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Staunton Spectator.

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DR. JNO. W. HARRIS, OFFICE in Chapman's Block, opposite Staunton Opera House, Main St. jan27-tf

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N. K. TROUT. W. E. CRAIG. TROUT & CRAIG, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, STAUNTON, VA. We have entered into Partnership as Lawyers, occupying the old Offices of the Senior member. The Junior member will aid in conducting the old business. ☞ Particular attention given to collections. jel5-tf

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WM. M. McALLISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, WARM SPRINGS, VA. Courts—Alleghany, Bath and Highland, Va., and Pocahontas, West Virginia. ☞ Special attention given to collection of claims and proceeds promptly accounted for. dec 23—tf

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OLD WHISKIES! Carefully selected for medicinal use from the best distilleries in Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky. RO. HILL, Jr., No. 11 Main St.

FINE WINES! Imported and Domestic. Comprising the most celebrated brands known to the world. RO. HILL, Jr., No. 11 Main St.

FINE CIGARS! Made by S. Fuguet & Sons, whose house was established in 1818 at Havana, Cuba. Also a full stock made to order by Epstem, Lewyh & Co., New York. RO. HILL, Jr., No. 11 Main St.

FRENCH BRANDY, Of a very fine vintage, pronounced by judges to be superior to any they have seen since or before the war. RO. HILL, Jr., No. 11 Main St.

FREE! From adulteration are all the Liquors sold by me. I have purchased a United States Hydrometer and test the strength of every package as soon as received, and will not sell any adulterated liquor. RO. HILL, Jr., u19 No. 11 Main St.

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BUIST GARDEN SEED for sale by W. R. TYREE, Druggist, mar30 Main St., Staunton, Va.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE,

Is a sure cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and is always PERFECTLY SAFE in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.

It is a sure and quick remedy for COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CHILLS, and similar troubles; affords instant relief in the most malignant forms of DIPHTHERIA, and is the best known remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

The Oldest, Best, and Most Widely Known Family Medicine in the World.

It has been used with such wonderful success in all parts of the world for CRAMPS, CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS that it is considered an unfailing cure for these diseases.

Has stood the test of Forty Years' Constant Use in all Countries and Climates.

It is RECOMMENDED by Physicians, Missionaries, Ministers, Managers of Plantations, Work-Shops, and Factories, Nurses in Hospitals—in short by Everybody, Everywhere, who has ever given it a trial.

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL AS A LINIMENT.

It should always be used for Pain in the Back and Side, and brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, Scalds, etc.

No family can safely be without it. It will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills, and its price brings it within the reach of all. It is sold at 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle, and can be obtained from all druggists.

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feb3-1yeow

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KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "it is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. HOGABON, of Berkshire, says, "one package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY? BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six qts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW! Buy it at the Druggists. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

3 mar16-1y

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

CURATINE A VEGETABLE MEDICINE FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER & KIDNEYS.

CURATINE, For Blood Diseases.

CURATINE, For Liver Complaints.

CURATINE, For Kidney Diseases.

CURATINE, For Rheumatism.

CURATINE, For Scrofula Diseases.

CURATINE, For Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, etc.

A medicinal compound of known value, combining in one preparation the curative powers for the evils which produce all diseases of the *Blood*, the *Liver*, the *Kidneys*. Harmless in action and thorough in its effect. It is unexcelled for the cure of all *Blood Diseases* such as *Scrofula, Tumors, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Mercurial Poisoning*, also *Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Retention of Urine, etc.*

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

THE BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, Md.

dec9-1y

TYREE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OR WORM SEED,

A Perfect Vermifuge, Representing the Old Fashioned Worm Tea,

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF WORMS.

☞ Vegetable in its Composition; Pleasant to the Taste, and effectual in its purpose.

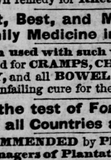
Childhood is most generally accompanied with the annoyance of Worms, but few children are free from them at some period, and adults are very frequently affected in the same way. Worms are not only a cause of disease in themselves, but by their irritation, aggravate other diseases; owing to their movements in the bowels, they most generally occasion PAIN and UNEASINESS of a very distressing character. The appetite variable, sometimes natural, again deficient or excessive. The stomach is often swollen, breath fetid; the tongue furred and with a disagreeable taste, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS and general deranged health are also experienced. FRETFULNESS, WAKEFULNESS, with sudden startings out of sleep as from fright; spasmodic movements of the eyelids. CONVULSIONS in children are often ascribed to these parasites and febrile condition of the system. Obstinate cough; a pale or sallow skin, sunken eyes, and general emaciation can be attributed to their presence in the body—symptoms with which almost every mother is familiar. To remove these annoyances found in almost every family, TYREE'S WORM SYRUP IS PREPARED. It is a pleasant and certain remedy. It is perfectly safe, and children will not refuse to take it, being free from the NAUSEA and DISGUST of the ordinary Vermifuge in use.

