—STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.—

Staunton Spectator.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1880.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:—

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:—

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,

OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS AT LARGE:—

JOHN ECHOLS, of Augusta.
P. W. MCKINNEY, of Prince Edward.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:—

First District—THOMAS CROXTON, of Essex.
Second District—L. R. WATTS, of Portsmouth.
Third District—HILL CARTER, of Hanover.
Fourth District—SAMUEL F. COLEMAN, of Cumberland.
Fifth District—J. S. TIPTON, of Halifax.
Sixth District—SAMUEL GRIFFIN, of Bedford.
Seventh District—F. M. MCMULLEN, of Greene.
Eighth District—J. Y. MENIFEE, of Rappahannock.
Ninth District—A. L. PRIDEMORE, of Lee.

The Nomination of Hancock.

The nomination of Hancock for President, though somewhat unexpected, is the one that our judgment indicated should be made. When it was learned that the Republicans had nominated Garfield, as we had the day before predicted, the question was asked us—"Who will now be the nominee of the Democratic party??"—We replied, that we could not say who *would* be, but that we thought Hancock was the man that *should* be.

In our issue of last week, we said that, "if the National Democratic Convention should nominate Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania, it would spike the Radical gun, and cause the bloody-shirt banner to lose its efficacy." We mention these things merely to show that our approval of the nomination of Hancock did not have its birth after the nomination, but that it existed before.

The Convention acted with more wisdom than we ventured to anticipate, hence we did not predict the nomination of Hancock, but merely expressed the belief that he was the man that should be nominated. He is a man that all Democrats, North and South, can heartily support, and we hope that he will be triumphantly elected, and that he will be inaugurated President of the United States. So mote it be.

The Devil and Lurty—"nip and tuck."

In his speech at the Republican ratification meeting in the Court-house yesterday, Capt. W. S. Lurty (U. S. Attorney) charged upon the Democrats that they opposed the Republican party simply for the reason that they wanted office, and that no heed should, therefore, be paid to Democratic speakers, and that, too, in a meeting in which both the speakers, L. L. Lewis (U. S. Attorney) and himself were Federal office-holders, as was, also, the other most prominent participant on the meeting—Maj. S. M. Yost. The speaker, Lurty, who thus spoke deserted the Democratic party and became the recipient of his present office, which he has held since that time. It demonstrates that he possesses "cheek," though not the jewel, consistency. The devil reproving sin, and Lurty denouncing office-seekers, are about equal specimens of consistency. With the devil and Lurty, it is "nip and tuck," with the chances slightly in favor of Lurty's beating the great chief of his party—his "satanic majesty."

A BOY KIDNAPPED.—Albert Sherman, aged 12, was kidnapped while returning home from school, in Milwaukee, Wis., Tuesday, by two men, who enticed him into a buggy, blindfolded him and drove rapidly away. When 13 miles from town the boy jumped from the buggy, notwithstanding their threats to kill him, and a farmer coming to his rescue, the miscreants escaped. The boy's parents are wealthy, and the purpose of the kidnappers was evidently to secure a reward for his return.

A Man of the right Stamp.

Henry Clay said "he would rather be right than be President."

Hancock said, some years since:

"Nothing can intimidate me from doing what I believe to be honest and right."

That expression shows the key to his character.

He is the kind of man that should be President.

Hancock to Garfield is as Hyperion to Satyr.

The Effect of their Election.

The election of Hancock and English would make the Union of the States a Union in fact as well as well as in name—it would be united not by indissoluble political bonds merely, but by the stronger ties of brotherly affection—it would not be pinned together by bayonets, but woven together by the heart-strings of the people, and thus accomplish the highest aspiration of every patriotic citizen.

Auspicious Signs.

The dawn of the present campaign is auspicious. The gates of the morning are already gilded with the auroral beams of the rising sun of victory which will ere long be reflected in noontide effulgence from the victorious banners of the Democratic party.

