Staunton Spectator.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1878.

AMERICAN PRIZES AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—The following names appear in the complete lists of prizes awarded to American exhibitors at the Paris exhibition, at the formal distribution: Gold medals—To Louis McMurray & Co., of Baltimore, oysters in cans; Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., publications, catalogues and views; Richardson & Robbins, Dover, Del., canned tongue, game, meats and preserved fruits. Silver medals—J. F. Allen & Co., Richmond, Va., tobacco in all forms; H. H. Doty, Washington city, lamp for lighthouses; J. B. Ficklin & Co., Fredericksburg, Va., flour, corn and corn meal, wheat and maize; Lobdell Car Wheel Company, Wilmington, Del., (three silver medals,) cast chilled iron car wheels and cast chilled iron rolls for calendering paper; Monticello Wine Company, Charlottesville, Va., wine; Macatee & Bro., Front Royal, Va., sumac in various stages of manufacture; Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Philadelphia, American locomotive; German Smith, Winchester, Va., sumac, (leaf and ground,) quercitron bark; Chas. M. Stieff, Baltimore, upright grand pianos; W. H. Trowbridge, Va., smoking tobacco; J. S. Young & Co., Hanover, Pa., quercitron bark, bottled, ground and extract. Bronze medals—Henry McShane & Co., Baltimore, church bells and mountings; Taylor Manufacturing Company, Westminster, Md., agricultural engines and machines, two bronze medals; M. S. Valentine, Richmond, Va., meat juices. Honorable mention—J. W. Davis, Washington, D. C., the Davis elevating telescopic signal; Green Serpentine Marble Company, Wilmington, Del., Maryland serpentine or "verde antique" marble; M. Hayes, Dover, Del., cereals; Taylor Manufacturing Company, Westminster, Md., agricultural implements; Trump Bros., Wilmington, Del., power scroll saw.

AMERICANS DECORATED.—The following Americans have received decorations of the Legion of Honor: Commissioner-General Richard C. McCormick, who is made commander; Prof. F. A. P. Barnard and William W. Story, who are made officers, and Auguste H. Girard, secretary to the commissioner general, Henry Pettet, engineer and architect of the commissioner general's staff; Thomas R. Pickering, superintendent of the machinery section; Lieut. Benj. H. Buckingham, U. S. N., naval attache; John D. Philbrick, superintendent of the educational section; D. Maitland Armstrong, superintendent of the fine arts section; Prof. Andrew D. White, L. L. D., juror; Prof. Wm. P. Blake, juror, and Prof. Edward H. Knight, L. L. D., juror, are made chevaliers. Cyrus H. McCormick and Walter A. Wood, who were in 1867 made chevaliers, have been raised to officers. Charles Tiffany, silverware, Thomas A Edison, phonograph, Elisha Gray, telephone, James Brewster, carriages, and F. A. Bridgman are made chevaliers. The United States marines made a fine appearance in the display.

Cotton factories and cotton seed mills are constantly increasing in the South. A little establishment near Westminster, Ga., of which the machinery cost $2,500, turns out about $27 worth of manufactured goods daily, and employs eight hands at fifty cents a day. The village consumes the product, and the owners, who are also planters, obtain a vastly higher price for their cotton than if they shipped it.

No wonder that New Orleans has been scourged by yellow fever. A special committee reports that up to August the garbage of the city was dumped in a public square to form a foundation for a statue of General R. E. Lee, and that carbolic acid was powerless in attempting to neutralize the stench of the nuisance.

The American Public Health Association meets in Richmond November 19, and will continue in session until the 22nd. There will be addresses by the Governor of Virginia and the President of the association. The report of the yellow fever commission will be received; also other sanitary records and resorts.

Quinine was $2 an ounce when the Russo-Turkish war began. Last fall it rose to $2 50; after the close of the war it declined, but again under the influence of the sickness of the armies still occupying the field, and a large South American demand, it has advanced to $4 50 per ounce.

The Buffalo *Express* proposes this conundrum: "Can a country be very "hard up" which consumes 50,000,000 gallons of whisky, 10,000,000 barrels of beer and 2,000,000,000 cigars in a single year?"

The Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas decided a day or two ago that for the purposes of voting a person is, in point of law, at the age of twenty-one years the day before the twenty-first anniversary of his birthday.

Judah P. Benjamin, formerly of Louisiana, once Jeff. Davis' secretary of state, and now one of the Queen's counsel, London, has contributed $500 to the relief of the yellow fever sufferers.

