Staunton Spectator.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1878.

Whom Shall we Follow?

The country in unquestionably upon the eve of one of the most critical crises that any Government—Republican or monarchcial—has ever been called upon to meet. The close of the war left the U. S. with an imprecedentedly large debt and a volume of depreciated paper money that was simply appalling. In the thirteen years that have elapsed since the close of that war, our debt has been rapidly reduced, our paper money has become as good as gold, and until the "Greenback craze" was agitated, the credit of the U. S. was higher than it had ever been before. This is absolutely demonstrated by the fact that the Government has been enabled to call in a very large number of five and six per cent Bonds, by issuing new ones, bearing only four and four and a half per cent. These Bonds found ready sale in the money markets of the world, and the only check there has been to their sale is the Greenback lunacy, which is very perceptibly weakening faith in the public credit of the U. S. and proportionably affecting the sale of these new Bonds whereby the U. S. saves millions of dollars annually in the cutting down the rate of interest on her public debt.

Our monentary system is upon a basis that will challenge comparison with that of any other country in the world. We have at last, after a most severe ordeal, rendered inevitable by the immense destruction of property during the war, by wild and extravagant speculations in Railroads and real estate, reached the mooring of 1860. We are to-day, to all practical purposes upon a specie basis—the only recognized standard of value the world over.

And the question to be solved by the American people at the November elections is: Shall we be wise enough to grasp the golden fruit for which we have been toiling and struggling so hard since the crash of 1873, by planting ourselves firmly upon the vantage ground already gained and declare by our votes that we will not be led astray by political quacks, or shall we, by undoing what we have accomplished in the last five years, draw down upon our country consequences more dire than any we have yet experienced? This we repeat is the question that will be decided, one way or the other by the November elections.

Unless we are vastly mistaken the people of this District desire good money. They have suffered enough from irredeemable paper money. If the immense losses produced by a redundant issue of "rag" money under the old State Bank system and the Confederate issues, which bore a strong analogy to the *fiat* money of which we hear so much, does not satisfy every thinking man that nothing but gold is the *true* basis for all money, we then say, men are worse than children, incapable of profiting by the blunders of others; and past experience, which should be a beacon to warn us of the shoals upon which the ships of State always founder, must be totally disregarded.

The issue between money founded upon a gold basis and a flood of irredeemable, worthless paper money has been made. This issue *must* be decided—there is no escape. Where shall we stand?

When we see Bayard, Pendleton and Seymour, statesmen of the first order, counselling the people to stand by a sound, redeemable currency, and such a man as B. F. Butler, the author of the Greenback move, advocating a fiat—greenback flood of stamped paper to be called money, we feel confident that the people of this district will declare by their votes in November, in the selection of a Congressman, for that candidate, who stands up manfully against the heresies of the day and advocates good, honest money. That they will be found following General John Echols and his platform rather than either Harris or Paul with their exploded dogmas.

A Fact Worthy of Notice.

On the 4th of March next the Federal Government will have been in operation ninety years. Within that time there have been forty-five Congresses.

During all that time Augusta has been the largest voting and tax-paying counting in the Congressional districts to which she has been, from time to time, attached. During all that time, too, Augusta has had as large a number of men of talent and learning and qualifications to serve the public in Congress as any other county in the district. And yet, strange to say, in all those ninety years, Augusta has had the Congressman but for one single term! Rockbridge has had Moore, Taylor, McDowell, Letcher, and Tucker; Rockingham has had Pennybacker and Harris; Shenandoah, Ro. Allen and Samuels; Page, Wm. A. Harris; Albemarle, Nelson, Gordon, Rives, Gilmer, Leake, and Duke: Augusta has had but one, (Stuart,) and him but for two years!

Why is this? Chapman Johnson, Daniel Sheffey, Briscoe G. Baldwin, John H. Peyton, Thomas J. Michie, Hugh W. Sheffey, John B. Baldwin, Alex. H. H. Stuart, and others, were certainly as well qualified to serve the people as any other men in the district. Augusta has been too modest in asserting her rights, and she has suffered by it.

From the year 1825, until some time after the war, the District Court of the United States was held at Staunton.—This Court involves a large expenditure of money at every term, and is a great advantage to the place where it is held. In old times it led to the expenditure of thousands of dollars *per annum* in Staunton.

After the war, it so happened that Rockingham had the United States Senator (John F. Lewis) and the Congressman (J. T. Harris), and it so happened that these two so managed matters that the United States Court, with all its advantages, was removed from Staunton and carried to Harrisonbug.

This was one of the fruits of the neglect of the people of Augusta to look after their own interests. By the same kind of influence, the officers connected with the collection of the internal revenue are all located at Harrisonburg, when, every body knows, that a much larger portion of the revenue is collected in Augusta and Rockbridge, and that Staunton is the better place for those offices.

