the State to equal privileges and to accept such in all public schools, colleges and universities, and should any of said institutions of learning deny to any child on account of race or color its equal rights, we pledge ourselves to enforce the said rights by appropriate legislation; and we further pledge ourselves to the support of our present institutions of learning and our present educational system as above explained." So in Washington city and in several cities in New York they are demanding that "colored children be allowed to sit in class with white scholars." And what will be the effect of a system of mixed schools, should it be established among us. Will it elevate the white children? Will such an association improve the morals or the manners of the whites? No one is rash enough to make such an assertion. But every reflecting man must be convinced that the effect will be to degrade the whites, and bring them down to the level of the negro.

And who will suffer from a system of mixed schools? It will not be the rich; they can send their children to private schools by paying higher prices. It is the poor laboring white man who will suffer. His children will be brought in daily contact with the negro children in these schools. Having paid the tax to support free schools, he will be forced to send his children to these mixed schools or to abandon their education altogether. And are the laboring white men prepared to aid in bringing a party into power that favors a plan of mixed schools in the State?

Moreover, can the Radical party be trusted with the administration of the funds raised by taxation for educational purposes? Can you expect more of them here than in those States where they have control of the school funds? In South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, and other Southern States, they have possession of the State governments, and the school funds have been wasted or stolen. In some of these States the free schools are in operation for only three months in the year, and in others not at all, because the funds have been misapplied.—And all the higher schools and colleges are languishing, or have been misapplied. Compare these States, where the Radicals are in power, with the educational system in Virginia under Conservative rule. In Virginia the colleges and universities were never more flourishing. Filled by an able corps of professors, they are filled by a large number of young men well prepared by the schools for college studies; and the free school system will compare favorably with that of any State in the Union. Persons from the North, visiting these schools, have spoken of them in terms of high commendation; and it was but the other day that a large and respectable body of colored Methodists, assembled in this city, praised their teachers and their organization. No Radical in the Legislature or out of it has found fault with the organization of the free schools, or the mode of conducting them; nor has the party proposed any other plan of organization, or suggested any material amendment to the plan inaugurated by the Conservative party and now in operation; and let it be borne in mind that the Conservative party established the present system of free schools four years in advance of the period prescribed by the Constitution. In view of these facts, can you not safely confide to the Conservative party the management of the free schools which they so promptly inaugurated and have so faithfully conducted? Of this you may rest assured, that the party will never consent to convert the present system of separate schools for whites and blacks into a system in which whites and blacks are to be indiscriminately mixed.

3. Another power which the Legislature can exercise, and of a kindred nature to the system of mixed schools, is to confer the rights on all persons to enter the same hotels, theatres, restaurants and other places of public resort.—The Legislature can give the right to all persons, white and black, to enter these places.—The Supreme Court of the United States so decided in the case to which I have just referred you. It was at one time insisted that the negro had a right to enter these places by virtue of the fourteenth amendment, but this decision of the Supreme Court put that question at rest by deciding that the Legislature alone could grant such right. If then, you do not wish this indiscriminate mingling of whites and blacks at all public places, then you must secure a Conservative Legislature. For we have seen the last Legislature of New York, a Radical body, pass a law admitting all persons, white and black, to all places of public resort; and what a Radical Legislature has done there a Radical Legislature will do here.

4. Another important duty that devolves upon the Legislature is the imposition of taxes and the disbursement of the taxes when collected. The Legislature determines how much money shall be raised and from what sources. This is a most important duty. Can it be entrusted to the Radical party? Have they shown themselves worthy of such confidence? Let us see how they have managed the finances in those States where they have control. They have rendered bankrupt every State whose government is in their hands. Let us compare the present indebtedness of those States with their indebtedness when the Radicals came into power. The table below will show the indebtedness of these States in 1867, before the Radicals gained the ascendancy, and their indebtedness in 1871, after they had been four years under Radical rule.