THERE'S VICTORY IN THE AIR.—The nomination of Hancock has inspired the Democratic party with hopes of assured success, and paralyzed the Republican party. The stroke is as fatal to that party as it was unexpected. The signs indicate the election of Hancock by a large majority. The popular sentiment for his election will sweep the country like a tornado.

Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, says the Richmond *Commonwealth*, the Chicago millionaire, renews his youth wonderfully for an old man. His reaper gave him both fame and fortune. He did not imagine what the future had in store when in years past he shoed country mules in a cross-roads blacksmith shop in his native county of Rockbridge.

ACCIDENT TO SENATOR ROBERT E. WITHERS.—On last Tuesday, Senator Withers was severely injured in one foot while standing in front of a mowing machine on his farm, near Wytheville. His injuries will probably confine him a month.

Ex-Senator James A. Bayard, Senator Bayard's lately deceased father, advocated Hancock's nomination in 1868.

The Republican Delemma.

The Wilmington, Delaware, *Every Evening* says that, "since the Credit Mobilier and De Golyer scandals have been illuminated so vividly by the Democratic and independent press it has been suggested that Mr. Garfield should either withdraw from the ticket or else that the Republican National Committee should declare his nomination null and proceed in whatever manner it could to meet the emergency thus thrown upon the party by the grave charges agaist its nominee. We do not know what the powers of the National Committee in such a case would be, but at first sight it appears to us that it would have no right to act upon any such suggestion as that made, and if it should act would have no power to make that action effective. Any change in the candidate now, not based on the voluntary retirement of Mr. Garfield, would undoubtedly result in a fatal split in the party, and bring about a worse defeat than that which it would be the object of a change to avoid. But how the Republican party will deal with such a serious problem, if the course of events shall render its consideration a necessity, is a question for it alone. It has nominated its candidate, and if it now finds that its candidate does not suit it, it must do as everybody else who makes a bad bargain does—repudiate the bargain if it can do so with safety, or else "grin and bear it" and fight for a success which if won will secure to it the material if not the moral fruits of victory.

Of course it will strike many a good Republican as the sheerest nonsense for his party to think of such a thing as choosing another candidate in place of Mr. Garfield at this time of the day, and we agree with all who hold to that opinion, but it cannot be denied that there is a strong though quiet feeling within the party that a grave mistake was made at Chicago and that an opportunity to remedy that mistake would be one of the choicest blessings that could befall the party. So able and well-informed a journal as the Rochester *Herald* says that it begins to look very much as though the ticket would not be able to hold together through the campaign, and it declares that in view of the damaging exposure of General Garfield's record "many thoughtful Republicans are already inquiring whether their party can carry the load through this campaign." The *Herald* expresses the opinion that in the plain facts of General Garfield's record there is enough to sink the ticket beyond redemption in a very few weeks unless a satisfactory explanation is given, and this view it believes is a reflection of the secret thoughts of many of the most experienced and discerning Republican leaders of the country.

The *Herald* quotes as evidence of the damaging nature of Mr. Garfield's record the decision of the court in one of the suits growing out of the De Golyer contract, which distinctly declares that "the said plaintiff and said Garfield and said board of public works then well knew that it was not the arguments of said Garfield as a lawyer, but his influence as a member of Congress having power over the appropriations to be made, that the plaintiff had sought and obtained and paid for, and therefore the contract was illegal, against public policy and void."

Nevertheless we do not believe that General Garfield will be even asked to withdraw much less forcibly displaced from the head of the Republican ticket. Even admitting the worst construction that can possibly be put upon his connection with the Credit Mobilier and De Golyer jobs, and allowing all the charges against him to stand as though proven to everyone, still the Republican party must stand by its candidate, simply because it dare not aggravate the blunder made at Chicago, if blunder it was, by an attempt to commit the folly of swapping horses in the middle of such a dangerous political stream as that in which it is now struggling."

A Possible Danger.

