# Staunton Spectator.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1880.


### A Contrast.

A Senator of the old regime, says the Lynchburg *Virginian*, has just laid down his honors and his life, and goes into the other world with a record as spotless as was ever vouchsafed to any public man. He was a Bayard; a man who, like his son and successor in the Senate, had a family record to keep pure and unsullied. And he guarded it well while he lived. When propositions were made to engage in the Credit Mobilier swindle, with which the present candidate of the Republican party for the highest office in the country is besmirched, he wrote:—

"I take it for granted that the corporation has no application to make to Congress on which I shall be called upon to act officially, as I could not consistently with my views of duty vote upon a question in which I had a pecuniary interest."

The Republican committee that was raised to make inquiry touching the participation of members of Congress in this swindle, after reflecting severely upon some of their associates for connection therewith, cited the letter of the now deceased Senator, saying:—

"We commend to them and to all men the letter of the venerable Senator Bayard, in response to an offer of this stock."

Influenced by different principles Mr. Garfield took the stock, pocketed the money to which he was not entitled, and then deliberately swore to the following:—

"I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier, or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividend or profits arising from either of them."

Two weeks thereafter, Oakes Ames testified before the same committee, proving by recorded evidence in Garfield's own hand-writing, that that gentleman had taken some of the stock, and had received dividends thereon. The Committee was forced to accept Ames's statement as true, acknowledged Mr. Garfield's complicity with the fraud, and endeavored to let him off as easily as possible. We have thus stated the difference between Senator James A. Bayard and Senator-elect James A. Garfield. Behold the contrast! Alluding to the men, and the death of Mr. Bayard, the Philadelphia *Times* remarks:—

"It is a strange coincidence that the death of this good man should be nearly simultaneous with the nomination of one who did accept the stock under the same circumstances for President of the United States. James A. Bayard was a Christian statesman in the best sense of that abused word."

MARRIAGE OF SENATOR VANCE.—Louisville, Ky., June 17.—Mrs. Florence S. Martin and Senator Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina, were married at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Saml. Steele, in Oldham county, Ky., last evening. The ceremony was performed by Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, of the Roman Catholic Church. The bride is a daughter of the late Samuel Steele, and widow of John Martin, a pork merchant, of the firm of Martin, Bishop & Co., of this city. Gen. Chalmers and family, of Mississippi, were present. Senator Vance was accompanied by his youngest son. In a few days the bridal party will leave for New London, Conn., whence they will go to the White Suldhur Springs for the summer, then return to Charlotte, N. C., to remain until Congress meets.

BRUTAL REVENGE.—On Friday night a week three revenue officers destroyed an illicit still about three miles from Hinton, Summers co., and on that night, says the *Mountain Herald*, "their horses were taken out of the stable and ridden about a mile away, their manes and tails cut off and their ears cropped, the saddles and bridles of the officers cut all to pieces and scattered along the road."

For such conduct, there is no excuse, and the perpetrators deserve severe punishment.

ACCIDENT AT CHARLOTTESVILLE.—On Monday morning of last week, at the depot in Charlottesville, says the *Virginia Advocate*, a colored man named Charles Monroe, in attempting to get on one of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway trains near the Central Hotel, struck another man and was thrown under the cars, breaking his leg below the knee in two places. He was also very badly bruised.

LADY DROWNED.—On Friday morning a week, Miss Delia Dickinson, daughter of Mr. Henry Dickinson, of Summers county, W. Va., was drowned in New river. Whilst bathing a sore foot in a canoe she fell out, and was drowned. On Sunday morning, whilst a negro man was fishing, he discovered the body floating down the river, about 14 miles from where she fell into the river.

In a few more days the Democrats will know for whom to vote for President and Vice President. When the nominations shall be made, there should be no division in the Democrat ranks, but every Democratic, whatever may be his views about the State debt and other questions of State policy, should cordially support them.

LEG BROKEN.—We learn from the Greenbrier (W. Va.) *Independent* that Mrs. Eliza Raymond, wife of Dr. E. F. Raymond, of Frankford, in that county, met with a painful accident on Tuesday last by being thrown from her horse, resulting in breaking both bones of her right leg just above the ankle.

The Norfolk *Virginian* says: Garfield says his Credit Mobilier stock was a "loan" from Ames.—Ames says the money handed to Garfield was not a loan and was never repaid. Mr. Garfield has never produced any evidence that it was a loan.

MR. MOODY'S ST. LOUIS WORK.—Mr. Moody was at work four and a half months in St. Louis, and the clergymen there estimate that 2,500 persons were converted, of whom 700 had joined various churches up to the 1st of last May.