Is it not time that the people of Augusta were awaking from their lethargy and asserting their just rights? Modesty is a very good thing in it is way, but tame submission to wrong and wrong-doers is contemptible.

Valley News Items.

Bass are being caught in large numbers in the Shenandoah near Front Royal.

John W. Gaither has been appointed postmaster at Melrose, *vice* Mrs. Hannah Harrison, resigned.

The county of Rockbridge and the town of Lexington have contribute over $1000 to the yellow fever sufferers.

Mr. Scott Weaver, of Front Royal, had his right leg broken on his way to to Winchester, Wednesday night.

The Knight Templars of Harrisonburg are having weekly parades and drills preparatory to a visit to Norfolk in November.

J. H. Willman of Harrisonburg has invented and applied for a patent for a ventilating cigar box, which he claims possesses rare advantages.

On Wednesday next, tomorrow, the 14th Annual Exhibton of the Rockbridge County Fair will commence, and continue three days.

On the 12th inst., the tomb of General Robert E. Lee was handsomely decorated, it being the anniversary of his death.

The Trinity Sunday School of Baltimore has invited the "Rustics" of Harrisonburg to visit them on the 16th of November, and participate in several singing contests.

Rev. Mr. McPheeters and Miss Emma Gold Morrison (daughter of Dr. Samuel B. Morrison) were united in marriage at the Rockbridge Baths on last thursday.

Hon. J. Randolph Tucker will make the presentation speech in delivering a gold medal to the best drilled colored military company at the approaching fair at Lynchburg.

On last Tuesday, one of Reubin Zirkle's barns, on Smith Creek, Rockingham co., Va., was consumed by fire. It took fire about 3 o'clock in the evening. Supposed to have been set on fire. Loss about $500.00.

We learn from the *Spirit of the Valley* that on Saturday morning last the dwelling of Noah Rodeheffer, on the farm of William M'K Sauffley, near Moyerheffer's store took fire and was entirely consumed. Mr. R., luckily, saved nearly all his household goods. The fire was accidental.

The *Winchester News* says:—Pickpockets were quite numerous at the Fair Wednesday, and worked very successfully among the crwod. We heard of two ladies and a young gentleman who were relieved of gold watches, and several gentlmen who came out minus their pocket books, one losing $75 at the depot Tuesday night.

S. V. R. R. We are informed that Messrs. Satterlee & Co., S. V. R. R. contractors, have within the past week negotiated, in Philadelphia, about $50,000 of Jefferson County Bonds at 95 cents on the $1.00. And we also have information that one of our wealthy land owners has signified his intention to take tax bonds, thousand dollars each, at par.—*Free Press.*

On Saturday last, Wesley Dean, a lad of about 14 years of age living in the Blue Ridge, son of the late Wesley Dean who was murdered by young Knighton about three years ago, fell from a chestnut tree over 30 feet, striking his head on a rock, breaking his skull and sustaining other fatal injuries. He lingered unconsciously till the time of his death, Monday morning.—*Old Commonwealth.*

The *Old Commonwealth* says:—One of Capt. Dangerfield's horses attached to a wagon containing Miss Emily and Miss — Gray, ran away while coming down the hill opposite the Richards place on the Warm Spring pike. Both ladies jumped from the wagon and although considerably bruised and badly shocked, we are happy to say neither was seriously injured. Mr. S. M. Bowman, who saw the runaway, stopped the horse and assisted the ladies home.

People live to a good old age in Shenandoah county. The *Valley* tells us of a couple, Mr. and Mrs. George Pennybaker, residing about five miles from New Market the former aged 94 and the latter 87 yeras. They visited New Market last week, Mr. Pennybaker himself driving the spring wagon. The *Valley* says:—"This is the oldest couple in this community. Their minds seem to be perfectly clear. Few who attain to that age, could make such a visit alone."

The same paper announces the death of Mrs. Catharine Driver, near New Market aged 86 years.

PRESS COMMITTEE FOR THE FAIR.—The State Agricultural Society has appointed Messrs. E. H. Fisher, of the *Dispatch*; W. C. Elam, of the *Whig*; W. C. Taylor, of the *State*; L. R. Dickinson, of the *Southern Planter and Farmer*; and Messrs. Ernest Wiltz and W. W. Archer, of the Richmond Press Club, a committee to receive visiting members of the Press during the State Fair; to distribute tickets to members of the Press generally, and to do whatever may be necessary for the convenience and accommodation of the Press at the Fair.