The Readjusters are preparing for their State Convention. In this we are told they will put up a ticket of their own pledged to support the Cincinnati nominees. This course will put the electoral vote of the State in peril, and and it is on the cards that we may lose it, just by this bull-headed course on the part of our friends of that party.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

At the time of the adjournment of the State Republican convention held in this city, at which the Mahone party were disappointed at the rejection by that convention of their overtures for an open alliance with the Republican party, we stated that the policy that would then be adopted by the Mahone party, to defeat the Democratic party, would be to nominate an independent Democratic electoral ticket, that they might accomplish their purpose in an indirect way—to-wit: the success of the Republican ticket in Virginia by dividing the Democratic vote between two Democratic tickets. It would be singular and a very great shame if there should be enough Democrats in this State who would participate in such party treason as to make this despicable scheme of treachery a success. The leaders may counsel it, but the masses will not follow. It would be more honorable to vote for the Republican ticket.

THE REYNOLDS CASE ENDED.—In the "celebrated case" of Burwell Reynolds, colored, who killed Aaron Shelton, a white man, in Patrick county, removed to the Pittsylvania Circuit Court, a verdict of manslaughter was returned last Wednesday by the jury, and punishment fixed at five years in the penitentiary. The jury was composed of leading white and colored citizens of Danville. Judge Green, in pronouncing sentence, said the verdict was an exceedingly lenient one. The prisoner had previously been sentenced to be hanged. In the case of Lee Reynolds, Burwell's brother, who was also convicted at the previous trial, a *nolle prosequi* was entered. This ends the case.

TAN-HOUSE BURNT.—On Saturday morning, about 3 o'clock, the 19th inst., the tan-house of Mr. James C. Long at Monterey, Highland county, was accidentally burned, inflicting a loss of about $1,000 in leather, materials, tools, &c.

Murat Halstead says "Hancock's nomination by Confederate brigadiers sets the old rebel yell to the music of the Union." Wallace, of Pennsylvania, adds: "It will be solemn music for the Republicans to face." So it will.

DWELLING IN GREENBRIER BURNED.—The Greenbrier *Independent* says that on Monday night of last week, the dwelling-house of Mr. E. F. Patton, on Second Creek in that county was destroyed by fire. The family was aroused between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, and found that the roof on the rear part and L of the house was beginning to fall in, and consequently did not have time to save anything—some of the members of the family not even securing their clothing. A few articles in the two front rooms down stairs were saved—including Mr. Patton's ledgers and private papers. The balance, representing the accumulations of thirty years, was lost. Mr. Patton's loss is somewhere between $5,000 and $6,000—no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have been accidental. Mr. Patton is a man of thrift and enterprise, and will no doubt soon replace the dwelling, but the contents, representing years of toil and saving, will be hard to replace. Much regret and sympathy is expressed for Mr. P. in his misfortune.

GARFIELD—THE EFFECT OF HIS ELECTION.—The Lynchburg *Virginian* says that Garfield "has been convicted on his own testimony, before a committee of his own Congressional colleagues and party friends, of bribe-taking and perjury. His election would mean the lowering of every business and moral standard, the cheapening of every rule which men of honor hold dear. It would mean that the defaulting cashier, the recreant trustee, the absconding clerk, were to be held a little less guilty in 1880 than they would have been in 1879. It would mean that faithlessness, sacred trusts, disregard of solemn oaths, and contempt for the rights of the employer, were not such terrible things after all, since they had been condoned at the ballot box. What young man, the confidence of whose employers or business associates is his proudest possession, will wish to cast his first vote for a man who twice betrayed the trust reposed in him by the people for money?"

HANCOCK AND GARFIELD.—The *State* says, as between Hancock and Garfield comparisons indeed become odious, for who in looking at the two pictures could "upon this fair mountain cease to feed and batten on yon moor?" And as in personal and social attributes they entirely differ, so in stainless purity of reputation do they seem wide apart as the poles. There is no spot or blemish, no taint of bribery or corruption, not charge of perjury, to be brought against the integrity of his character; no, nor one, and in all things he stands unimpeached and blameless—as a soldier without fear, and as a citizen above reproach.