Prof. C. H. Toy, late of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, has been elected Hancock Professor of Hebrew and other oriental languages in Harvard College. Prof. Toy graduated at the University of Virginia in 1856.

You never find out how bad a man has been till he is nominated for office, and you never know how good he has been until you read his obituary.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.—On Friday night week, the following prisoners confined in the jail at Lewisburg, W. Va., made their escape from a new and strong jail in such a mysterious manner as to cause the removal of the jailor, Mr. Jacob Wise, and the appointment of Mr. Geo. W. Branham in his place: Edward McCoy, of Greenbrier county, convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to ten years' confinement in the State Penitentiary for the killing of Theodore White, at Ronceverte, in December last; Henry Clark, from Summers county, under conviction for five years in the Penitentiary for burglary, and John Glass, also from Summers, charged with forgery.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A press dispatch of Saturday says that Jas. Duffy, bridge-watchman, laid on the side of the track at the bridge over Scioto river near Chillicothe, on the Dayton and Southwestern railroad, with his arm over the rail, and went asleep. The gravel-train backed over him, and the entire train was thrown from the track. Five men were thrown into the river and twenty among the *debris* of the wrecked train. Duffy will die.—Three others were killed, and others escaped with slight injuries.

William S. Young, master of the steamboat Narragansett, last Sunday evening attended the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in Jersey City, N. J., of which Rev. R. Harcourt is pastor.—During the sermon the minister denounced all the officers of the Narragansett as cowards. Capt. Young, who sat in front of the pulpit, arose and said any one who made such a charge was a liar. He was taken to the stationhouse by one of the trustees, charged with disorderly conduct, and locked up.

ARREST OF A HORSE-THIEF.—The *Border Watchman* says that Wm. McClung, who stole a horse from Dr. Walter Douglass of Union, Monroe co., W. Va., a month or two since, has been arrested at Cabell Court-house, W. Va., on a similar charge, and is now in jail at that place awaiting trial. It seems that he has been operating in several portions of the State and no doubt is an old hand at the business.

"Belmead," the famous old country seat on James river, in Powhatan county, which belonged to the late Gen. P. St. George Cocke, has been purchased by President French, of the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company.

Noah Towner, of Doddridge county, W. Va., committed suicide Wednesday by blowing his brains out with a shotgun. He left a note saying that he had betrayed a young woman and could not endure the remorse of conscience.

Jesse E. Mitchell has been convicted in the county court of Campbell county, for felony in extorting a gold watch from Miss Lizzie May Robinson, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

There is to be a grand military picnic at Fisher's Hill, near Strasburg, July 3rd, which it is anticipated will be attended by 10,000 people, including the military of Harrisonburg, Woodstock, and Winchester.

INDICTED FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.—In Wytheville, twenty-six colored men have been indicted for illegal voting, in having voted at the recent corporation election for Trustees without having paid their capitation tax.

A TOWN IN MISSISSIPPI BURNED.—A dispatch reports the burning of the business part of the town of Sparksville, Miss., Friday, including the court-house and Odd-Fellows' hall. Loss, $100,000. Insurance, $30,000.

Senator Bayard, according to the New York Express, has "announced to his friends that under no circumstances would he allow his name to go before the convention if Horatio Seymour were a candidate."

Isaac Long, of Page county, has purchased the farm of G. M. Thurmond, in Albemarle county, 900 acres, for $18,000; besides which he paid $3,000 for the stock and growing crop of wheat.

MILLS BURNED.—On last Friday night, at Snow Hill, Md., Richardson, Smith & Co.'s planing-and flooring-mill was burned, together with a million feet of lumber. Loss, $25,000. No inurance.

THE PROHIBITION TICKET.—The Prohibition National Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, last Friday, nominated Neal Dow for President and A. M. Thompson, of Ohio, for Vice-President.

Mr. Jefferson Davis is said to be growing blind, and his wife, since the death of their son, has become an invalid.

DEATH OF GEN. JOHN A. SUTTER, THE DISCOVERER OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.—General John A. Sutter, the discoverer of gold in California, and one of the earliest pioneers on that coast, died at 1:20 P. M. Friday, at his room in Made's Hotel in Washington city. He had been sick for about a week with inflammation of the kidneys, and passed away quietly, in full possession of his faculties. The sad news of his death was at once telegraphed to his home, at Littiz, Lancaster county, Pa., where his aged wife resides. Col. Sutter (the name was originally Suter) was born in Baden in 1803, graduated at the military school in Berne, Switzerland, and came to America in 1834. He went to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he pursued the business of Indian trader, along with Bent, St. Vrain, and others, and finally crossed the continent to California, where, after many wanderings, he finally settled, at the forks of the Sacramento river, on the site of the present capital of California, founding a town which he called New Helvetia. After the American occupation Col. Sutter was made alcalde of Sacramento. He had a grist-mill at one of his trading posts, near Colona, El Dorado county, and it was in the washings from the tail-race of this mill, in 1848, that the first gold was found. Col. Sutter lost his property after the discovery of gold, and died a poor man.