After taking the syrup as directed, young children should take a dose of Magnesia or Castor Oil. Many persons think that if a discharge of the worms does not immediately follow the use of the syrup, that it has failed to destroy them. This is a mistake—they are dissolved in the mucus, and thus gotten rid of.

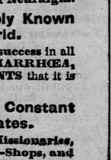
☞ Prepared only by W. R. TYREE, Druggist, mar16-tf Staunton, Va.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great English TRADE MARK



Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow, as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature grave. ☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞ The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of money by addressing



BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Mechanics' Block, DETROIT, MICH.

☞ Sold in Staunton and everywhere by all druggists. nov25 79-1y

TYREE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY will cure your cough. Price, only 25 cents.

TYREE'S COMPOUND SYRUP WORM SEED is a perfect Vermifuge—pleasant to take. Price, 25 cents, mar30

TYREE'S TASTELESS CASTOR OIL is just as pleasant to taste as syrup. Price, 25 cents. mar30

Staunton Spectator.

POETRY.

MY LITTLE BOY THAT DIED.

MRS. MULOCK-CRAIK.

Look on his pretty face for just one minute,
His braided frock, his dainty buttoned shoes,
His firm-shut hand, the favorite plaything in it,
And tell me, mothers, wasn't it hard to lose
And miss from my side—
My little boy that died?

How many another boy as dear and charming,
His father's hope, his mother's one delight,
Slips through strange sickness, all fear disarming,
And lives a long, long life in parents' sight!
Mine was so short a pride!
And then my poor boy died.

I see him rocking on his wooden charger;
I hear him pattering through the house all day;
I watch his great blue eyes grow large and larger,
Listening to stories whether grave or gay,
Told at the bright fireside—
So dark now, since he died.

But yet I often think my boy is living,
As living as my other children are,
When good-night kisses I all around am giving,
I keep one for him, though he is so far.
Can a mere grace divide
Me from him, though he died?

So, while I come and plant it o'er with daisies,
(Nothing but childish daisies, all year round,)
Continually God's hand the curtain raises,
And I can hear his merry voice's sound
And feel him at my side—
My little boy that died.

Speech of Hon. John Randolph Tucker, in the House of Representatives, April 22nd, 1880.

Joint resolution No. 290.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of this Congress be presented to J. Randolph Coolidge, Dr. Algernon Coolidge, Mr. Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, and Mrs. Ellen Dwight, citizens of Massachusetts, for the patriotic gift of the writing-desk, presented by Thomas Jefferson to their father, the late Joseph Coolidge, upon which the Declaration of Independence was written.

And be it further resolved, That this precious relict is hereby accepted in the name of the nation, and that the same be deposited for safe-keeping in the Department of State of the United States.

And be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, be transmitted to the donors.

The joint resolution was read a first and second time.

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I most cordially second the resolution offered by the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. CRAPO.]

It is an interesting fact that citizens of Massachusetts, who are also descendants of the author of the Declaration of Independence, thus mingling in their veins the blood of the two most ancient Commonwealths of the Union, should present to the United States to-day this precious memento of that great paper which was written by a son of Virginia, and was supported by the powerful and fervid eloquence of an illustrious son of Massachusetts.

How wonderful and curious is the power of the imagination to infuse the immortality of human thought into this unconscious desk that felt the impress of that pen which vindicated the already existent fact of the freedom and independence of the thirteen American States! We have long had the original paper among our archives, and now we have the desk on which it was written. How vividly these recall the head and heart and hand of Jefferson, the writer; of Adams, the advocate; and each of those other representatives of the original thirteen States whose signatures to the paper have given them an immortal fame!