	1867.	1871.
Alabama,...............	$7,900,000	$38,000,000
Arkansas,...............	4,000 000	19,000,000
Florida..................	500,000	15,000,000
South Carolina.........	4,000,000	29,000,000

These figures are taken from the report of a Congressional committee. Since then their indebtedness has increased. From this table it will be seen that the indebtednes of some of these States has increased ten-fold, in others eight, and in none less than four-fold. And to pay the interest on this vast indebtedness, the rate of taxation has increased in the same ratio. The taxes are six or seven times higher than formerly. To show the increased rate of taxation look at the amount of taxes levied on one piece of land in Arkansas, which is taken at random from the tax-books of the county. It is a fair average representation:

Taxes levied on said land for 1866,	$ 8.10
Taxes levied on said land for 1867,	18 36
Taxes levied on said land for 1868,	112 62
Taxes levied on said land for 1869,	146 48
Taxes levied on said land for 1870,	210.60

Now, suppose the Radical party should get the ascendancy in Virginia, what would be our condition? Our indebtedness is now about $33,000,000, exclusive of West Virginia certificates, and if it should be increased from eight to ten times this amount, as the Radicals have increased it in the States just named, our indebtedness would then be upwards of $300,000,000, upon which we would have to pay the interest. To do this our taxes would be increased in the same ratio from eight to ten times the present rate. Now, as we pay fifty cents on every hundred dollars worth of property, that is one-half of one per cent. on its value, if the taxation be increased eight or ten times the present amount, we should have to pay from four to five dollars on every one hundred dollars' worth of property instead of fifty cents; and as but little property in Virginia yields more than five or six per cent. on its value, it follows that it would take the entire income to pay the taxes, and the owner would have to live on his principal. And such is the condition of affairs in most of the Southern States where the Radicals have possession of the State governments. We know how our people have complained of the present rate of taxation. We know that the last Conservative Legislature refused to increase the taxes on the agricultural interest, because it was admitted on all sides that the farmers could not bear a higher rate of taxation. Are the people of Virgina willing to entrust this great taxing power to a party which, where it has control of the State governments, has so increased the indebtedness and the rate of taxation as to render those States bankrupt?

Now let us see how the Radical party have expended the money thus wrung from an impoverished people. Has it been wisely used in the development of the State and in the advancement of its material interest? Take South Carolina as an example. The Legislature ordered the house in which they sat to be furnished, and among the articles purchased was a mirror in the speaker's room, at the price of $750. Each official has a separate room for himself, most gorgeously fitted up, with toilet sets, and all the paraphernalia of a dwelling house; clocks at $480 a piece; chandaliers at $650, and two hundred fine porcelain spittoons at $8 a piece. And of these men who thus recklessly vote away the public money, some of them pay no taxes. This is but one instance of their reckless extravagance; a thousand like it could be furnished. This large indebtedness has been created and this vast expenditure incurred in order to feed the vampires who are eating the vitals of the people; and with a like view, offices by the multitude have been created, salaries have been increased, sinecures have been established, and the ingenuity of the plunderers have been taxed to discover new approaches to the pockets of the people. People of Virginia, will you confide the taxing power of the State to such unworthy hands?

And what can the people of Virginia expect from a Legislature controlled by a party like this? Does any one doubt that it will be hostile to the white people of the State? Was not that the course they pursued during the short time they held power in the State? Look at their course in the Underwood Convention.—Were they not governed by bitterness toward the whites? In the constitution which they framed they disfranchised thousands and tens thousands of our best men, and by their test oaths would have excluded from office nearly every white man in the State. Their object was to retain the offices for themselves, and thus obtain control of the State government.—And one of their most distinguished leaders, when addressing them, said, if you have not disfranchised enough to give you control, disfranchise more, and continue to disfranchise until you secure possession of the government. They adopted this advice, and inserted in the constitution disfranchising clauses and test-oaths to secure the power to themselves if the constitution had been adopted as they framed it. And when these clauses were submitted to a separate vote the negroes voted with unbroken unanimity to retain them. Speaking of their vote on this question, one of their orators has expressed the hope that when the recording angel came to write it down that he would drop a tear of pity and blot it from the record. And well he might ask that an act exhibiting so much hostility to the whites should be blotted from our memories. But let us remember it so far as to keep them from acquiring legislative power, which they have shown themselves so incapable of exercising. But if there be anything wanting to arouse you to earnest effort to insure success in this election, let me call your attention to one of the resolutions in the the Radical platform. It proclaims the most alarming doctrines yet put forth by this disorganizing and revolutionary party:

"*Resolved*, That the Federal Courts should be accessible in all the States to all citizens on appeal for redress of wrongs or protection of rights in cases where, upon proper showing, equity demands it."

Do Virginians understand this resolution? It means the utter overthrow of the whole judicial system of the State. The jurisdiction of the Federal and State courts, as it now exists, is well defined, and each moves harmoniously in its appropriate sphere. An appeal lies from no State court to a Federal court, except from the highest court of the State to the Supreme Court of the United States, and then only when the question at issue involves the construction of the Constitution of the United States, or of some statute passed by Congress, and a few other specific cases. But this resolution proposes an "appeal" from every State court to a Federal court "for redress of wrongs and protection of rights." In all cases, civil or criminal, from all State courts an appeal is to lie to a Federal court. And when is the appeal to be taken? In all cases, when "upon a proper showing equity demands it." And who is to decide when "equity demands it?" The Federal judge. He alone is to decide upon granting the appeal. This is in effect a total overthrow of the whole judicial system of the State, and places its judiciary at the feet of a Federal judge. If this resolution were carried out it would sweep away every vestige of State sovereignty and State rights. The States would be mere provinces of the Federal Government. It would be the centralization of all power in the hands of that government. How can liberty exist among a people whose whole judicial system is placed under the supervision of another government?

We can stand the waste and extravagance of the Radical party, their excessive taxation, their defalcations, their corruptions, their peculations and speculations. The State might survive these, but it cannot survive the overthrow of the judiciary.

What does this resolution mean? It means that all cases, civil and criminal, between white men and negroes, and between Conservatives and Radicals, shall be tried in the Federal Courts. It means that juries in these courts, three-fourths of whom are negroes, shall try political offenses. It means consolidation of all power in Federal hands. It means the centralization of patronage in the same hands. It means turmoil, strife and subjugation. It means to saddle upon us as our appellate judges, Underwoods, Durells and Busteeds.

We have seen one of these inferior Federal judges overthrow a State government, and effect a revolution by a bill of injunction.

We would call your attention to another subject, kindred to the one just mentioned, and second to it only in magnitude and importance. We only allude to the active interference of Federal officeholders with the local elections in the States. In proof of this we refer to the election in Missouri when the Hon. Gratz Brown was a candidate for Governor of the State. Federal officials directly interposed to control that election, and to that end exerted the whole weight of the Federal patronage and influence at their command. And we have a more recent instance in Massachusetts, when a combination of Federal officeholders was organized to control the local nomination there. This interference of Federal officials and their retainer to defeat a fair expression of popular opinion was so open and flagrant, that it called forth the severest censure from the leading men of that party, and from every Republican journal of reputable standing in the State. Other instances of this abuse of Federal patronage could be cited, but these are sufficient to awaken your jealousy of the central power; and I call upon you, as you value the sovereignty and independence of the States, to rebuke in the severest terms this attempt to bring the patronage of the Federal government in conflict with the freedom of elections.