SEYMOUR REPORTED AS DECLINING.—Cincinnati, O., June 19.—The situation to-day is simplified by the explicit withdrawal of Governor Seymour. He telegraphed McLean, of the *Enquirer*, last night quite fully, though not for publication, a dispatch from which the following extract is published: Seymour says "I cannot accept the nomination under any circumstances. I am not able to do the duties of any office. I hope my name will not be presented at Cincinnati in any way. I have never said I would accept a nomination, nor have I knowingly intimated I would."

His brother, John Seymour, has telegraphed to several delegates to the same effect. It is conceded on every hand that Seymour would have been nominated by acclamation if he had decided to be a candidate.

## General James A. Garfield.

Some two years back the editor of *The Commonwealth* prepared an article, which was pulished in the *Southern Law Review*, discussing the limits and effects of the Fourteenth Amendment. In preparing it, it became necessary to investigate its history in the records of Congress. In going over these we were struck by the peculiar bitterness and vindictiveness of Mr. Garfield's speeches, and some of them were noted for future reference. Amongst them was one from which we give an extract below.

When the proposition was before the House of Representatives to submit that amendment to the Constitution of the United States to the States for ratification it contained the following provision:—

"Until the 4th day of July, in the year 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for Representatives in Congress, and for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States."

This was in May, 1866. Mr. Garfield objected to this provision, because it disfranchised our entire people for four years only. He thought they should be disfranchised forever.

Speaking to the proposition, he said:—

"Now, Mr. Speaker, if the gentlemen who report this bill will put in a section, that all who participated in the rebellion shall forever be excluded from the right of elective franchise, in all cases relating to national offices, then I will say the proposition will be just and one we could stand upon as a matter of principle. Anything is just which excludes from privilege and power all those infamous men who participated in rebellion. The proposition, without any modification, without any limitation, would meet with my approval, as one eminently wise and just, if it could be practically carried out."

This speech can be found in the *Congressional Globe*, 1st session, Thirty-ninth Congress, part 3, page 2,463.

The Republican party now asks the country to make a man President of the United States who, in 1866, deliberately expressed the opinion that every white man in the Southern States was an infamous man, and who was of the deliberate opinion that every man then living in the Southern States should be forever excluded from all right to have any part or lot in the Government of this Union.

This is not exactly the man to heal the sectional dissensions with which the country has been so long rent, nor do we think that these view will bring much strength to him in the Southern States. It the object that the Republican party has in view is the keeping open all the old wounds and sores of the war, then they have made a most happy nomination. But if it be their purpose to heal the old wounds and to have peace and prosperity to reign throughout the land, then their selection of a candidate has been a most unfortunate one.

We do not think Mr. Garfield will command the confidence of those earnest and sincere Republicans of the North who heartily desire a cessation of the bickerings between the sections and a final end of the strifes which have for so long a time been casting a pall over the material interests of the whole Union.—*Rich. Commonwealth.*

## "Gen. Mahone and the Crater."

The Richmond *Commonwealth* of the 14th inst., in an article under the caption above, publishes two letters from Gen. D. A. Weisiger giving detailed accounts of the "Crater" fight, one, under date of April 25th, 1872, addressed to Gen. Wm. Mahone, and other, under date of November 17th, 1876, addressed to Capt. W. G. McGabe. These letters were written at the requests of the parties to whom they were addressed.

The article of the *Commonwealth* concludes as follows:—

"Now, these things are to be noted: 1st. The "Crater" was not taken in pursuance of General Mahone's orders, but in disregard and defiance of them. If General Weisiger had obeyed Mahone's orders, he would have been charged by the enemy and all would most probably have been lost. If General Weisiger had failed in his attack, the probabilities are he would have been cashiered. 2d General Mahone was in the "covered way" when Weisiger marched out of it. Captain Hinton reported to Weisiger that he was in the "covered way" when he carried him Weisiger's statement that he was ready, and General Weisiger found him in the "covered way" when he returned wounded, after all the fighting by his brigade was over. If any one will state, over his own signature, that he was out of the "covered way" during any of the interval, we will publish the statement. 3d, We do not pretend to be a military critic, but we believe every soldier will say that as commader of the division it was General Mahone's duty to have been with the line of battle, when he sent Girardy, when the attempt was being made to prolong Weisiger's line with the Georgia Brigade.