The office of the true statesman is akin to that of the poet. The statesman must interpret and embody in words or deeds the latent thoughts, interests, purposes and destiny of his people. In a great crisis, it is his to manifest to them, and to declare to the world, in well digested forms, the cause of present action, and to forecast the future policy of his country. Under the inspiration of such a statesman, a people become conscious of its appointed work, and labors intelligently to achieve by the wisest methods the highest objects of national ambition.

In this sense, there was nothing new in the Declaration of Independence. The rough jewels of a people's thought were gathered, polished, and set in this splendid coronet, placed upon the brow of a virgin continent by the genius of Jefferson. From the teeming soil of his fertile and comprehensive mind sprang fruit-bearing thoughts for the generation following; and he uttered them in an age and to men of simple tastes and habits, whose heroic natures preferred conflict to indolent submission to wrong, if by a brave struggle freedom and independence could be won. Their appetite for liberty had not been perverted by the tastes of luxury, nor their passion for independence corrupted by self-indulgence. War was needed to win liberty and independence. Luxury could have done neither; but let us not forget it may, as it has done, cause the loss of both after they have been gained by patient endurance and heroic courage.

It must be remembered that the English-speaking people of the Colonies were inheritors of the muniments of Anglo-Saxon liberty, ascertained and established in the thirteenth century by Magna Charta, the written constitution of England, which itself declared everything to be void that was contrary thereto; that the English revolution of the 17th century was our own; that in 1623, before James I; the Pedant King, died, Virginia declared by statute what was confirmed as fundamental law by treaty in 1651 with the commonwealth of England that the people of Virginia could not be taxed but by the consent of her own house of burgesses; that Massachusetts in 1636, and other Colonies subsequently, approved the same vital principle; that Samuel Adams in May, 1764, in Faneuil Hall, and Patrick Henry in May, 1765, in the house of burgesses of Virginia, in solemn and defiant tones denounced taxation by any other means as tyrannical and against law; that a congress of nine Colonies in October, 1765, proclaimed the same doctrine; that on the 14th of October, 1774, the first Continental Congress, having met September 5, 1774, *nemine contradicente*, declared that the inhabitants of the English Colonies, by the laws of nature, the principles of the English constitution, and their several charters or compacts were "entitled to the free and exclusive power of legislation" in all cases of "taxation and internal polity" in their "several provincial legislatures," as they were not and could not be properly represented in the British Parliament; that representation and taxation must go together; that jury trial was their "great and inestimable privilege;" that the keeping a standing army in any Colony in time of peace, without the consent of its legislature, was against law; and that they claimed all of these as "their indubitable rights and liberties," and insisted they could not be altered or abridged without their consent "in their several provincial legislatures."

And it is interesting to state further, that Mr. Jefferson had already written the preamble to the constitution of Virginia, (drawn by the master hand of George Mason, of Gunston Hall,) which had been adopted on the 29th of June, 1776, in which preamble are recited the charges against the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain, with little difference of phraseology from that used in the great Declaration itself. Nor do I doubt that both were written on this mahogany desk in the city of Philadelphia. It is obvious, therefore, that the ideas embodied in the Declaration had been floating more or less distinctly in the minds of our revolutionary fathers for years before Mr. Jefferson put his hand to that formal statement of a people's thoughts.

Nor must it be forgotten that in 1775 the Colonies in Congress assembled, as well as their respective legislatures, had taken up arms for the defense of their liberties, while disclaiming any purpose to sever their political relations to Great Britain. Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill, Crown Point and Ticonderoga, Great Bridge, Moore's Cacek and Fort Moultrie, and other fields were stained with the blood of men fighting for their liberties against the government whose legitimate authority they still acknowledged.

But the time had come for rebellion against their government to cease and for a revolution of their government to begin. Rebellion had sought to alter the course and policy of administration, and had failed. Revolution was needed to "alter and abolish" the existing governments and to institute new governments, securing the rights and respecting the liberties of the people. Accordingly we find that Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, North and South Carolina early in 1778 took steps to establish new governments for their respective people. In April, 1776, Massachusetts directed all of her writs to issue in the name of "the people and government of Massachusetts," and not in the name of the king. On the 15th of May, 1776, the convention of the people of Virginia met in Williamsburg, and on that day declared for a "total separation from the Crown and government of Great Britain," and on the same day instructed her delegates in Congress to propose to Congress "to declare the united colonies free and independent states, absolved from all allegiance to or dependence upon the Crown or Parliament of Great Britain." The convention on the 12th of June, 1776, adopted a declaration of right, and on the 29th of June, 1776, a constitution, by both of which Virginia declared her complete independence.