It is melancholy, says Ouida in her latest novel, to see how large the proportion is of young ladies who marry solely in order to get rid of their mothers.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran of Washington has subscribed $1,000 to the fund for a hall for the Virginia Historical Society.

The young Duke of Norfolk will soon be in receipt of an income of $1,500,000 from his Sheffield possessions.

Whittier and Longfellow are selling their autographs for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers.

In order to vote at the November election, the voter must have paid his capitation tax for 1877.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens made $35,000 by the sale of his "Constitutional View of the War."

All the collieries in the Schuylkill region are at work again.

James Gordon Bennett has gone to Europe again.

The Position of Virginia from an Outside Standpoint.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15th, 1878.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—In the Luxembourg Gallery in Paris, hangs a picture of a beautiful woman, holding a lamp high above her head, which not only bathes her in a soft and beautiful light, but makes other objects around her brighter, because of its elevated position. A beautiful picture; full of life and grace and beauty! but yet only a picture, which may be destroyed at any time by the hands of an irresponsible mob of the commune and nothing be left of it, but the remembrance of its glorious beauty. So in the days gone by Virginia stood glorious. The mother of many of the nation's greatest men—grand in her character for truth and honesty. And high over her head, she too held a bright and piercing light; which cast its rays afar, and said to all the world, "Here doth Honor dwell." Her niche was high in the Temple of Fame. But now she may cry Ichabod, Ichabod, for her glory is departed.

Irresponsible men have torn her from her high position, by their cowardly schemes for repudiation under the specious plea of "*scaling the debt*," and squab politicians who are hungry and starving for office are leading and encouraging them in the unholy and iniquitous crusade against innocent creditors. If it were possible for the spirits of the dead to walk the Earth, cognizant of what was passing around them. Would not the spirits of Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson visit with reproachful wrath the presence of these hungry aspirants for office, who urge this deed of infamy; and hold in the shadow of their wings until the very marrow in their bone was chilled; until they would abandon their dishonorable efforts to ruin the credit of the grand old Commonwealth. The great State of Virginia could once come into these large cities and command money almost on her own terms. Where is she now?—Stranded, a wreck on the sands of the financial Ocean. She cannot borrow a dollar, and her treasury is empty. And why? Scaling the debt is why. Repudiation is why. And not only are loans to the State refused, but individuals are looked upon with suspicion.—Men of capital seeking for investments, close their hearts and their pockets up tight when Virginia securities are mentioned, and they will plainly tell you, that men who would repudiate State debt would repudiate private debts; that they will not put their money into any private enterprise, because the same party which could face the world, and say that a debt is not a debt, could also with equal facility pass some law or combination of villianies which would cheat them out of all the money which they might advance in good faith.—Within the last three months the writer of this article has been often mortified by all classes of people, on account of the shameful position which Virginia occupies in the finanical world. One man had a quarter of a million of dollars to invest, but he would not trust either Railroad or County bonds from that State as it would lower their standing among business men. A large timber contractor wanted no contracts down there as he could not depend upon the people of a repudiating State. And so it goes, bankers, brokers, private capitalists and contractors, in banks, in hotels, on the corners, every where the same story goes. It really seems as though the black spirit of the Pestilence had cast it, shadow over our once beautiful land making all men fear her.

Capital is abundant and anxious for investment, but not in Virginia until the people by an overwhelming majority at the polls, shall declare that all schemes of repudiation by scaling the debt or otherwise, are stamped out forever, and by casting out of their politics all *honorable aspirants* who are now leading Virginia to ruin. Then will come a day for Virginia such as she has never seen.—Then shall her Valleys and her hills resound with the hum of industry, and her cities and villages laugh with the fatness of good times, for her mills will be opened, and her great arteries of commerce will be completed. Men will trust in her once more, and will flock to her in crowds of skilled labor. The waste places shall blossom as the rose and all the world shall see her beacon light shining high above her head once more clear and beautiful as in the olden time with nothing to trouble her save sorrow for these days of her bitter adversity and shame.

I was glad to hear that General John Echols had come out as a candidate for Congress, and is in opposition to all repudiation. In the dark and bloody days of the war, he served Virginia like a brave and daring son. For her he suffered, and with her he fell like a good soldier. And now as a citizen he comes to the front again to fight for her honor and glory with different weapons but with valor unabated, and zeal still firm in the cause of the good old State.

HONESTY.