He would then have been in position to give the proper order at the critical moment.

There was never a finer body of troops marshalled in a field than this Virginia Brigade, and there was never performed a more splendid piece of service than this brigade performed that day at "the Crater." But the credit for it is theirs, and not General Mahone's. General Weisiger took the Crater and Gen. Mahone took the credit."

HAYES AND SHERMAN ON ARTHUR.—Read the opinions of the President and Secretary of the Treasury on the Chicago Vice Presidential nominee:

"You have made the custom-house a centre of partisan political management."—*R. B. Hayes to Collector Arthur, January* 31, 1879.

"With a deep sense of my obligations under the Constitution, I regard it as my plain duty to suspend you in order the office may be honestly administered."—*R. B. Hayes to Collector Arthur, January* 31, 1879.

"Gross abuses of administration have continued and increased during your incumbency."—*John Sherman to Collector Arthur, January* 31, 1879.

"Persons have been regularly paid by you who have rendered little or no service; the expenses of your office have increased, while its receipts have diminished. Bribes, or gratuities in the shape of bribes, have been received by your subordinates in several branches of the custom-house, and you have in no case supported the effort to correct these abuses."—*Secretary Sherman to Collector Arthur, January* 31, 1879.

TILDEN IS NOT A CANDIDATE.—From a letter of Mr. Tilden to the delegates from New York in the Cincinnati Convention we extract the following paragraph:—

"In renouncing a renomination for the presidency I do so with no doubt in my mind as to the vote of the State of New York or of the United States, but because I believe that it is a renunciation of re-election to the presidency. To those who think my nomination and re-election indispensable to an effectual vindication of the right of the people to elect their rulers, violated in my person, I have accorded as long a reserve of my decision as possible, but I cannot overcome my repugnance to enter into a new engagement which involves four years of ceaseless toil.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—The *Virginia People* reports that Miss Rhoda Raines died in Newbern on Friday last. She was the oldest of eleven children, the youngest of whom died at the age of eighty-three two years ago. She was undoubtedly a centenarian, and was born and raised within two miles of that place, and had never been a score of miles away from it during the whole course of her long life.

## Now and Then.

NOW.

[From the New York Tribune, June 14, 1880.]

"General Garfield's has been the most spontaneous boom that the enthusiasm of the Republican party ever set in motion."

THEN.

[From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873.]

"Let us gather up the ends from all this snarl of testimony and see, if possible, just where we stand. Read the evidence. With varying degrees of guilt or guilty knowledge, every man of them, with one exception (Mr. Blaine), has been obliged to confess that at some time he had held this stock and at some time—under stress of conscience, let us hope, though that is not fully proven—got rid of it. Now let us go slowly over the list. *James A. Garfield, of Ohio, had ten shares; he never paid a dollar; received* $329, *which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Oakes Ames to himself.* * * * These men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by their evasions and falsehoods confessed the transactions to be disgraceful. Pass no resolution. Drop it where it is. Remand the whole business to the people."

Let the people now remember what the *Tribune* said in 1873. The "whole business" is remanded to them.

In the canvass of last fall, was anything said about the repeal of the capitation-tax requirement for a voter, as one of the principles of Readjustment? Was anything said about an independent electoral ticket, as one of the principles of Readjustment? Was anything said about giving the balance of power in the State to the negroes, as one of the principles of Readjustment? If so, the people of the Valley heard nothing of it, and knew nothing of it.

The truth is, that Readjustment is a matter of State politics exclusively, and it is an imputation upon the intelligence and common sense of the people to attempt to deceive them into the belief that it is any way associated with a contest for the Presidency of the United States. The day has gone by for our observant and reflecting farmers to be brought to confide far enough in office-seeking "spouters" to regard them as immaculate statesmen and infallible patriots. The people of this Valley at least, do their own thinking; and the man who tells them no true Readjuster can at the same time be a good Democrat, will soon begin to discover that he has taken the wrong row by the ears.—*Rockingham Register.*

HYMENIAL.—Mr. Hamilton M. McClintic, of Bath, and Miss L. Scottie Vowels, of Alleghany, were very quietly and modestly united in the matrimonial state, at the residence of the bride's parents, three miles below town, on Wednesday morning, June 16th, 1880, Rev. Rice Cocke officiating. The newly-wedded couple at once proceeded to the residence of Col. Wm. McClintic, in Bath, where a handsome reception awaited them. May they be ever happy is our devoutest prayer.