We are thus prepared to understand why John Adams, in the debate in Congress on the resolution for a declaration of independence, offered by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, on the 7th of June, 1776, argued that "the question was not whether by a declaration of independence we should make ourselves what we are not, but whether we should declare a fact which already exists;" and hence the Declaration itself affirmed that "these united colonies *are*, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they *are* absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown; and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain *is*, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

Let us now endeavor to present a brief summary of the primordial principles of American polity, formulated by the comprehensive genius of Jefferson, the true impersonation of the new era of free thought, free conscience, free commerce, free men, and a free continent.

First. Mark its denunciation of standing armies in time of peace without legislative consent, its declaration for the supremacy of the civil over the military power, for an independent judiciary, for impartial jury trial, for the bond indissoluble between representation and taxation, and for free government by and under law.

Second. Mark its clear assertion of the equality of the individual right of every man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as endowments of the Creator, not an assertion of an equality in the endowments themselves, but in the right of each to that with which his Creator has endowed him, inalienable by himself, because it would be a breach of his trust to relinquish the trust reposed in him, and inalienable by all others, because a violation of the right divinely vested in him.

This is the foundation-stone of all individual liberty under all forms of political institutions.

Third. Note the germ of local self-government as an essential to liberty resulting from the demonstrated impracticability of good government for any people when it is controlled by another people. The power which governs must not be alien to but must be in sympathy with the interests of the Government, or tyranny will be the result. It was not the tea tax or the stamp act which caused the Revolution. They were the occasions of it. They only demonstrated that it was an intolerable evil to any people where there was a want of sympathy between those who laid and those who paid taxes. In the language of Burke, in his speech on American taxation, when speaking of John Hampden and ship money, "The payment of half twenty shillings on the principle it was demanded, would have made him a slave." The tax was small; the principle was great.

Rightly to be great
Is not to stir without great argument;
But greatly to find quarrel in a straw
When honor's at the stake!
Submission was slavery!
Resistance was liberty!

Fourth. The declaration of the right of revolution when existing governments wholly fail to be administered for the protection of the rights of the people, the right of every people to mold the form and control the administration of its government according to their will, thus basing all government on the consent of the governed; the excellence of popular government of a representative democracy—these were all clearly indicated in this paper. And Mr. Jefferson by his subsequent advocacy of the freedom of the land from the fetters of primogeniture and entails and by his act for religious freedom, as well as by his whole life, vindicated the consistency of his devotion to the liberty of the people, under a government of law, restrained and guided by themselves.

Fifth. But it is impossible not to see that in the minds of Jefferson and his contemporaries there was a larger view, looking to the continental questions of international importance connected with this new era of free thought, free conscience, free commerce, and the new institutions of democratic republics.

In 1823, Mr. Jefferson wrote a letter to President Monroe upon the promulgation of the doctrine bearing the name of the latter, in which he says:

Our first and fundamental maxim should be, never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe. Our second, never to suffer Europe to meddle with our cisatlantic affairs.

In the debate upon the Declaration of Independence, furnished by Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Madison, and published in the first volume of the Madison Papers, there is a reference to our prospective relations with Europe which shows that the doctrine of continental independence was in the minds and hearts of the men of 1776, and as a corollary from their great Declaration it became a fixed canon of our foreign policy in 1823.

Such, Mr. Speaker, as I understand them, are some of the most important principles recalled by the presence among us to-day of this unconscious witness of the work of that remarkable man, whose pen embodied the idea and purpose of the people of these States for security of their liberty and for the independence of the American continent. Upon his tomb he left to be inscribed this, as the chief of his triple claims to the remembrance of mankind—in these words:

THOMAS JEFFERSON, author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the statute of Virginia for religious freedom, and father of the University of Virginia.

Adams and Jefferson; sons of Massachusetts and Virginia; co-workers in the adoption of this grand charter of freedom; twin brothers of the revolution; rival representatives of the two types of political opinion in America; after the strifes of a long political career, they passed together, in friendly reunion, into the land which is concealed from human vision, crowned with the benedictions of the people, to whose liberty, independence, and welfare their lives had been patriotically consecrated.