The first class to suffer the ill effects of an inflation of currency is the labouring class. For wages never keep pace with prices when prices are on the rise. Labour in inflation times is the cheapest thing in market after the money. This is one of the reasons why the rich will grow richer and the poor poorer if the greenbackers triumph.

A cheap currency always drives good money out of circulation. This is what will happen if the Greenbackers have their way. Gold and Silver will forsake the country and greenbacks will soon become as worthless as Confederate notes. They were based on the "faith" of the government, you know.

Matt. Carpenter, in declining a Congressional nomination, called the House of Representatives a beer garden, and adds that he would be utterly lost in such an assemblage. Upon what drink has this our Matthew lately subsisted that he has grown so pure?

According to the Springfield *Republican* the colored voters of Massachusetts have very unanimously indicated their intention to vote against Butler.—Score one for the darkies, who think Ben Butler too mean to deserve even a colored man's vote.

THE LIST OF GREENBACKERS DEFEATD FOR CONGRESS.—In Indiana: First District, Thomas F. De Bruler; Third, Ara E. S. Long; Fourth, George W. Gregg; Fifth, W. C. Jeffries; Sixth, Reuben A. Riley; Eighth, Henry A. White; Ninth, Leroy Templeton; Tenth, John N. Skinner; Eleventh, David Moss; Twelfth, John Studebaker; Thirteenth, William C. Williams.

In Ohio: First District. Milford Spohn, W. G. Halpin (Independent Greenbacker;) Second, George W. Platt; Third, M. P. Nolan; Fourth, W. A. Hance; Fifth, Stephen Johnston; Sixth, William C. Holgate; Seventh, Henry Kahlo; Eighth, Orlando C. Brown; Ninth, Christopher Lewis; Eleventh, John Printy; Fourteenth, Thomas J. McGinnis; Fifteenth, George W. Pepper; Sixteenth, A. M. Hunter; Eighteenth, George E. Smith; Nineteenth, George N. Tuttle; Twentieth, Gilbert O. Shove.

In Iowa: First District, Edward Campbell, Jr.; Second, Jacob Geiger; Third, Samuel T. Spangler; Fourth, L. H. Weller; Fifth, George Carter; Sixth, J. B. Weaver; Seventh, E. H Gillette; Eighth, George C. Hicks; Ninth, L. Q. C. Haygotte.

In West Virginia: John A. Thomson, Henry S. Walker, and Mr. Bassell.

Not one man who ran only as a Greenbacker was elected. Two or three Democrats were voted for by the Greenbackers.

President Hayes at Winchester.

RECEPTION AT THE STATION—A REST AT THE RESIDENCE OF GOVERNOR HOLLIDAY—VISIT TO THE FAIR-GROUNDS.

WINCHESTER, VA., October 16.—The President and party arrived at 11 o'clock this morning. In addition to the President there were Mrs. Hayes, Webb C. Hayes, General and Mrs. Hastings, Secretary Thompson, and others. They were met at the station by a large crowd, and proceeded to the residence of Governor Holliday under the escort of the Winchester Light Infantry. Governor Holliday courteously received the visitors, and after a short rest the party proceeded to the Fair Grounds.

Upon arriving at the Fair-Grounds Governor Holliday addressed the large assembly in front of the main stand, alluding among other things to the President of the United States. He knew they would warmly welcome him on account of his exalted position. [Applause.] It had been the lot of Virginia to play a marked, a varied *role* since Colonial times. She gave to the country the founder of the republic, whose remains lie in view of those who administer the Government, and another of her sons became the father of the Constitution; yet when Virginia thought that the Consitution had been violated she went out of the Union and appealed to the great arbitrator of nations for the vindication of her course. During four years she denied her allegiance to the Constitution, but the verdict being against her, she, tattered and torn by strife, yielded to the decision, having written upon her pages many incidents of noble achievements and heroic suffering without, he believed, a spot of shame. [Applause.] She has returned once more to take her place in the Union and pledged her integrity to maintain the Constitution and law. [Applause.] If there was one man in the State, high or low, in private or official station, who denied their position, he did not know him. The Governor briefly spoke of the beauty and fertility of the Valley, and said that such exhibitions as that before them would have the effect to smooth whatever remained of the asperities occasioned by the late war. In conclusion he formally introduced the President to the men and women living in the Shenandoah Valley.

When the President rose to reply he was greeted with applause.

The President referred to his knowledge of the Shenandoah Valley, and said it was obtained in the rough school of the great civil war. It was a great satisfaction for him to revisit the Valley and to refresh his repoliegtion of its superb scenery and of the places made interesting and famous by the war. For the first time in many years we see the American people in the midst of interesting and important elections, with their attention chiefly engaged about questions relating to the material and business interests of the country, and in regard to which in all the States the people are beginning to take sides without much reference to sectional or color lines. Whatever evidences of the old bitterness may be exhibited in any other part of the country, we know that here the general wish is that the sectional controversies which have so long disturbed our American society may be permanently settled, and that in pursuance of the Constititution and the laws, peace and union may be restored and forever firmly established.