"SEMI-OFFICIAL WAR."—The Russian journals declare that their country will not go to war with England about India, but if England makes war upon Afghanistan there will be as many Russian officers in the Afghan service as there were British officers in the Turkish service during the late war. The Golos says that "England, having allowed Messrs. Baker, Kimball and others to fight for Turkey, Russia will not prevent her officers, volunteers and ammunition merchants from going to and fighting for Afghanistan. This would be a semi-official war, no doubt, but semi-official hostilities are far preferable to direct and official rupture, which is not to be apprehended."

The Treasury department has commenced the purchase of gold bullion at Charlotte, N. C., for Greenbacks. The purchases average about $8,000 per week. The bullion is shipped to Philadelphia for coinage. Purchases in a like manner will be commenced at Denver, Col., within the next few days.

William Lloyd Garrison celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his apprenticeship in the Newburyport *Herald* office a few days ago by putting in type one of his own poems from memory.

It is stated that over 500 blast furnaces and $3,000 puddling furnaces are now lying idle in England, and that the list is daily increasing.

The Richmond *Dispatch* very forcibly says:—"reflection and investigation are as fatal to the Greenbacker's theories as are acids to counterfeit coin."

Provisions are now so cheap, and the whole cost of living has been reduced so much in this country, that manufacturers have been permitted to cut down the wages of labor to a figure that enables them to turn out their goods at less cost than their foreign competitors, and yet they oppose free trade, apparently blind to the fact that the removal of the almost prohibitory tariff upon foreign goods, by increasing the importation of those goods would, by supplying foreigners with the required means, enable them to increase their orders for American goods, and thus by creating an increased demand for these goods, necessarily increase the amount of labor requisite to supply it, and consequently be advantageous not only to themselves, but to thousands of their now idle countrymen.

In a discussion in Botetourt, the 14th inst., between Patteson and Tucker the former charged the latter with having done little towards the removal of tax on tobacco. A correspondent of the *Dispatch* says: "In his rejoinder, Tucker read several passages from a letter from a gentleman from Buckingham, whose name he did not call, highly applauding his course on the tobacco-tax, and then he said; "Fellow-citizens, who do you suppose wrote that letter?" A profound silence prevailed for a moment, when Ran, with one of his expressive looks, turned to poor Patteson, and said: 'As Nathan said unto David, thou art the man.' The effect can be imagined."

CHARLOTTE, N. C., October 24.—To-day, at Lumberton, N. C., a small town between this place and Wilmington, Miss Amelia Linkhaw (considered a highly-respectable young lady) called at Runche's Hotel for Mr. Ed. Hartman, a commercial traveller for a Baltimore grocery firm. Hartman went into the parlor to meet the lady, who advanced to shake hands with him. While doing so she drew a pistol and shot him through the bowels, exclaiming, "You ruined me, and I will now ruin you."—It is said that Hartman promised to marry Miss Linkhaw some months ago. He will probably die to-night.

During Mr. Randall's speech in Philadelphia, Pa., on last Wednesday night, a brickbat, thrown at him by some one in the crowd, passed within an inch or two of his head. As the "outrage" was perpetrated by a republican, and in a republican city, and as the intended victim is a democrat, the republican party will not "attempt to remedy it." If a democrat were to throw a stone at a republican speaker, in a southern city, the whole radical press would ring with the "outrage"—but circumstances alter cases.

Delegates from the several greenback clubs throughout the State of Massachusetts met in convention Wednesday at Boston. The regular greenback State ticket, which was left incomplete by the Worcester convention, was filled by the following nominations: For Lieutenant Governor, John F. Arnold, of North Adams; Secretary of State, Weston Howland, of Fair Haven; Treasurer and Receiver General, Horace Binney Sargent, of Boston; Auditor, Davis J. King, of Boston.

UNITED AFTER MANY YEARS.—In 1862, a young man af Bastrop, Texas, enlisted in the Union army, leaving behind him his lady love, a beautiful girl of 16. No letters came from him after Chancellorsville, Va., but two weeks ago he returned, after many adventures in foreign lands, claimed the hand of the lady, who had remained faithful to his memory, and was quietly married to her.

If it were not for the fact that the time of life at which one is most liable to become insane is between the ages of twenty and thirty, and for several others, as apparent as convincing, the greenback movement would afford strong grounds for anticipating a heavy and early strain on the capacity of the several insane asylums throughout the country.