The old thirteen have become thirty-eight States. May not the interest excited by this simple memorial inspire in the representatives of these States the renewal of the pledge of "Lives and fortunes and sacred honor," to the perpetuation of our free institutions and to the promotion of the glory of our common country, by a faithful adherence to that great Constitution, which was ordained and established to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity? [Prolonged applause.]

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

The Campaign in Virginia.

LARGE DEMOCRATIC MASS-MEETING AT WINCHESTER—SPEECHES BY SENATORS VOORHEES, GORDON, PENDLETON, AND OTHERS.

WINCHESTER, VA., May 3.—A large and enthusiastic democratic mass-meeting was held here to-day, and continued to-night, and addresses were made by a number of distinguished speakers. Special trains were run from Harper's Ferry and Strasburg, bringing in passengers from intermediate points along those lines. Besides the citizens of the town and immediate vicinity numbers came from Warren, Clarke, Shenandoah and Frederick counties, and from Jefferson and Berkeley counties, West Virginia. The following were announced to deliver addresses: Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, United States Senator from Indiana; Gen. John B. Gordon, United States Senator from Georgia; Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, United States Senator from Ohio; Hon. John F. House, member of Congress from Tennessee, and ex-Gov. Zebulon B. Vance, United States Senator from North Carolina. Neither Mr. House nor Mr. Vance arrived, however. Brass bands from Newtown, Darksville, Woodstock, Cover's Tannery and Middletown were present, and furnished plenty of lively music. By 12 o'clock a large crowd had collected on the court-house green, where the speakers' stand had been erected, and the scene presented was most animated, lacking none of the characteristics of ante-bellum Old Virginia hustings. The Mayor of Winchester, Capt. Wm. L. Clark, presided, and shortly after 12 o'clock introduced Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, who was received with great applause.

SENATOR VORHEES'S SPEECH.

Mr. Voorhees said that though he lived at a distance from his audience, they were bound together for weal or woe, Virginia being interested in the same laws and government as the people of the Northwest. The general government, he said, has no more to do with your State and duties than have your sister States, and I am here to advise with you, not to tell you how to take care of your domestic affairs, but to speak in behalf of your right to do so. There are two schools of politics. One of them may be called the meddlesome school, who would intrude the general government into your State affairs, and the worst I have ever known the world to be cursed with is the republican party. When this country was organized there was such a party as exists now. Alexander Hamilton was a plain-spoken monarchist, and said so in words: "The British form of government with hereditary monarchy, is the best known on earth." But Jefferson thought the people could be trusted, and he said that the man who was afraid to trust the people was tory in nature, and at that time the word tory expressed a great deal.—Since the birth of the republican party these Hamiltonian ideas have broken out in torrents and become more powerful than ever before. Nowhere in all history has there been before a party who would have the face to station troops at the polls and to put on the statute book a law that would allow them to pry into and break open the doors of polling places. Through the vetoing of bills by a man never elected to the presidency any more than he was, the speaker said, these measures had to some extent been defeated. Like the spider that failed many times, I will fight as long as I have the right to fight in the right direction, and never give up the contest. [Applause.] Grant will be the Republican standard-bearer, but if we close ranks we will beat him as badly as Pierce beat Scott in 1852. The republican party is aiming to centralize and consolidate the government; it is the great purpose of three-quarters of that party to subvert the govenment and take the rights of the people and States, and give Grant the position for life. All the republicans do not see this, but the leaders mean that, and nothing else.—Stand steady; the eyes of the people are upon you. This is the land of historic glory, and if your people are warned in time they will respond. But there is a trait I fear—confidence and ease. You do not see the evil until it is too late.—The axiom said over and over again cannot be too often repeated: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." It is meddlesomeness and mind your own business. Twenty years since I came up this pleasant Valley, meeting with the kindest of receptions. Later the great storm came, uprooting things, and I am afraid has been seized upon to create a monarchy. The excitements of war and subsequent events have always been seized upon by despots. The end is not yet. The vigilant eyes of political detectives rest upon you to make excuses to rob you of your political rights. Let us meet often, and build up this country and strengthen it. Make it democratic in the dictionary meaning of the word. The democratic party will live as long as there is a country. It is the party of the people; there is no party to take its place. Mr. Voorhees gave some account of the success of the democratic party in war and in peace, and said it had more reason to live now than ever before. Its mission now is to take hold of the very sheet-anchor of liberty, and preserve and maintain the elementary principles of the constitution. The speaker closed by saying that when the candidates are in the field and banners flying he hoped to come into the Valley again. [Applause.]