He then spoke at some length on the financial affairs of the Government, and said he did so in the hope that it would give encouragement and confidence to those who were looking anxiously but hopefully for better times.—He quoted extensively from Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Richard Henry Lee, George Mason, Chief Justice Marshall, and others, against the issue of paper money. He argued that the money of the Constitution is coin, and, in conclusion, said; "If we would have an early return of business prosperity, let us not try to be wiser than the fathers, wiser than the Constitution, and wiser than human nature. In the present condition of our country, our progress towards prosperity as a nation and as individuals depends upon having a good public credit and a sound Constitutional currency."

The President was frequently interrupted by applause.

Governor Holliday then introduced Secretary Thompson, who said he came here not only at the bidding of the President but because he had an inalienable right to visit this his native State.—Some of the happiest days of early life were passed in this vicinity. He had travelled much of the United States, but had never seen a more beautiful country than the Shenandoah Valley. He counselled his hearers to so strive that none might surpass them in agriculture. Let the disagreeable events of the past live only in the memory. It was the duty of all to maintain the national glory, and swear on the altar of a common country to unite in its defence against all enemies. [Applause.]

The band played "Hail Columbia," and the Presidential party then visited the various parts of the Fair. They dined at Judge Pendleton's where the hospitalities were richly dispensed, and returned from the Fair Grounds late in the day.

TUCKER AND PATTESON.—It doesn't seem from the report in the Lexington *Gazette* that Patteson demolished Tucker, as the Richmond *Whig* has so vociferously proclaimed. It says:—

"After his graceful introduction Mr. Tucker took up the charge made by Capt. Patteson, "that he had sat like a marble statue in the halls of Congress without opening his mouth in defence of his people." For about fifteen minutes, with his face turned towards his opponent, he gave him such a withering, scorching rebuke as is seldom heard in a political contest. The words came hot and furious. It was the defence of conscious innocence against gross or wanton wrong. There was no doubt now as to the sympathies of the audience. Cheer after cheer came from the people, hats were thrown up and hands and feet and voices responded in a perfect storm of applause."

Virginia News Items.

The yield of the Belmont vineyard, in Warren county, this season, was 15,000 gallons of wine.

Mr. Thomas McCracken, an old and well known citizen of Fredericksburg, died there last Friday.

The people of Warrenton have voted down the proposed artesian well to supply the town with water.

Mr. Hume, a horse-dealer from Rockingham, Va., was seriously, perhaps fatally, injured on Pennsylvania avenue between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, to-day, by his horse running away, falling and kicking him in the forehead.—*Washington Letter—Baltimore Sun, 15th.*

[The *Republican* says he was of Madison.]

We understand the suit of James Franklin against the city of Lynchburg for damages sustained by the falling of a portion of the old City Hotel, caused by the giving way of a sustaining wall, was yesterday compromised. The terms of the agreement are stated to be that the city shall build a new wall and pay Mr. Franklin $1,900, and the costs of the suit now pending.—*Lynchburg News, 16th.*

After a protracted trial, extending through several terms, James Atkisson, a well-to do farmer, was convicted at Suffolk, Va., on the 16th inst., of the murder of his wife by strychnine last spring, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. Atkisson committed the atrocious crime, it is said, in order to marry a white woman living in his family as a servant, and with whom he was criminally intimate.

The *State* gives the following account of the killing of a negro named Trotter at a Republican meeting at Hicksford, on the 16th inst., by Wm. A. Reese, a Conservative member of the Legislature:—At the meeting, Mr. Ramsdell was speaking on the financial issues.—Trotter, the negro who was killed, was moving around in the audience speaking to this one and that one, and applauding the speaker. Mr. Reese stepped up to him and asked him what he meant by such conduct, and if he didn't know that what Mr. Ramsdell said was a pack of lies. Trotter replied that he meant no harm; that what Mr. Ramsdell said in his speech "were his sentiments." He did not strike Mr. Reese. But in the words that ensued Trotter may have been (what Mr. Reese deemed) impudent, and Mr. Reese drew his pistol and fired, the ball taking effect, from which Trotter died in fifteen or twenty minutes.

Highland and Bath Counties.