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

Senator Thurman will, it is announced in Cincinnati, make one or two speeches in Pennsylvania shortly. Hon. George H. Pendleton is also announced for a half-dozen speeches in that State, and Senator Bayard spoke in Philadelphia on Saturday evening last in reply to the recent speech of Senator Conkling in that city.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* announces that ex Governor Hendricks goes before the country as the unanimous choice of the democratic press of Indiana for presidential candidate in 1880, and that the press in this respect but reflects the sentiments of the people of the State.

Mr. Fielding Lewis, of King George county, Va., a descendant of George Washington, died week before last. His wife was a Miss Greene, of Georgetown, a sister of the wife of the late Prince Yturbidi, of Mexico, whose son was adopted by the Emperor Maximilian.

W. O. Avery, who was put in the penitentiary for complicity in the crooked whiskey cases, has sued Gen. Butler for $500 paid him as a fee, but for which he rendred no service.

Judge Christian, of Richmond, has revoked the licenses of several liquor dealers in that city for non-compliance with the provisions of the whisky register law.

Gen. Sherman expressed the opinion a few days since to a Richmond gentleman that General Joseph E. Johnston ought to be sent to Congress without opposition.

Miss Mollie Fansher, according to a report in the New York *Herald*, has lived fourteen years without nourishment.

Samuel J. Tilden is engaged to be married to a St. Louis belle, and the wedding will take place within three months.

Rev. Dr. Ingram, of Scotland, is the oldest clergymen in the world. His age is 103.

Dr. Talmage's sermon based upon his recent still hunt through the New York dancing houses, gambling hells, and other haunts of vice, is said to be the ablest sermon of his life. He said that the houses of iniquity of New York were supported by the husbands and fathers of the fashionable society of that city. He proposes before he closes his series of sermons on this subject, to read out some of the names of those who frequent such places. His text was, "Policeman, what of the night?"

There is one solitary Republican in the Arkansas State Senate. The poor man feels as lonesome as an old Turkey gobbler the morning after Thanksgiving.

Peter Cooper is 88, and as fresh as if only turning the quarter pole. He has been a hatter, coachmaker, philanthropist, and Presidential candidate.

A bass weighing six pounds was caught in the Potomac at dam No. 6 last week.

A fellow was hanged in Texas the other day who confessed to thirty-two murders.

Richmond has contributed over $10,000 to the yellow fever sufferers.

The Democratic majoritity on joint ballot in the Indiana Legislature is six.

A MODEL GREENBACKER.—A legal friend at Lovingston sends us some papers of rare interest, being nothing less than records of a land sale made by Alex. Mosely, the venerable editor of the Richmond *Whig*, to another party, on the 15th day of October, 1865. Now, Mr. Mosely had an unquestioned right to sell his land, or any other property he owned. And he had also the right to sell it for greenbacks, or chips and whetstones, if he wanted to do so. This is no concern of ours, nor does it concern the public, except to know how the present greenback champion of Virginia, the great advocate of fiat money, regarded paper currency in 1866. It is only to satisfy curiosity on this point that we allude to private transaction. We were, at the period named, just eighteen months removed from the era of inflated paper-money, and we may well imagine that the editor of the *Whig* had a whole some dread of any money that was not as good as gold. The public may be sure, therefore, that he did not sell his land for the "fiat" money that bore the stamp of the Confederate States—as good "irredeemable" money as ever was printed. There wasn't a particle of danger that it would go out of the country to lessen the volume of currency here; and yet our "fiat" money friend would none of it, but, on the contrary, he demanded foreign money—not notes of the Bank of England, or France, or even of Venice, that he has since lauded so highly, but pounds sterling! Yes, British gold, and nothing of less value. Now, who would have thought that of the editor of the *Whig*? Although we had a plenty of greenbacks and national bank notes in the country he would not accept these promises to pay; but real money, not American coin, with its alloy, but the pure gold of Britain he must have, and nothing less. No flat money, no coin with even a spurious grain in it, for him, in 1866! But what a change has come over the spirit of his dreams since. The public would like to know what has wrought it. Let us have the information.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

A TRIBUTE TO NORTHERN GENEROSITY.—The democrats of the sixth district of Tennessee have renominated Hon. John H. House for Congress. Mr. House, in a speech acknowledging the compliment said:

"In the next contest between the two great parties they will divide upon governmental policy and without sectional animosity. Sectional hatred will be eliminated from the contest. So far as the South is concerned, I am certain that such is the case. I cannot find it in my heart to indulge in feelings of malice towards the people of the North when I witness their magnanimous and generous conduct towards the Southern people. I feel like pulling off my hat and standing uncovered in their presence. Oh, grander than the victory of the Appomattox is the victory won by the people of the North in their noble and generous contributions to the stricken and suffering South. Upon that fated field the South surrendered her sword. Within the shadow of the dark wing of pestilence, beside the new made graves of her heroic sons and daughters, with bowed head and tearful eyes, she extends her hands and surrenders her heart to the generous and magnanimous North. God's own hand has bridged the bloody chasm. Let not the ambition of man seek to reopen the wounds, and to rekindle the embers of sectional strife. Let us go into this great contest of 1880 without any of these elements of sectional bitterness. Of course, we will be divided as to questions of governmental policy, but with that element eliminated from the contest, representatives of the South can stand upon the floor of Congress as the peer of any from the Northern States, and can look to the material development of his own section, to the enlargement of commercial relations, and make the Southern people more prosperous. With fraternity and harmony restored, this great country can march on to a more glorious and illustrious future than has been in the past."

CAPT. CAMM PATTESON falls into a common error in assuming that, because there is not specie enough in the country to pay the public debt, therefore it can never be paid in specie. Now, if the debt had to be paid all at once, this might be an impossibility. But it should be remembered that a hundred dollars may, in passing from hand to hand, pay more than a thousand dollars of indebtedness. The Government has paid off about one-third of the debt existing at the end of the war, and there is more coin in the country now than there was then. And when the whole eighteen hundred millions shall have been paid off, there will be still more specie in the country than there is to day. All the food and raiment that Virginia will require in the next twenty years, could not be conveniently had just now, but it will be forthcoming as it shall be needed. It should be remembered also that the bonds of the Government mature at different periods, and when any considerable number of them are paid off, the money goes back into circulation, and will be available to pay off later maturing obligations. There are very few men in business, who do not, in the course of twenty years, handle vastly more money than they are worth, or could command at any one time. It often happens too, that men go in debt for property when they have nothing to pay with. But give them time, and even slowly accumulated savings will bring them out.—And so it may be with a Government that is in debt.—*Lynch. Virginian.*

DEATH OF MRS. COWARDIN.—Mrs. James A Cowardin, wife of the venerable editor of the *Dispatch*, died Sunday evening, the 20th inst., at the Valentine House after a long and painful illness, aged fifty-nine years. Amiable in disposition and benevolent in her walk through life, she was greatly beloved, and her death will be lamented by the entire community. She was a sister of Mr. John Purcell, Mr. James Purcell and Mr. C. W. Purcell. The funeral will take place in the morning from St. Peter's Cathedral.—*State, 21st inst.*

A Heart-Rending Story.

SAD DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY IN LONDON.

[London Letter.]

God help the poor women who have gone down to the gates of death in London, Paris, Dresden, Berlin, and other places—victims of an ambition which, at home, might have secured them employment in some respectable capacity; but here, no door offering, they have perished! Is this a fancy sketch? Listen. In 1872 there came a young lady from America as governess. It appears that the lady who engaged her discharged her from no fault but that of refusing to take a servant's situation in addition to the duties of those of a governess. The following letter speaks for itself. In despair she went to Westminster bridge, threw aside her hat and shawl and plunged into the Thames. A police officer who saw her went to her rescue, but too late. Life was extinct. Next a funeral was gotten up for her and a monument was erected over her grave. Thus for bread she was given a stone!

This letter was found in her room:

LONDON, September 3, 1872, No. 178 High street, Shadwell.—The crime I am about to commit, and that I must suffer for hereafter, is nothing compared to my present misery. Alone in London, not a penny or friend to advise or lend a helping hand, tired and weary with looking for something to do, failing in every way, footsore and heart weary, I prefer death to the dawning of another wretched morning. I have only been in Britain nine weeks. I came as a nursery governess with a lady from America to Wick, in Scotland, whence she discharged me, refusing to pay my passage back, giving me my wages, which amounted to £3.10. After my expenses to London I found myself in the great city with only 5s. What was I to do? I sold my watch. The paltry sum I obtained from that soon went in paying my board and in looking for a situation. Now I am destitute; every day is misery to me. No friends—no hope—no money. Oh, God of Heaven, have mercy upon a poor, helpless sinner! Thou knowest how I have striven against this; but fate is against me. I cannot tread the path of sin, for my dead mother will be watching me. Fatherless, motherless, home I have none; oh, for the rarity of Christian hearts! I am not mad. For days I have foreseen that this would be the end. May all who hear of my end forgive me, and may God Almighty do so, before whose bar I must soon appear. Farewell to all this beautiful yet wretched world.