Mr. Addie Damron, of the Sweet Springs, this county, was bound in wedlock's holy grasp, at Hunterseville, W. Va., on the 16th instant, the lady of his choice being Miss Sue Lowry, of the latter place.

Mr. Samuel Lowry, brother of Miss Sue, on the day previous had married a Miss Arbogast, of Greenbank, return ed with his bride to Hunterseville on the day of his sister's marriage, where the pleasures of both a wedding and a reception were indulged in at the same time.—*Alleghany Tribune.*

Miss Sidney Paul Gill, who wrote "I Want to be an Angel," died Saturday at Newark. Miss Gill was a fine business woman, and was closely identified with Newark Protestant charities, having long been secretary of the Female Charitable Society, and being identified with other institutions. The way she came to write the well-known hymn was this: She was a member of the Clinton-Street Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, of which Rev. Dr. Joel Parker was pastor. One Sunday they had an anniversay celebration, and between the morning and afternoon services Miss Gill wrote the hymn. It was read then for the first time, and afterward published and translated into several foreign languages. Great numbers of letters were received from parents, saying that their little one had died with "I Want to be an Angel" on their lips. Miss Gill wrote a good many other hymns, but this alone commanded attention because of its simplicity.

A PRODIGIOUS ASS.—Another ass of an inn-keeper has turned up at Staten Island, who refused to admit Mrs. Jacobi because of her "Jewish name!" She is a lady without reproach, her husband is a respectable physician, and she, herself, is a descendant of General Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. Such prodigious silliness and ill-temper must bring their own punishment, and right-thinking Gentiles will be slow to patronize places from which well-bred American ladies and gentlemen are excluded because they have the blood of one of the greatest races of the antique world in their veins.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

HORSE THIEF.—A negro named John Henry Toots, about 14 years old, took a fancy to Judge Edmondson's horse on Sunday evening last. That night he took a bridle from Judge F. T. Anderson's stable, a saddle from S. J. Campbell's and rode off in broad daylight next morning towards the Alum Springs.—Henry Johnston (colored) was appointed a special constable and armed with a warrant; he overtook the thief on Mill Mountain, summoned a white man, arrested the boy and returned him to jail where he awaits his trial for stealing a horse.—*Lexington Gazette.*

CATTLE KILLED.—The East bound freight train, on last Saturday night, killed five head of young cattle in the cut a short distance South of Pugh's run bridge. The cattle became fast in a culvert, and while in this condition the engine ran over them. It is not now positively known to whom the cattle belonged, but they are supposed to be the property of some farmer living out towards the North Mountain.—*Shenandoah Herald, 16th.*

DEATH OF MRS. GODWIN.—Mrs. Lucy Godwin, wife of Mr. Rob't K. Godwin, and youngest daughter of Henry Mackey, Esq., died at her home in Lexington on Sunday night, 13th inst. Mrs. Godwin was a young woman of many estimable traits of character and much beloved by all who knew her.—*Lexington Gazette.*

A negro at Danville, recently, offered to drink all the whiskey that a bar-room party would give him. The effort killed him, and the widow sued those who had supplied the beverage for $15,000 damages; but a jury cut down the valuation of the drunkard to $150.

If we could only keep politics out of religion, religion out of politics, and hypocrisy out of both, we should have an admirable world to live in. It is the unnatural mixture of these three fiery elements that makes countless millions mourn.

"SET A THIEF TO CATCH A THIEF."—The opinion of Grant's ex-Secretary of War, Belknap, as given yesterday: "Garfield is the most corrupt man in America, and would steal heaven's li very to serve the devil in," is interesting at this moment.—*New York Sun.*

Garfield was a party leader in Congress during the worst days of Grant's corruptions. Did he ever attempt to check or expose any? If so, when and where?—*Lynchburg Advance.*

"Privately," says the Chicago correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, "many of the Grant leaders say they have no doubt at all of the defeat of the republican ticket."

GARFIELD.—Had Gen. Garfield been an openly avowed candidate for the Chicago nomination, in advance of the meeting of the convention, and thus been upon the same footing with Grant, Blaine, Sherman, Washburne, Edmunds and Windom—it is safe to say his name would not to-day be at the head of the Republican ticket.

The 'ventilation' process to which the antecedents and records of all the other candidates were subjected by the free-lances of the press, and which proved so destructive of their hopes, would have been equally fatal to him.

It was only as 'a dark horse' that his nomination was possible.

Now, the only advantage of a 'dark horse' is that he has a good record, which needs only to be known to inspire confidence; or that he has no record at all, in which latter case reliance must be placed upon certain strong points in his general make-up, which are supposed to be indicative of good running qualities.