The following is taken from the first annual report of the Commissioners of Agriculture of the State of Virginia:

Highland County was formed in 1846, from Pendleton and Bath. It is 30 miles long by about 25 broad. This is an elevated, mountainous region, adapted chiefly to grazing and pasturing The soil is mainly limestone, and produces good crops of corn, wheat, rye, buckwheat, and all the grasses. The number of acres of land is 240,160, assessed at $1,013,789. It has 1,947 horses and mules, 7,612 cattle, 8,720 sheep and 2,825 swine. Population, 4,151.

There is no limit to the meat-producing capacities of this county. All the lands produce grass as soon as the timber is taken off, without seeding. There is no place where a living is more easily made and where people enjoy more of ease and leisure. The health of this county is excellent. Valuable timber abounds, but not yet very accessible to markets. The Washington City and St. Louis Narrow Gauge railroad, which is being constructed by way of Bridgewater, Monterey, in Highland county, and on through West Virginia, its ultimate point being St. Louis, will run through this county.

Bath County was formed in 1791 from Augusta, Botetourt and Greenbrier. It is about 38 miles long, and 28 broad. It is watered by the water sources of the James, the Cow Pasture, and Jackson rivers. Most of the county is mountainous, with many fertile valleys. It has 596,351 acres of land, valued at $1,744,596; and a population of 3,795. The farm animals are: Horses, mules, &c., 1,328; cattle, 4589; sheep, 5,121; hogs, 2,328.

The soil is alluvial on the river, decomposed slate and sandstone on the high lands. The productions are corn, wheat, oats, and the grasses; beef-cattle, horses, and pork. Our correspondents give the price of lands at $5 to $25 for improved, and $1 to $5 for unimproved lands. There are many valuable minerals in Bath, but they have not been developed to any considerable extent.—Iron ores are found in large quantities. The Chesapeake and Ohio railroad passes through the county. The Hot spring, Warm springs, Alum, and Healing springs, of this county have a high reputation for the excellence of their mineral waters.

WHAT IS A DOLLAR?—Why, it is just as absolute a thing as a pitcher, a table, or a hat. A dollar is of so many grains of gold or silver, defined to be so in the statutes, written by Alexander Hamilton, of Congress, on his recommendation, signed by George Washington as President. When the Government promised to pay two dollars they promised to pay exactly two dollars like that, a defined and well understood thing, as much as if you had agreed to pay a man ten bushels of wheat for two barrels of pork, and of course when a man talks about making this two dollars by saying, "This is two dollars," he is talking in a language of idiocy, lunacy, or childhood. If by saying, "This is two dollars" would make it two dollars there would be no longer any use in stopping the money-making here.—What is the use in making it two dollars when you could make it twenty dollars just as well, or a hundred? Why waste both sides of it? You might make this side one dollar and on this one hundred, or put a thousand dollars on this side of it and a hundred on this. If you want to pay a man a thousand dollars put out the thousand-dollar side; if you want to pay him one hundred dollars turn this side up. If you want to pay him eleven hundred dollars, let him take both sides. You must meet nonsense with nonsense. You cannot argue in the domain of good, common sense.—*Blaine*

SOME VALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS TO HISTORY.—[From the Chicago Times.]—In the beginning was the Democracy and the nigger. And the Democracy thrived amazingly upon the spoils of office, while the nigger plied the shovel and the hoe. The Democracy said, let the nigger be forever a slave, and let the peculiar institution spread throughout the land. But the nigger said, let the Democracy be divided against itself; let it become an outcast and a wanderer upon the earth, seeking for the spoils and not finding them. And it was so.

Now these are the generations of the nigger: The nigger begat the Republican party, and the Republican party begat the Greenback. And the greenback was made fiat money and begat the fiat-money lunatic, which is the rag baby. Then the parent of the greenback became disgusted with its misbegotten progeny, and turned against the rag baby and cast it forth upon the cold and cheerless world. But the Democracy came that way and beheld the rag baby and took a fancy to it, saying, "This illbegotten brat shall help us to recover the spoils. Go to! we will be its wet-nurse." So the Democracy took the rag baby to its bosom and became its wet nurse. And the rag baby grew amazingly and waxed strong, and proposed to lick both its parent and its wet-nurse.

It is noticeable that all the Southern gentlemen who admit themselves to have been "rebels" are coming out for Grant. Joe Shelby, of Missouri, is the latest. He says: "As for me, old rebel as I am, I shall take whatever position Grant takes, for that will be peace."

The President's Speech at Minneapolis.