ALICE BLANCH OSWALD.

I am twenty years of age on the 14th of this month.

The *Daily News*, touching the suicide of this young person, says the thought of her awful situation—fatherless, motherless, homeless—was too much for her brain. The severe self-respect which restrained her from telling even the people with whom she lodged of her difficulties seemed, as her letter shows, to shut her up to the fatal course she adopted. The letter also shows how tremendous was the struggle that took place in her mind before that resolution was taken. It is evident that she had nothing to learn as to the character of suicide. In the first line of her letter she designated her act as a crime, and in the last she commend the whole circumstances of her case to the judgment which is unerring, the mercy that is infinite. And so she left the world without vindictiveness—not so much as mentioning the name of the woman who had used her hardly—but with humble, trustful prayers. A sadder story it has not been our lot to recall—the more sad because it seems that so little help, had it come in time, would have saved one for whom the world would gladly have found or made a place.

THAT BOY.

Dramatis personnæ.—A young American in roundabout and leggins, perched upon the fence devouring a huge piece of mince pie, and a maiden of five summers, in pantalettes, looking very wishfully at the gormand on the fence.—*Young America.*—"I say, sis, does your mar make mince pies? If she does I'll bet they aint so good as my mar's."—*Little Miss* (timidly)—"I like mince pie awful well." *Young America*—"Well, now, that's funny! Just look here (drawing a quarter of a pie out of his jacket pocket) and it's boss, too! Aint my mar good?" (carefully stowing it away in his pocket). That boy "is father to the man" who must have his cigars and any other masculine luxury his contemptible selfishness craves, while his poor sickly wife must do the work of two women ("girls waste more than they earn," he says), and for the want of a little money to purchase a few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the sovereign remedy for female diseases and weaknesses, she is literally dying by inches—and all because of that masculine selfishness that would not divide the childish luxury with his playmate, and now tacitly refuses his wife the luxury of health.

UNWARRANTED.—Over in Augusta the activity and enthusiasm of General Echols' friends seem to give Judge Harris much concern. He is out in another card in which he complains because the friends of his competitor propose to make an active canvass of Augusta county, and, with his usual assurance, speaks of the gentlemen who will address the people in behalf of Gen. Echols as "a combination." Did you ever? Has it come to this, that nobody dare lift his voice against Judge Harris and the pernicious public policy which he advocates, unless the Judge be present? Instead of his whine of "unfairness," which is but an attempt to excite sympathy, would it not be more profitable for Judge Harris to send his friends out in Augusta to discuss public questions with the friends of Gen. Echols? And this he would probably do, if he had any friends in that county competent to the task. The men of old Augusta who can talk are all heart and soul with Echols.—*Charlottesville Chronicle.*

Here is an item of interest to the stock-raisers of Virginia, which we copy from an exchange, that says:

"The large importations of American cattle into Great Britain is telling disastrously on the German stock-raisers.—The farmers of Schleswig and Holstein have petitioned the German Chancellor to intercede for them with the British Government, with a view to a speedy re-opening of the Islington cattle market to live cattle coming from the duchies. The English markets have been closed to the beasts imported from that quarter, as it is believed that the German cattle breed disease among the British cattle, and the American stock is in demand. The decrease in the exports of live cattle from Schleswig and Holstein amounts to 1,000 a week, and the effect of this diminution is very serious to the inhabitants of those provinces."

Jeff. Davis, Jr., whose death in Memphis from yellow fever has been announced, was in Louisville a few weeks since. He was then on his way South from the North, in company with his married sister. He was asked if he did not fear to return while the epidemic was at its worst, but he replied that his sister wished to be at the side of her husband, who was in Memphis, and he felt it his duty to accompany her. He was not in the least apprehensive for himself, and the news of his death is particularly shocking to those who met him here, and who remember him as an exceedingly amiable young gentleman.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

When we arrive at an understanding of the political polemics, by which a debt payer and a redeemable currency man justifies his "commitment" to forcible readjustment and fiat money, we will no longer wonder why Adam ate apples out of season.—*Harrisonburg Commonwealth.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL!

Theatrical Event of the Season!

First time of the great Dramatic Artiste, on

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1st,

LOUISE POMEROY,

supported by JOHN W. EDWARDS.

Superb New York Dramatic Company in the greatest of modern successes.