Unfortunately for Mr. Garfield, he has a record, and a very unsavory one it is; such an one, indeed, as it is impossible for his party to defend, and upon which his party's stake would never have been placed, had it been prominently in view when he was chosen for the race.

Now that he has been led from his dark stall, and the blanket removed, the 'dark horse' turns out to be a 'spavined jade' who will be distanced before he reaches the quarter-stretch, if the Democrats exercise even ordinary prudence in their choice of a competitor for the prize.—*Winchester Times.*

It is the generally accepted opinion that canal boating is not calculated to improve the morals. Now, whether this opinion be right or wrong we don't pretend to say, but if right it may account for the fact that when, in 1873, Mr. Garfield was accused of complicity in the Credit Mobilier fraud he declared under oath, "I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier, or any dividend or profits arising from either of them:" and that only two weeks thereafter Oakes Ames testified before the same committee and proved by record evidence, partly in General Garfield's own handwriting, that General Garfield had stock in the Credit Mobilier and that he had received dividends thereupon.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

It may well be asked whether any national convention, of any party, ever before showed such utter disregard of consistency and common decency as that lately assembled at Chicago? Endorsing and condemning civil service reform almost in the same breath; applauding Hayes for the enforcement of this dogma, and complimenting, at the same time, with assignment to the second place on their ticket, the man *against whom he enforced it*, constitutes the queerest medley, the strangest bundle of contradictions ever before presented in the action of any national convention. We wonder that the Radicals themselves are not ashamed of it. *Lynchburg Virginian.*

Mr. Garfield swore on the Bible, from which he formerly preached, that he never had any lot or part in the Credit Mobelier fraud, and yet his own hand writing and Oakes Ames's fatal memorandum book proved that he had, and the republican investigating committee, of which that staunch republican, Judge Poland, was chairman, had to report that while it sympathized with Mr. Garfield it could not acquit him of complicity in that fraud. Now the question arises whether the American people have reached that point where a man who will, as proved, falsely swear, can be elevated to the presidency? We don't think they have.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

If anything could be weaker than the head of the republican ticket it is its tail. The only thing for which Mr. Arthur is known is his attachment to machine politics, which is so great that he makes it and the collectorship of the port of New York he chose the former, losing the latter because he refused to comply with even such moderate civil service reform as Mr. Hayes directed should be enforced. With a bloody shirt salary grabber at the head of the ticket and a noted machine politician at the tail, the democrats will have an easy job to elect their candidates next November.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Do the Conservatives of Virginia really desire to oust the electoral vote of the State for the Democratic nominees for President and Vice-President? If so, why countenance a third electoral ticket? Why endanger the result in the State by putting out another ticket to be voted for. Who has ever given any satisfactory reason for such a course? And yet some of the advocates of a third electoral ticket do nothing but denounce Democratic Readjusters for opposing such a third ticket. Is this evidence of Democracy or Conspiratism?—*Rockingham Register.*

Democratic-Readjusters, notice this!—Mr. John F. Lewis talks strong readjustment and he also talks strong Republicanism. He went to the State Republican Convention at Staunton as a delegate and is ardent in his advocacy of the Republican Presidential nominees. You can't catch him supporting a third electoral ticket in Virginia, but no doubt he would like the Democratic readjusters to support one and give the State to the Republicans. Do you see the point, Democratic-Readjusters?—*Rockingham Register.*

The Republican party has become so corrupt that it cannot furnish the country an unbesmirched candidate. Between the wretched ambition of Grant and his imperial desires, and the doctrines of Blaine and his befouled record, they have been compelled to offer the country a candidate far from clean—a candidate upon whose skirts there is the smell of the credit mobilier, the district ring, the Louisiana rascality and a general political unwholesomeness not calculated to inspire the enthusiasm of the honest American.—*Lynchburg Advance.*

### Haunted Me.

A Workingman says: "Debt, poverty and suffering haunted me for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have been sick a day since; and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost."—*Christian Advocate.*

We do not propose to enter on "a campaign of calumny" against the Republican candidates, but it is certainly legitimate to state what the President and Secretary of the Treasury have said about Mr. Chester A. Arthur. "I regard it my plain duty to suspend you," writes Mr. Hayes, "that the office may be honestly administered." "Gross abuses have continued and increased since your incumbency," writes Mr. Sherman, "and you have in no case supported the effort to correct these abuses."—*Charlottesville Chronicle.*

Hon. Chester A. Arthur, Republican candidate for Vice President, is known to fame solely as the man whom Mr. Hayes removed "for cause." Nice sort of record that to attach as a tail to the Presidential kite!—*Norfolk Virginian.*

Young Fred. Grant is said to have remarked at Chicago Tuesday that "the Republican party is getting too d—d independent to win!" That puts the entire programme of the Grant party in a nutshell.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

The republican convention for the fourth congressional district of Virginia has been called to meet at Burkeville on the 30th inst, to nominate a candidate for Congress from that district.