The President delivered the following speech at Minneapolis:

MY FRIENDS: Mr. Lincoln on some occasions, when he was required, or when it was proper he should address an audience, largely of ladies, spoke of his embarrassment in undertaking to do it. I have never been skilled in the language of compliment to ladies, and I feel somewhat as he must have felt. I am not skilled. I have not studied the language of mere acknowledgment and thanks upon occasions like this. It occurred to me, coming as I was, to the Northwest to attend agricultural and mechanical fairs, to meet the people who were mainly engaged in considering their material interests that I might, perhaps, say a word or two that would be interesting, and accordingly I gathered a few facts and a few figures which I intended to use and repeat at each of the places in which I was called upon to address an assembly, leaving to the moment to say such other things as might seem proper to say when called upon on occasions like this. And here let me say this: That I really and heartily thank the Governor of Minnesota and the Mayor of the city of Minneapolis and the president and officers of this association for the very friendly way in which they have greeted me.—And I thank this whole audience for the heartiness with which they have received sentiments, some of which doubtless they do not altogether agree with. It is one of the fortunate things in American public life that whatever may be said currently in angry discussion of political strife, after all the American people of all parties seem to have sagacity in discovering at last what manner of man it is that they are talking about and thinking about, and though he may make ever so many mistakes, if upon the whole they believe that he is honest and patriotic and means well, they will treat him as you treat me. [Loud applause.] Of course we all know—everybody in the United States that knows anything knows—a good deal that is good and pleasant about the city of Minneapolis. [Applause.] We know of your energy, your rapid growth, your prospects, what you are doing to day.—Passing around your city, viewing your beautiful homes, viewing also its wonderful manufacturing establishments, so extensive, so well fitted to take hold of the raw material which we have seen growing in the colossal wheat fields of the Northwest—passing through these I realized how it is that one column of figures that I have repeated (and I propose to repeat until I get back to Washington), how it is that that column of figures stands so favorably to the United States as it does. [Applause.] I refer, as you will naturally conjecture, to the comparison between what we send abroad and what we receive from abroad, and that column of figures tells us that last year we sent to Europe of agricultural products, breadstuffs, provisions, largely more than ever before. And the oposite fact is equally encouraging, and that is that my wife and your wife and your boys have been seized with a fit of economy and are buying less of nonsense. They take more abroad than ever before [applause], and so the result is that in this period of hard times, when we need encouragement, we are having a trade more honorable than ever known.

Resumption.

The national banks now redeem in greenbacks. They ought to know that the burden of resumption must in the end fall upon them; but so far they do not appear to have adopted any fixed policy. It is not probable that greenbacks will be presented for redemption in large quantities, for a time at least, and, while foreign exchanges are in our favor, by private holders, but the banks will be compelled to put themselves on a coin basis, and their readiest way to do this will be by collecting greenbacks, and with them drawing gold out of the Treasury. They now hold between twenty-five and thirty millions of gold of their own and have probably seventy millions of greenbacks under the law besides The holders of National bank notes, being absolutely secured under any circumstances, will not be likely to trouble the banks for coin; there can be no panic of bill holders, such as the country was liable to under the old banking systems, because if a National bank fails, the Treasury redeems its notes in full. But now that it is seen that resumption is a fixed fact all prudent National banks must as rapidly as possible put themselves on a coin basis. Whenever they have achieved this the country will have actually resumed specie payments, but not until then; and the demand on the Treasury for coin in exchange for greenbacks will come from the National banks in their efforts to resume.

If we have traced the process of resumption correctly it appears that it involves no further contraction of the currency by the Government, but a coin expansion to the amount of the silver dollars coined; that the operation of natural causes, demand and supply, upon the national bands will, after resumption, expand or contract the amount of currency as the wants of business shall demand; that the greenbacks redeemed must remain in the Treasury, but will be replaced by an equal amount of coin put in circulation; that if a revival of business should offer employment for more currency than is now in circulation, which is highly improbable, the free banking law enables the immediate supply of this demand without further legislation; and that while we should certainly be in a much sounder position if Congress had not forbidden the cancellation of redeemed greenbacks, the situation is not dangerous if the Secretary of the Treasury acts with nerve and prudent foresight. He will have to fight for gold, and he will find himself pitted against the Bank of England, which is already on the defensive; and he may in the end create some trouble in European money markets. But the resumption act gives him very great powers, and it is scarcely possible that he shall not be able, with our high credit abroad and the large balance of trade in our favor, and in view of the fact that we are resuming, to sell any required amount of five per cents. for par in gold. This the law allows him to do to any extent for resumption purposes.—*New York Herald.*

The socialistic repudiation and visionary theories regarding property that have become so prevalent of late, in this country, have produced such a state of uncertainty in men's minds respecting the permanent value of their possessions that they are returning again to the safest of all securities—land—and are putting their money in it in preference to bonds, stocks and other more fluctuating and perishable investments. In consequence of this an advance in the price of real estate in many cities is noticed, and the indications are that it will continue until that sort of property shall have, at least, regained the value it possessed before the war. Houses and lands can be taxed, to be sure, but from many of the dangers attending other kinds of property they are exempt, and as population increases they must, necessarily, increase in value.—*Alex. Gazette.*

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind, and sunshine, often intermitted in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggists will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by Dr. N. WAYT & Bro., or G. W. MAY & Co. dec11-cow

1878. BOOTS AND SHOES. 1878.

One hundred cases Boots and Shoes, just received and receiving at C. L. WELLER'S Boot, Shoe and Hat Store, at prices lower than ever.