General Sherman said to a newspaper man in Washington: "If you will sit down and write the best thing that can be put in the language about General Hancock as an officer and gentleman, I will sign it without hesitation." General Joe Johnston said: "It pleases me better than any other could have done. It is a very strong nomination, and will win." Endorsed in this way by these two distinguished officers, the soldiers of the blue and the gray will, in the interest of perfect reconciliation, take pleasure in voting for Hancock.

The Washington *Post* says when Garfield runs on his military record he brings up with a jerk against the fact that he left the field while the war was yet raging, left in good health, and accepted a civil office in the rear. If he puts his political record in front out comes the story of his slips into the Credit-Mobilier and DeGolyer disgraces. Taking one consideration with another, the position of a candidate thus situated is not a happy one.

THURMAN AND HANCOCK.—Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, says that Gen. Hancock is not only the brightest, the ablest, and most daring and brave of all the soldiers that went to the war to maintain the Union, but that he is a Constitutional lawyer and an American Statesman. He says that Hancock will be elected, and that his election will bring peace and harmony and prosperity to the country. He thinks he will carry Ohio.

The nominations at Cincinnati have been received with the greatest enthusiasm throughout the country. At no time since the war has popular feeling been so aroused or the hopes of the democracy been so elated. Success with such a ticket seems beyond a doubt, and all that is requisite is "a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether" and Hancock and English will be the next President and Vice President of the United States

BAYARD AND HANCOCK.—Senator Thos. F. Bayard, says he thinks "the Convention has done its work well, and that General Hancock is a strong candidate, his military and civil record being unblemished. He called attention to the fact that Delaware's vote was cast for Hancock in the Convention of 1868."

Mr. Samuel G. Morton, of Philadelphia, has received from Africa a female gorilla, standing five feet high, preserved in alcohol. The specimen was photographed on Thursday on the grounds attached to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the novel spectacle attracted a crowd of spectators.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT VIRGINIAN.—Col. Robert Preston, who was paralyzed about a month since, died on Sunday week at his home, near Blacksburg, Va. He was the first colonel of the Twenty-eighth Virginia Regiment during the late war, and a man held in the highest esteem throughout the State.

AN EQUINE MONSTER.—A horse was received in New York Monday, bred in Ohio, from native draught stock, whose registered height is 20 hands and 1 inch, or 81 inches; his weight is stated to be 2,450 pounds. It is stated that the horse has been secured by Barnum for $1,000, and will be placed on exhibition.

James Brothers was struck on the head with a stick of wood and killed in Isle of Wight county, a few days ago, by Joseph Turner, who has eluded arrest. The trouble originated in Brothers turning Turner's colt into the woods, when Turner treated a calf owned by Brothers in a like manner.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that the constitutional amendment making the State elections take place hereafter in November had not been ratified at the late election. The State election, therefore, takes place in October as heretofore.

WHAT HANCOCK SAYS.—After his nomination, General Hancock, when asked as to his policy, said: "Democratic, of course. Whether in or out of the high office of President, I believe that honest self-government is the highest gift a people can have, and that is in a nutshell what I believe to be the spirit of Democracy and the Cincinnati Convention."

RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM.—The news of the nomination of Hancock and English is received with enthusiasm by Democrats, North, South, East, and West, and gives them an assurance of a triumphant victory in November. The purity of Hancock's record will make that of Garfield's more conspicuously offensive.

The Philadelphia *Record* says as at present advised it declares for Hancock and English, without regard to the platform of either party. It thinks the ticket is likely to rally the greater number of independent voters. The prospect is very bright for carrying Pennsylvania.

Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the Shenandoah Valley Agricultural Society, at Winchester, at the fair to come off in October next.

Mr. Edward A. Turpin, who was minister to Venezuela under President Buchanan's administration, died in Philadelphia Tuesday evening: He was a native of Powhatan county, Va.

The Marquis of Bute has been so pleased with his visit to Jerusalem that he has bought a house near the Mount of Olives, which he will fit up as an occasional residence.

An exchange says: "The best plays have the most villains in them." Then why doesn't somebody dramatize the republican party?