SENATOR GORDON'S SPEECH.

Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, widely known throughout this section, was next introduced and most enthusiastically received. He began by making reference to his former services in this Valley during the late war, the familiarity of the scenes around him, the stirring events in which he had been engaged with many of his audience, the hardships of the march, privations, dangers of battle, &c. His return here brought all these things back to him with vividness, but he did not come to talk of the melancholy and stirring events of that war, but to hold counsel with them to preserve constitutional government and the best methods for so doing. He called their attention to three propositions: First—There are, and will probably continue to be, but two national parties in this county. Second—That one of these parties maintains principles, and enforces those principles by practices which, from our standpoint, are incompatible with methods laid down in the constitution and with the spirit of our institutions for the preservation of liberty. Third—That the purposes of what is termed the new party in Virginia, so far as those purposes are announced, with reference to national politics, can be productive of no good to Virginia, and may involve the loss of a democratic victory in the presidential contest, and deprive the whole country of the benefits to result from a democratic administration. Under the first head Gen. Gordon gave an analysis of the democratic and republican parties. It was not worth while, he said, to discuss the history of the principles of the democratic party, that its history was the history of the successful, pure and prosperous era of the republic. That the republican party was born in passion and baptized in blood. That its record had been one of disregard of the constitution and corruption in high places, of sectional animosities, and of legislation in the interest of grasping monopolies and colossal corporations. That the republican party was a party of passion and prejudice, and of consolidated power.—The democratic party was a party of peace, party of the people, of law and of liberty. In considering the second proposition, the speaker reviewed the dealings of the republican party with the South since the war, saying that by its treatment of the South in disfranchising its leaders, in defaming its people, in overthrowing its civil government, it had not only made it impossible for the Southern people to unite with that party, but had demonstrated the truth of the proposition that it was hostile to our interest and hostile to republican liberty. Speaking on the last proposition Gen. Gordon said that the readjuster party in Virginia could be of no benefit to Virginia, but might bring disaster to the democratic party of the Union. He had not come into Virginia to discuss local politics or differences, but in order to heal them. That they were purely local questions, outside of the domain of national politics, and could not by any possibility be brought into the approaching campaign as a national issue. Therefore, while there is nothing to be accomplished, either for the debt-payers or readjusters, in a national campaign, yet the division which this local question would bring to the democratic ranks in Virginia might lose the party the State. Experience teaches the weakness of dissension and the strength of unity. What power there is in unity was described by reference to what had been accomplished by manufacturers, laborers and railroads through union of action. In concluding Gen. Gordon paid a glowing tribute to the generosity of the North in many particulars, especially referring to the outpouring of contributions a few years ago, when some of the Southern cities were so stricken by an epidemic of yellow fever. He had hoped at that time, he said, that the Southern woe and the response to it of the great heart of the North would have forever buried all sectional strife and bitterness, but we were doomed to disappointment. Our people were left without hope of any absolute restoration of sectional concord and real fraternity until the party which was the author of this animosity was driven from the control of the government.—General Gordon concluded with an appeal to the people of Virginia to stand by their friends, who had stood by them in the hours of their bitter trial. Gen. Gordon spoke over an hour, and excited much enthusiasm.

The crowd then dispersed for dinner, but many from the country remained to be present at the night meeting.

SENATOR PENDLETON'S SPEECH.