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THE ALUM AND IRON MASS AND WATER FROM THE
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'Used with unparalleled success in hemorrhagic, Malarial Fever.' I recommend it as a preventive and cure for Yellow Fever.'—W. A. Green, M. D., Ex-Vice Pres't Ga. Med. Asso.

'Invaluaole for Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea and Nervous Diseases.'—Geo. T. Harrison, M. D., Woman's Hospital, N. Y.

'Efficient in disorders of the Liver, Kidneys, Bowels and Bladder.'—B. R. Mitchell, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

'Successful in diseases peculiar to Women.'—B. Blackford, M. D., W. H. Horton, M. D., Va.

'Unequaled in Scrofulous and Cutaneous Affections.'—J. M. Allen, M. D., North Carolina.

'Successfully used in Venereal Infections.'—B. Roemer, M. D., St. Louis, Missouri.

'Unfailing in Throat Diseases.'—Drs. G. W. Carrington and W. S. Morris, Virginia.

'Entirely cured of chills by it.'—Rev. E. C. Dodson, Va.

'Has real merit.'—So. Med. Journal.

PRICES—Water, $1 case of 1 doz. ½ gal. bottles; $3 for 5 gal. demijohn; 90 cents gallon.

Mass:—50 cts. and $1 bottle, $2.50 and $5 half dozen; sent postpaid. Liberal terms properly graded to wholesale and retail dealers. Directions and Analysis with each package. Full proof of all claimed sent free upon application. Sample supply free to physicians desiring to test.

These Springs are open the year round. Terms till 1st December $25 month, $9 week, $1.50 day, to favor those cut off from home by yellow fever. Fare first-class—all the attractions—Carriages meet visitors at Lynchburg, Lawyer's and Forest upon advice of arrival; latter two points only 4 miles from Springs. Fare to Springs $1. Address A. M. DAVIES, Pres't of the Co., Lynchburg, Va. There is Sanitarium on the premises in charge of skillful physician for treatment of invalids. Sold by

apr2-1y GEO. W. MAY & CO., Staunton, Va.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, *Station D. Bible House, New York City.* no6 1y

Having just returned from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, with the largest stock of Boots, Shoes and Hats, I have ever had the pleasure to offer, which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES that good goods can be sold for

C. L. WELLER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—In obedience to a decree of the circuit court of Augusta, rendered at the March term, 1878, in the case of Peck's Adm'r vs. Borden's Adm'r, &c., the undersigned, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, (or one of them) will on

Saturday, the 16th day of November, 1878,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., in front of the court-house of Augusta county, proceed to re-sell at public auction that valuable house and lot, with all its appurtenances, known as the "Tilthammer property," situated in Staunton, near the Valley R. R. Depot. A plat of the property may be seen at the office of A. H. H. Stuart.

The terms of sale will be, cash in hand sufficient to pay the costs of the suit and re-sale, and the residue in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from date. Bonds and approved security will be required of the purchaser for the deferred payments and the title reserved as ultimate security.

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
H. M. BELL,
oct 22-tds Commissioners.

To George S. Cochran, (who is a non-resident of the State of Virginia,)—Take Notice,—That on

Wednesday, the 20th day of November, 1878,

between the hours of six in the morning and six in the evening of that day, at the Law office of W. E. Craig, in the City of Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia, I will proceed to take the deposition of James Reed and others, to be read as evidence at the hearing of a certain suit for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, pending in the circuit court for Augusta county, Va., in which I, sueing by Andrew Reed, my brother and next friend, am Plaintiff and you are Defendant. And if, from any cause, the taking of said depositions should not be commenced, or, being commenced, should not be completed on that day, the taking of said depositions will be adjourned from day to day, and from time to time, until the same are completed.

MARY ISABELLA REED,
who sues by &c., by counsel.
W. E. CRAIG, p. q. oct22-4t

LAND SALE—In pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of Augusta, rendered at the Nov. term, 1877, in the suit of Pilson, Trustee, vs. Harman and al, I will sell at public auction, in front of the Court-house, in Staunton, on

Saturday, the 16th day of November 1878,

a tract of land, containing 352 **acres,** situated in the Southern part of Augusta county, adjoining the land of Creigh and others, and is a part of the same farm of the late Col. William P. Tate. This is an excellent farm and in good condition.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. in cash and the residue in four equal payments at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months respectively, from the day of sale, and bearing interest from the day of sale, for which the purchaser will execute bonds with approved personal security, and the title retained as ultimate security.