Nor should we omit to call attention to one of the means resorted to by the Radicals to obtain control in the State. They claim to be the party of relief—the only party that has furnished measures of relief to the debtor class—and appeal to that class for support in the coming election. This pretension is unfounded. The Conservative party have shown themselves most zealous in their efforts to devise measures of relief for this large and unfortunate class. The Conservative Legislature, which assembled in 1866 and 1867, passed the stay-law, with a view to delay the collection of debts and to give the debtor time to meet his obligations, or to negotiate for further indulgence; and the same Legislature passed an act to exempt the homestead of families from forced sales. This act secured to every householder or head of a family, exempt from levy, seizure or sale, under any judgment, decree, or other process rendered by any court, a "homestead not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres of land, including the buildings thereon, and not exceeding the value of twelve hundred dollars." These acts show the earnest desire of the Conservative party to devise measures of relief; the Conservative party went to the very verge of the restrictions imposed by the Constitution of the United States on the power of the Legislature. In fact, the first named act was declared illegal by the courts, and Judge Rives delivered the opinion of the Court of Appeals pronouncing the law unconstitutional. But the Radical party, in the 4th section of the 11th article of the constitution framed by them, prohibited the Legislature "from passing any law staying the collection of debts," and thus prevented the Legislature from passing any stay-law, if one could be devised obviating the constitutional difficulties.—And this same party, by the 6th section of the same article of the constitution, repealed the act exempting the homestead of families from forced sales, and adopted a measure of their own.

The Conservative party have given further evidence of their desire to pass measures of relief in the acts regulating the sales of property. By these acts it is provided that sales of personal property shall be made on a credit of twelve months, and that real estate shall not be sold for less than three-fourths of its assessed value, and upon a credit of not less than three nor more than six equal instalments, payable annually from the day of sale; and in the efforts to give indulgence to the debtor class, and to ensure the best price for his property when sold, they have gone as far as the restriction in the Constitution of the State and of the United States prohibiting the passage of all laws impairing the obligations of contracts will permit. How can they do more, when the Radical party in the constitution framed by them, and under which we now live, have prohibited the Legislature from "passing any law staying the collection of debts," or "impairing the obligation of contracts?" Thus showing the determination of the Radical party that no relief shall be given by the "passage of any law staying the collection of debts."

And the pretensions put forth by the Radical party that they have furnished relief by the recent amendment to the bankrupt law, is equally unfounded. Mr. Hughes himself has the true version of this matter. In a letter written by him before his recent speeches, and immediately after the passage of the amendment—when the matter was fresh in his recollection—he says: "At his (Judge Critcher's) request, therefore, I drafted at his desk in the House, the following bill"—the amendment—and then adds: "Thus you see this was not a party measure in any sense. Worthy Republicans and worthy Democrats vied with each other in the zeal and efficiency of their friendly competition for its advancement."

When Mr. Hughes reads his own letter and refreshes his recollection, he will doubtless cease to treat this amendment as a "party measure," and accord the credit of its passage alike to "worthy Republicans and worthy Democrats;" and thus the relief furnished by this measure is due alike to Democrats and Republicans.

In conclusion, if you wish to exclude the Radical party from power and to continue Conservative rule in the State, you must adopt a thorough organization in every county and city.—See that every voter is registered and adopt effective measures to insure his attendance at the polls. Vote for Conservatives and treat independent candidates as allies of the enemy; and fill all the officers with honest and capable men, if you wish to accomplish what we are struggling to do, to restore the old State to her former position—to her honorable place among her sister States—and make her in prosperity, what she is in renown, the peer of any State in the Union.
JOHN A. MEREDITH,
Chairman State Conservative Committee.

A ONE-HUNDRED-THOUSAND-DOLLAR FOX-HUNT.—Messrs. Suit, Marshall, and Cross, of Prince George county, Md, having issued a challenge to the world for a run of fox-hounds, the amount of wager being $100,000, a North Carolina gentleman (Mr. R. G. Sneed, of Granville county,) has responded through one of the New York papers, saying: "If the gentlemen are *bona fide* in their offer I will wager any amount, not exceeding $100,000, that my fox-hounds are better hunters and superior in speed, power, and endurance to theirs; and I am ready to run them any time between now and the 1st of January, 1874, at any place within one hundred miles of Washington city. Should a match be made, I will deposit the money or its equivalent with the Merchants and Planters Bank, Richmond, Va."