THE NOMINATIONS AT CHICAGO.—Garfield started out as a preacher of the Gospel, but fell to the grade of a tricky politician. His connection with the Credit Mobilier scheme, his denial under oath that he was connected with it and that he had received dividends, the positive evidence brought out that he was connected with it, and his demand for his share of the spoils, after his denial, furnish abundant evidence that he is not the man to be placed in charge of the general government. Weak as Garfield's record renders the ticket, the blunder in the selection of a candidate for Vice-President made it even weaker. Mr. C. A. Arthur, the candidate selected, is only known as the friend of Conkling and the man who was removed from the New York Custom House on account of irregularities. His removal was for some time delayed by his friend Conkling, but after investigation by a Commission the necessity for reform, in the management of the Custom House, was so apparent that even Conkling could not prevent his immediate discharge. Is it not astonishing that the great Republican party of the United States, for the purpose of soothing the wounded pride of one man, would place so weak a candidate, for the second position in the Government, before the people? The malignity of the different factions in the convention resulted in the selection of a very poor ticket.—*Shenandoah Herald.*

THE NEGROES AND GRANT.—The colored people are sadly disappointed at the failure to nominate Grant. He was their Moses, and they were fondly looking forward to the time when they would rally around the flag again upheld by him. They had not expected anything else than his nomination. Their mortification is, therefore, great. They know nothing and care nothing about Garfield.

Why, then, should they support him? Now is a good time for the colored people to break with their hypocritical northern friends and ally themselves with their real southern friends. What have the northern people ever done for them? What does the Republican party care for them except to get their votes? Who affords them employment, pays them their wages, and enables them to live? Who in truth has the kindliest feeling for them and is willing to do most for them? The negroes know full well. Manliness, gratitude, resentment, propriety and policy all dictate that they should change their party relations.

We do not need them. We can carry every Southern State without them. But it would be more satisfactory to have their senseless antagonism cease.—*Lynchburg News.*

The evidence already before the country of Mr. Garfield's bribery, corruption and perjury is sufficient to convict him in the minds of all just men, as it was in those of the members of Judge Poland's republican committee, but in order that all doubts about it, if there be any, may be removed, the New York *Herald* suggests that as Mr. Garfield can't afford to rest quietly under the serious charges, more serious than were ever before brought against a presidential candidate, he bring suit for libel against Mr. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, one of the numerous reiterators of the charges, and feels assured that Mr. Dana will gladly respond to any court before which he may be summoned. There is no doubt that Mr. Dana would go to Ohio or anywhere else to sustain his charges, because the evidence is positive and direct, part of it afforded by Mr. Garfield's own handwriting, but that Mr. Garfield will institute such a suit no one at all acquainted with his crookedness entertains the remotest idea.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

It is said there are some Virginians so anxious to defeat the party with which they have heretofore acted that they will put a third presidential electoral ticket in the field next November in order to divide the democratic vote, and thus give their State to Garfield. When the deluded followers of these men are informed, as they will be by the democratic electors, that the man whom their leaders desire them to make President made speeches, which will be read to them, in favor of perpetually disfranchising, and confiscating the property of every man in the State who took the part of the South in the civil war; we say when they are informed of all this and of the numerous bloody-shirt speeches Mr. Garfield has made since those to which we specially refer, in all probability they will be disposed to let their leaders march off by themselves to join the republican ranks, while they turn back into the old democratic fold.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

MR. SEYMOUR'S DECLINATION.—Hon. Horatio Seymour has addressed a letter to Hon. J. Thomas Spriggs, a delegate from the Oneida, (N. Y.) district to the Cincinnati convention, in which he says:

"My name has been spoken of in connection with the nomination to be made at Cincinnati next week; and as you are the delegate from the district in which I live I ask you in my behalf to state that I am not a candidate for any nomination to be made by that body, nor could I accept such nomination if the convention should see fit to present my name to the public. I do not suppose that there is the least probability of such action or that my name will be presented But I deem it proper to send you this letter, to be used if any question should come up about my position or purposes."

Garfield voted and spoke for the disfranchisement of every Confederate. Has he ever recanted or apologized, if so, when and where?—*Lynchburg Advance.*

The Charlotte *Observer* says Oakes Ames is dead, and Garfield mourneth, not for that, but because the little note book liveth.—*Lynchburg Advance.*

Going to a goat's house for wool—looking to Garfield and Arthur for an honest administration.—*Lynchburg Advance.*


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Applicants for situations to teach in the Staunton Public Schools will please convene at the Academy, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th of the present month.