G. M. COCHRAN, JR.,
oct22-tds Trustee.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—I will sell privately my farm lying on Middle River in this county, containing **392 acres,** 150 of which is bottom land and 75 in timber.—If desired it can be easily divided in one or two tracts of smaller size. It is 6 miles from Staunton and adjoins the lands of Washington Dudley, the old Bell farm, George Hanger and others. The improvements consist of a good dwelling, Farm, Stables, Corn Crib with Graneries attached, a spring of excellent water and dairy near the dwelling house.

Any person or persons wishing to purchase a real good farm would do well to examine it, and for further information in regard to terms, &c., will address.

JOHN MYERS,
Churchville,
oct 22-3t Augusta county, Va.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by J. L. Timberlake and wife, bearing date on the 2nd day of December, 1875, I will proceed, in front of the Court-house, in the city of Staunton, on

Saturday, the 16th day of November, 1878,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., to sell for **Cash** that most desirable property, situated on Augusta street and New street, fronting 91½ feet on Augusta street, and 90 feet on New street, being the Southern portion of the entire lot known and described in the plat of the city of Staunton as Lot No. 18, including a valuable BRICK WAREHOUSE on Augusta street, and a desirable RESIDENCE fronting on New street.

JAMES BUMGARDNER, Jr.
oct22-tds Trustee.

LOST OR STRAYED.—The undersigned, Assignee of the estate of Devlin & Cochran, bankrupts, will, on

Tuesday, November 5th, 1878,

sell at public auction, for cash, in front of the Court house of Augusta county, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, that portion of the John Finn lot, in the N. W. part of the city of Staunton, conveyed to said Bankrupts by deed of Craddock and Scherer, dated April 11th, 1877, adjoining Parrent, Hounihan and Craddock, and fronting 25 feet on Fillmore street, by 190 feet in depth. This is a good investment either for pasturage or building.

EDWARD HIGGINS, JR., Assignee,
oct22-tds by THOS. D. RANSON, Att'y.

SITUATION WANTED.—The undersigned wishes to obtain a situation as teacher in a public or private school. The usual English branches taught. The best references given.—Have had six years' experience. Address

M. L. MICKELBOROUGH,
oct22-1t* Box 88.

LAND SALES.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF Valuable Grazing and Farming Lands in *GREENBRIER COUNTY, W. VA.*

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court of Greenbrier county, rendered at the May term, 1877, in a suit in chancery therein pending, between H. R. Beard, Pl'ff, and Matthew Arbuckle and others, Defendants, the undersigned commissioner, appointed for the purpose, will resell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Hotel of W. W. Moore, in the town of Lewisburg, on

Saturday, the 26th day of October, 1878,

the following valuable tracts of land, as the property of said Arbuckle, viz:

1st. A tract of **318½ acres,** more or less, known as the Dotson place.

2nd. Two tracts adjacent to each other, and the first joining the said Dotson place, said to contain **500 acres,** but which will be sold by the acre, and the exact quantity ascertained by survey.

3rd. A tract of **73½ acres,** more or less, known as the Price land, and joining the second of the two tracts last above named.

4th. A tract of **277 acres,** more or less, known as that part of the Byrd place not sold to C. H. Hares and wife; the said 277 acres consist of seven small tracts of 29, 12¾, 72, 16¾, 6, 14, and 30 acres, respectively, all of which, however, except the second 30 acres, lie together and will all be sold as one tract.

5th. A tract of **279½ acres,** more or less, known as the Dunn land, consisting of six small tracts of 43, 47, 6, 11½, 86, and 80 acres, respectively—the 86 and 80 acres being bound for unpaid purchase money, will be sold separately.

These lands have long been known as among the best, if not the very best, in this county, and offer a fine opportunity either for investment or speculation. A plat and survey of said lands will be exhibited at the sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—The said lands will be sold for enough cash in hand to pay the proportionate part of the costs of suit and expenses of sale; balance upon a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months from day of sale, with interest thereon from said date; bonds with approved personal security will be required for the deferred payments, and the title will be retained as further security until all the purchase money is paid.

JNO. W. HARRIS,
oct1-4t Pr's fee $20.00. Commissioner.

LAND SALE.—Under decree of March Term, Circuit Court, in Miller's Adm'r vs. Peters, I will offer at auction, in front of the Court-house, in Staunton, on

Tuesday, November 5th, 1878,

the George