Mr. John Caddall, of Pulaski, the first representative of that county in the General Assembly, died a few days ago, aged eighty.

Our candidate for Vice-President "was married in 1847 to Miss Emma M. Jackson, of Virginia." That settles it. The old Commonwealth must do its duty.

General Hancock is a twin. His twin-brother, Henry Hancock, is a lawyer at Minneapolis, Minn.

The British House of Lords by a vote of 101 to 90 rejected the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

John W. Forney congratulates Hancock and predicts his election.

National Democratic Platform.

The following is the platform which was unanimously adopted by the National Democratic Convention in Cincinnati that nominated Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania, for President, and Hon. William H. English, of Indiana, for Vice President:

The Democrats of the United States in Convention Assembled Declare—

First. We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party as illustrated by teaching and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots, and embodied in the platform of the last National Convention of the party.

Second. Opposition to centralization-ism and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever be the form of government, a real despotism; no sumptuary laws; separation of Church and State for the good of each; common schools fostered and protected.

Third. Home rule; honest money, consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin on demand; strict maintenance of public faith, State and national, and tariff for revenue only.

Fourth. Subordination of military to civil power, and general and thorough reform of civil service.

Fifth. The right to free ballot is the right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

Sixth. The existing administration is the representative of conspiracy only, and its claim of the right to surround ballot-boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct elections, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insults the people and imperils their institutions.

Seventh. The great fraud of 1876 and 1877, by which upon a false count of the electoral votes of two States the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from civil war, submitted for the time in the firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conscience of a nation of freemen.

Eighth. We execrate the course of this Administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for a defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of usurper by billetting villains upon the people.

[This was read again in response to demands, and was received with applause.]

Ninth. The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his country, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism, and integrity unshaken by the assaults of a common enemy, and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow-citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standards of public morality and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

Tenth. Free ships and a living chance for American commerce on seas and on land; no discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations, or monopolies.

Eleventh. The amendment of the Burlingame treaty; no more Chinese immigration, except for travel, education, and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded.

Twelfth. The public money and public credit for public purposes solely, and public lands for actual settlers.

Thirteenth. The Democratic party is the friend of labor and of the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against cormorants and the commune.

Fourteenth. We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of the Democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditure $40,000,000 a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home and national honor abroad; above all, upon a promise of such change in the administration of the Government as shall insure us a genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

National Democratic Convention.

HARMONIOUS AND ENTHUSIASTIC—ABLE AND WISE NOMINATIONS—FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, OF PENNSYLVANIA—FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. WM. H. ENGLISH, OF INDIANA.

The National Democratic Convention, convened in Cincinnati, was called to order on Tuesday, the 22nd, at 12:45, p. m., by ex Senator Barnum, Chairman of National Committee, and Judge Hoadley, of Ohio, was chosen Temporary Chairman.

The convention was permanently organized by the election of Ex-Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky, as President of the convention. Hon. John W. Daniel of this State was one of the Vice Presidents,

The Committee on Credentials reported adversely to the Tammany delegates, and their report was adopted by the convention, thus excluding from seats the men who lost New York to the Democratic party last fall. The contesting delegates from Massachusetts compromised their differences themselves. There was only one other set of contesting delegates, viz: from the 26th district of Pennsylvania. The committee reported in favor of the sitting delegates.

The letters of Horatio Seymour and Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, declining to be candidates, were accepted as final and absolute, and they were not put in nomination. Tilden's letter is an able document and reflects credit upon his intelligence and patriotism, and added to the number of his friends.