THE ADIRONDACKS,

written expressly for LOUISE POMEROY and received everywhere with enthusiastic audiences. Popular prices—35, 50 and 75 cts. Seats for sale at Olivier's Book Store. oct29-1t

LAND SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the circuit court of Augusta county, rendered on the 20th day of June, 1878, in the suit of Hendren, &c., Trustees, vs. A. C. Harman and al., we will, as commissioners, sell at public auction, in front of the Court-house, in Staunton, *on Saturday, the 28th day of September, 1878,* a valuable tract of land, containing **134 acres,** situated in Augusta county on the Northwest side of the Valley Turnpike, about one and a half miles Northeast of Staunton. This is a valuable and desirable tract of land, with a comfortable dwelling-house upon it, and would make a pleasant home for a person wishing to live near Staunton.

TERMS OF SALE.—Enough in cash to pay the costs of suit and sale, and the residue in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day of sale, for which the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with approved personal security, and the title to be retained as ultimate security.

G. M. COCHRAN, JR.,
R. P. BELL,
au27-tds Commissioners.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed until

Monday, the 28th day of October, 1878,

(Court-day.) G. M. COCHRAN.
R. P. BELL,
oct1-tds Commissioners.

Further Postponement.—The above sale is further postponed uuntil

Friday, November 1st, 1878.

G. M. COCHRAN, JR.,
R. P. BELL,
oct29-tds Commissioners.

PUBLIC SALE OF A FARM ON CHRISTIAN'S CREEK.—Under a decree of the circuit court of Augusta county, entered on 22nd of November, 1876, in the suit of "Fisher and wife vs. Trotter," the undersigned Commissioner will proceed, in front of the Court-house of Augusta county, on

Monday, the 28th day of October, 1878,

to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, that valuable farm on Christian's Creek, about 5 miles east of Staunton containing **225 acres,** at present owned and occupied by James H. Trotter, and which was purchased by him at Commissioner's sale in this suit, and is now resold at his risk for non-payment of purchase money. This land is comfortably improved and lies in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches and schools. This land will be shown to purchasers by Mr. James H. Trotter who resides on the land, or Mr. Thornton Berry who resides adjoining it.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash to pay costs of the sale and the rule against Trotter, and the balance upon credits of six, eighteen and thirty months from the day of sale, bearing interest, for which bonds with good personal security will be required, and the legal title retained as ultimate security. ☞Sale at 12 o'clock.

oct1-tds H. M. BELL, Com'r.

Postponement.—The above sale is postponed until

oct29 *Friday, November 1st, 1878.* H. M. BELL, Com'r.

NOVELTIES IN

—|HOSIERY,|—

TIES, RUFFLINGS,

RIBBONS AND NOTIONS,

of all kinds, at

oct. 9 W. H. WELLER'S.

FACTORY

TWILLED FLANNELS,

oct29 at WELLER'S.

W. H. WELLER

has received during the past week a choice assortment of

NEW GOODS.

to which he invites attention.

ANOTHER INSTALMENT OF THOSE PRETTY

BLACK CASHMERES,

Just received

oct29 at WELLER'S.

THE HANDSOMEST ASSORTMENT OF CHILDRENS'

FANCY AND SOLID HOSIERY,

in the city, at

oct29 W. H. WELLER'S.

LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S

MERINO VESTS and PANTS,

oct29 at WELLER'S.

FRENCH CASHMERES!

in Brown, Blue, Garnett, Myrtle Green, and Plumb, at WELLER'S.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CASSIMERES, at WELLER'S.

REPELLANTS, in Navy Blue, Brown, Grey, Myrtle Green, and Black, at

oct29 WELLER'S.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, a nice assortment at WELLER'S.

CORSETS, KID GLOVES, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SHEETINGS, and COTTONS, at

oct29 WELLER'S.

WHITE FLANNELS, RED FEANNELS, BLUE FLANNELS, GREY FLANNELS, at WELLER'S.

FOR A PRETTY CALICO DRESS, go to

oct.9 c. p. c. W. H. WELLER'S.

ESTRAY.—Taken up by the undersigned, on "Sunny Side," near Staunton, a white SOW, with a short tail. The owner can get her by applying to me and paying costs.

oct29-1t 1t WM. RANDALL.

IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS, for sale by

an27 W. R. TYREE, Druggist, Main St., Staunton, Va.

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. Heard, 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 **346¼ 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 **73¼ 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. Hanes and wife; the 80 and 277 acres consist of seven small tracts of 20, 12¼, 72, 10¾, 6, 14, and 30 acres, respectively, all of which, however except the said 20 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, 9, 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 Peters tract, of **79 acres,** in the possession of Thomas J. Walker, with dwelling, outbuildings and appurtenances.