Those who were commissioned to teach here, a year ago, will not be required to stand an examination on *scholarship* at this time,—except those who desire to compete for a certificate of higher grade than they now have.

All new candidates, however, will be subjected to examination according to law, and are requested to bring with them whatever testimonials, or other papers, they may have, bearing upon their past experience as teachers.

jun22-1t c. p. c. RO. S. HAMILTON, Superintendent.

STAUNTON, VA., June 21st, 1880.

SAMUEL PAUL, Esq., Treasurer of Augusta County:—

*Dear Sir*:—I have this day apportioned $4,989.96, county funds, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Beverly Manor | $812.49 |
| Pastures | 694.83 |
| River Heads | 767.97 |
| South River | 978.91 |
| North River | 819.34 |
| Middle River | 916.32 |

Respectfully,
CHARLES GRATTAN,
jun22-1t c. c. c. Sup't Schools Augusta Co.

SUMMER CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES!

YOUNG LADIES wishing to continue their studies during the Summer, can do so with
jun22-2t PROF. S. H. COLEMAN.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC!

I desire a limited number of Music Pupils. Instruction given in Vocal Music, Piano, Organ, or Guitar.
jun22-1m No. 8, Washington Street.

WANTED! A COOPER TO make FLOUR BARRELS on my mill. I use about 3,000 per year. Constant employment given. A sober man of family preferred. Apply to
A. A. McALLISTER,
jun22-2t Covington, Alleghany Co., Va.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, from my premises on yesterday, the 21st inst., on Kalorama street, a Black Shepherd Pup, two months old, all four legs and belly white. A liberal reward will be paid for his recovery.
jun22-1t JOS. B. WOODWARD.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL VALLEY BANK OF STAUNTON, AT STAUNTON, IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, at the close of business, on June 11th, 1880.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $396,618 97 |
| Overdrafts | 3,825 44 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation | 130,000 00 |
| U. S. bonds to secure deposits | 50,000 00 |
| U. S. Bonds on hand | 50,000 00 |
| Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages | 500 00 |
| Due from approved Reserve agents | 63,176 52 |
| Due from other National Banks | 2,466 66 |
| Due from State Banks and Bankers | 5,199 48 |
| Real estate, furniture and fixtures | 12,380 14 |
| Current Expenses and taxes paid | 8,126 10 |
| Premiums paid | 4,843 75 |
| Checks and other cash items | 1,903 16 |
| Bills of other Banks | 5,338 00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels and pennies | 452 18 |
| Specie | 3,510 34 |
| Legal-tender notes | 75,735 00 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per ct. of circulation) | 5,850 00 |
| Total | $819,425 74 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $200,000 00 |
| Surplus Fund | 140,000 00 |
| Undivided profits | 32,938 31 |
| National Bank notes outstanding | 117,000 00 |
| Dividends unpaid | 100 00 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | 264,926 06 |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 2,425 00 |
| United States deposits | 28,859 43 |
| Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers | 166 00 |
| Due to other National Banks | 15,362 94 |
| Due to State Banks and Bankers | 18,407 98 |
| Total | $819,425 74 |

*State of Virginia, County of Augusta, ss:*

I, Thomas A. Bledsoe, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS A. BLEDSOE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of June, 1880.

JOHN C. SCOTT, N. P.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN W. ALBY,
ISAAC WITZ,
J. FRED EFFINGER,
Directors.
je22-1t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE AUGUSTA NATIONAL BANK OF STAUNTON, at Staunton, in the State of Virginia, at the close of business, June 11th, 1880:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $218,703 48 |
| Overdrafts | 2,156 88 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure circulation | 50,000 00 |
| Due from approved reserve agents | 39,702 48 |
| Due from other National Banks | 5,724 94 |
| Due from State Banks and Bankers | 11,939 44 |
| Real estate, furniture, and fixtures | 9,550 45 |
| Current expenses and taxes paid | 5,468 13 |
| Checks and other cash items | 3,174 70 |
| Bills of other Banks | 3,860 00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickel and pennies | 1,035 18 |
| Specie | 8,830 20 |
| Legal-tender notes | 25,767 00 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 pr. ct. of circulation) | 2,250 00 |
| Total | $383,153 86 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $100,000 00 |
| Surplus fund | 9,500 00 |
| Undivided profits | 8,517 25 |
| National Bank notes outstanding | 45,000 00 |
| Dividends unpaid | 20 50 |
| Individual Deposits subject to check | 213,128 17 |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 519 00 |