On Wednesday evening, after the the names of Judge Stephen J. Field, of California; Hon. Wm. R. Morrison, of Illinois; Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; and Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, had been put in nomination for President, and supported by eloquent speeches by those seconding their nominations, the name of the one who was destined to be successful was brought before the convention as follows:

When Pennsylvania was called, the chairman said they had no candidate to present, but one of her delegates desired to present a name. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, then took the platform. He said he nominated one whose name would reconcile all factions, and carry Pennsylvania, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York [applause], and Ohio. He proposed the name of a soldier whose record was as stainless as his sword—

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

The nomination was seconded by Hon. John W. Daniel of this State in an eloquent speech which concluded as follows:

The nomination of General Hancock means instantaneous and continuous aggression. [Cheers.] It will sound to America like a general order from this council of war, "We move on the enemy's works to-morrow." [Cheers.] The signal gun sounds the advance; the bugle rings out "boot and saddle," the standards go to the front with the nomination of Hancock, and you will hear the head of the moving legions. [Applause.] I noticed yesterday that the first man whose presence in this convention touched its heart and brought forth instantaneous applause was the soldier-statesman of South Carolina (Wade Hampton). Nominate Winfield Scott Hancock, and let the last cheer of this Convention go up for the Union soldier who has shown himself so generous to us. [Cheers.] In that canvass you will hear the hurrah of the boys in blue ringing with the wild, sweet music of the Confederate cheer in one grand national diapason. [Cheers.]

The convention then proceeded to take the first ballot, which resulted as follows;—

Whole number of votes cast	735½
Bayard	163½
Field	65
Morrison	62
Hendricks	49½
Hancock	171
Thurman	68½
Seymour	2
Loveland	5
Payne	81
McDonald	3
Randall	3
Tilden	38
Lathrop	1
McClellan	2
Black	1
English	1
Parker	1
Jewett	1
Ewing	10

The Chair announced that, no one having received two-thirds, there was no choice.

Then, on motion of Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, the convention adjourned till 10 o'clock Thursday.

On Thursday, the convention was called promptly to order at the appointed hour. The chair announced that a second ballot for President would be taken.

On this announcement, Mr. Peckham, of the New York delegation, rose and asked leave to make a statement. Naturally much anxiety existed to hear what New York had determined upon. Both the New York and the Ohio delegations had remained in consultation up to the very minute almost of the meeting of the convention, and therefore only an exceedingly limited number had any idea of what had been determined upon. It was felt that the tide which was setting toward Hancock would probably be turned in the other direction. But when Mr. Peckham gave the information that Mr. Tilden's withdrawal was absolute and final, and that the New York delegation had determined to present Speaker Randall, there was a feeling of great relief on the part of the supporters of Hancock, and of corresponding disappointment from those who, while they were content to take Hancock, would have preferred some other.

THE HANCOCK FLAG AT THE TOP.

Any doubts which had existed as to the nomination of Hancock were at once dissipated, and the first call on the roll was awaited as the signal for the grand stampede. Alabama was shouted by the clerk, and Alabama responded with eleven of her sixteen votes for Hancock. California gave Hancock five, as many as she gave to Field. Illinois, which had put her own son in nomination, deserted him and cast forty-two votes for Hancock. The announcement was received with the most tumultuous demonstrations. Indeed, from the beginning to the end of the call, it was cheer on cheer at every vote for Hancock. Indiana, of course, stood fast to Hendricks, and New York could do nothing less than throw away her seventy votes for Randall; Ohio and New Jersey both requested to be passed. In the case of Ohio, after this request had been made, a delegate from that State announced that, in obedience to instruction, she cast her 44 votes for Thurman. Another delegate excitedly protested against this, and denied the right of any one to cast the vote of Ohio until her delegates had agreed upon what they should do. Pennsylvania gave only 25 votes to Randall and 32 to Hancock.

'TIS SAD TO PART.

The delegates who had voted for Mr. Bayard Wednesday hated to part with him. Although a number of them went over to Hancock, Maryland and South Carolina still gave Bayard a solid vote, and Ohio finally concluded its conference and announced 44 votes for Thurman. In consequence of the excitement and disorder, which was continued, a long time was occupied with the call of the roll, and the clerks found it extremely difficult to catch accurately the responses.

THE BALLOT.