At 8 P. M. the speaking was resumed in the presence of a large crowd, and Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton was introduced and warmly received. He commenced his address by referring to this pleasant valley, his relations and friends here, and spoke feelingly of the late Judge Edmund Pendleton, of this place, his cousin and warm personal friend. Alluding briefly to the salient points in the history and political action of Virginia in colonial and State times, he said this community had always believed in decentralized government and been strong advocates of home rule. This sentiment for home rule seems to be more popular than State's rights. The tendency of the times and all our movements, he said, are towards contralization. This is illustrated by all going on around us and by the assumption of the general government to make corporations immense grants of lands, bureaus of labor, agriculture, &c., and it is the province of Virginians now, as it was that of their forefathers in times gone by, to counteract these tendencies. The emergency before the country he regarded as striking as any with which it had been threatened in the past. He referred to the creation of corporations by the general government, not only in Washington, where government has control, and in the Territories, but also in the States themselves, and the granting of immense tracts of lands to them under the guise of building railroads, filling the pockets to overflowing of those linked in and associated with the party making the grant. One section of the country is taken up in attempting to repeal a law, made since the war, to surround the polls with troops for two hundred yards. The English government has not allowed an armed man to be within two miles of polling-places. The Supreme Court of the United States, that great tribunal over which Marshall president, in which Taney dispensed justice, where robes are supposed to be white, even this court has been called upon to sanction those attacks upon the liberties of the people, and it has performed its work. We have to-day the spectacle of State officers punished by Federal courts for state offenses. Speaking of the third term, he said the man who was seeking it was lately at the South, using honeyed words with its subdued people, while his men were going through the North saying to capitalists there that human labor might rise in its might and that they needed the strong relentless man. Liberty is in peril; freedom is in peril. Senator Pendleton closed with an appeal to democrats of the State to guide themselves for victory in the great civil contest as was being done in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, the Northwest and on the Pacific coast, and said the Virginians at the fountain head of this political inspiration could never desert the cause.

Mr. Pendleton was urged to go on, and sat down amid much applause.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Senator Voorhees, in responding to the call for him, said they had been invited to visit Winchester to stir up some enthusiasm among the people, but he found to-night that the joke was turned on them; that the people were more enthusiastic than the speakers. He especially charged the people of Virginia and of the South to take their places in the front ranks in the general government—places of power, as was their wont.—He wanted the people South to know that they had hosts of friends in the North, who reached out their hands and asked of the South its aid in the government.

Gen. Gordon made a short and stirring speech, and was frequently interrupted with applause and demonstrations of the crowd, that they would stand firm as ever in the coming contest.

The meeting broke up amid much cheerful excitement. Three cheers each were given the speakers, the democratic nominee, and the united democratic party in Virginia.

If ten barrels of herrings are taken out of a whale, does it make them a "Herring safe?"

Men are geese, women are ducks, and birds of a feather flock together.

Who was Fooled?

"Mother!"

A look of tender expostulation; the swift moving of aged lips to a smile.—Two faces almost touched as a pair of strong arms relieved feeble ones of a heavy package of books.

"Well, dear," said the mellow old voice of Mrs. Maples, addressing her son, Lynn, "I thought you had enough to carry."

Lynn Maples' arms might have been said to be full, for he carried a dry goods bundle, a valise, a well-packed shawl-strap and an umbrella; but he took quick possession of the books, and then, after an instant's evident regret that he had no arm to offer his mother, stepped from the store-door, and turned to hail a horse-car.

A fair face, that had been turned steadily toward the two since they emerged from the store, leaned forward now into the sunshine, as Aunt Loraine, among the velvet cushions of her phæton, followed with her brown, attentive eyes the movements of mother and son.

"Amusing, watching the crowd sometimes," remarked an elegant young man at her side, reconciling himself with what grace he could to Miss Loraine's inattention.

"Yes," she answered, almost inaudibly.

The next moment, with a sharp cry, she had sprung from the violet cushions and was foremost in the gathering crowd.

Bewildered, and for once shaken out of his boasted repose of manner, Percy Dudley followed her.

An aged woman, her beautiful silvery hair disheveled, her black dress covered with dust, had just been lifted from the ground by a burly policeman, and was instantly claimed by a young man.

"Will some one call a carriage?" cried Lynn Maples, his mother lying senseless across his breast.

"Take mine! pray, take mine!" the astonished Dudley heard Miss Loraine saying.

But before he could get his breath, he was shouldered one side by Lynn, who had accepted Miss Loraine's offer without a thought, and was only anxious to get his mother to a place of safety.

He laid her in the deep seat, and supported her with one arm, while Miss Loraine put the lines into his other hand.

"Turn down this side street—quick—out of the crowd," she said; "and leave the phæton at the St. James Hotel for Miss Loraine."

The burly policeman had finished placing his packages and bundles about his feet, and mechanically Lynn Maples obeyed the mandate given him by the silvery voice and sweet brown eyes.

The pretty ponies bore him quickly from the scene, and through several quiet streets to his home.

By this time Mrs. Maples had regained consciousness, and could descend from the vehicle, with his assistance, though much shaken.

In stepping from the sidewalk to take a horse car, she had been interrupted by the passing of a carriage, and stepped back beneath the horses of another.

Lynn Maples was a blue-eyed, tender-hearted fellow, with nothing remar