This is a desirable little farm, lying near the route of the S. V. Railroad, about a mile East of New Hope, has running water, good orchard, &c.

TERMS:—About $130 in cash, and balance in three bonds at 6, 12 and 18 months, with security, and bearing interest.—or terms to suit parties if a larger cash payment is made.

THOMAS D. RANSON,
oct8-4t Commissioner.

FOR SALE.—One of the finest residences in the City of Staunton, elegant location containing all modern improvements. Terms accommodating. For further particulars as to terms, &c. Apply to the undersigned.

HUDSON & PATRICK.
July 23-tf Vir. copy Staunton, Va.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS

1878. —|FALL!|— 1878.

AT

GLADKE'S

YOU CAN FIND THE LARGEST STOCK OF

GOODS IN THIS MARKET!

Having just returned from the East, I am prepared to show my friends and customers a very large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY,

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING:

GROS GRAIN SILKS in all colors.

CASHMERES in all colors.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

New Style Dress Goods,

All qualities and colors.

CARPETS!

WOOLENS, BLANKETS, COMFORTS, NOTIONS of all descriptions,

LADIES' AND MISSES' SHOES,

LADIES' CLOAKS, FURS,

SHAWLS AND SKIRTS,

From the Lowest to the Highest,

and many other Goods too numerous to mention,—all bought very low direct from the IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS, and I can safely say that no one can undersell US.

Come and see our beautiful **CASHMERES,** all colors, at 40 cents.
Our **CARPETS** at 25 cents a yard is as good as any in city at 40 cents.
Our CALICO COMFORTS at $1.00 are worth $1.50.
Our 20 cent **DRESS GOODS** sells everywhere at 25 cents and more.
We propose to lead at such quotations, that no one can find fault with.

☞ **ONE PRICE TO ALL!** ☜

MRS. GLADKE

this season shows **150** different colors of **SILK VELVETS** and **VELVETEENS,** also the largest stock of **RIBBONS** in this market,

FEATHERS, FLOWERS,

FELT AND STRAW HATS,

and MILLINERY GOODS generally, unequaled in prices.

IT WILL DO YOU GOOD TO SEE

OUR FAIR DISPLAY OF FALL STYLES!

OUR

88 Cent Gents' Shirts, WHITE EAGLE,

are better than any $1.00 Shirt in this market. They are made at our own Factory in New York, of the best material that is possible to put in a Shirt. ☞ COME AND SEE THEM.

—|CORSETS,|—

at 25, 50, 75 cents, $1.00 and upwards. We are agents for

Seligman's Celebrated Nursing Corset.

We sell the best **3-BUTTON KID GLOVES at $1.00,** in all colors.

LADIES' CUFFS and COLLARS, RUFFS, RUFFLINGS, and TIES.

All Goods Warranted as Represented.

We show our Goods with pleaure, and find no fault if you don't buy.

Respectfully,

C. A. GLADKE,

Mr. JAMES T. LIGHTNER and Mr. J. EDGAR SMITH are in attendance and will be glad to see their friends. oct3

LAND SALES.

SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF STAUNTON. In pursuance of a trust deed executed by M. A. Miller to Orlando Smith and Thomas C. Elder, of date September 9th, 1872, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Hustings Court of Staunton, Deed Book, 6, pages 166-'67, the undersigned, as surviving trustee in said deed, will sell at public auction, upon the premises, *on Wednesday, the 13th day of November,* 1878, that very desirable property at the North-west corner of Augusta and Frederick streets in the city of Staunton, known as the MILLER HOUSE. The lot fronts about 79 feet on west-side of Augusta street and about 78 feet on the North-side of Frederick street. For a more particular description of the property reference is made to the above-mentioned trust deed. The improvements are a large, substantial brick dwelling, two stories high, with basements, and all necessary out-buildings.

The property is in good condition, and has been used for a number of years as a Boarding House, for which it is admirably adapted.

It is not often that more desirable property is offered at public sale in Staunton.

TERMS OF SALE:—For the balance due on the bonds secured by the above-mentioned trust deed, and the costs of sale, which altogether will probably aggregate about $6,500, the cash will be required; for the residue, the purchaser will be required to execute three bonds, equal in amount, with good personal security, payable at one, two and three years from day of sale with interest from last named day; and the title will be withheld as ultimate security.

THOS. C. ELDER,
sep10-tds Surviving Trustee.

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