At the conclusion of the roll call, as well as could be figured up, Hancock had 310 votes, Bayard 113, Randall 127, and the remainder divided between the other candidates. While the clerks were still working over the figures, Wisconsin asked to change her vote and then cast it solid for Hancock. New Jersey followed suit, and then other States, the enthusiasm increasing with each announcement, and becoming entirely uncontrollable. When Pennsylvania changed and announced a solid vote for Hancock, not a living being in the whole vast hall but seemed to catch the spirit of the occasion.

BANNERS AND YELLS.

The banners of blue and gold were taken up and carried to the banner of Pennsylvania, and waved in circles around it. The "old rebel yell" and the "yell of the Union veteran" rose upon the air in one wild concert of sound. A fine large portrait of Gen. Hancock was displayed from the stage, and on the reverse were painted the words ever made memorable by him, in which he proclaimed the supremacy of the civil power. From the great circle of banners floating and waving in the air there were missed only the banners of Indiana and little Delaware.

A SIDE SCENE.

Then a side scene of thrilling interest occurred. The Indiana delegation showed a division in its ranks. One member undertook to pull the banner from its place with the intent to carry it over and join the circling throng of standards which clustered around Pennsylvania. Another member objected, and a struggle ensued. Nearly half the delegation was drawn into the contest, and strong arms fought for the possession of that banner. At last it was rent from its staff and borne off in triumph to join the victorious throng.

RIVALING CHICAGO.

The scenes at Chicago were at last rivaled, if not surpassed. Carried away by the spirit of the moment New York changed its seventy votes to Hancock, and caused thereby a tremendous renewal of the excitement. In consequence of the changes which had been made and the uproar which had gone on without intermission the clerks hesitated to trust their summing, and the Chair directed that the roll should be called again in order to verify the count. Delegates and spectators were once more vainly appealed to, to remain quiet.

THE ROLL AGAIN CALLED.

The roll was then called, and each State responded with a solid vote for Hancock except Indiana, Maryland and Tennessee. Indiana, true to the last, gave her votes for Hendricks; two Maryland delegates (Messrs. Davis and Johnson) would not leave Bayard, and one Tennessee delegate gave his vote to Tilden. When little Delaware left her peerless Bayard, whom every one loves and admires, and handed her six votes for Hancock, it was met with a respectful and sympathetic applause which was very touching.

It is proper at this juncture to explain the position of Indiana. The delegates from that State, when on the amended roll-call it was found that Hancock was receiving a solid vote, found themselves in a position of much embarrassment.—Probably half of the delegates wanted to change the vote and cast it for Hancock, but others objected that it would not only be a violation of instructions, but of their plighted faith to vote for Hendricks "from first to last," irrespective of whatever might occur. After much debating of the matter among themselves, it was concluded that the proper course was to let the vote for Hendricks stand, and for Indiana, after the result of the ballot was announced, to move to make the nomination unanimous.

THE WATERS UNLOOSED AGAIN.

The result when announced, with 705 votes for Hancock, had the effect to once more let loose the rushing waters, and the volume of sound roared and rushed with redoubled force, the band chiming in with appropriate airs. Judge March, the chairman of the Indiana delegation, after remarking that Hancock was Indiana's second choice, moved to make the nomination unanimous. Speaker Randall followed in an encouraging speech, promising Pennsylvania for the nominee. Then came Senator Wallace, his great rival in the affections of the democratic party in Pennsylvania, in a few inspiring remarks. Senator Wallace was beaming all over with delight, and certainly no one had a better right. He had made Hancock's canvass from the beginning, unaided by any man of prominence outside of the South, and it was natural he should feel rejoiced.

HOPE FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

As both he and Speaker Randall will now work together in the cause of Hancock, there may be some reason for the hope of carrying Pennsylvania. Wade Hampton and Senator Voorhees, coming up from opposite sides of the platform, met. Mr. Voorhees gave way to Gen. Hampton, and when the latter concluded Judge Hoadley, of Ohio, followed. The remarks were all brief, but all full of promise and encouragement.

THE NOMINATION UNANIMOUS.

After this the chair, Gov. Stephenson, put the motion to make the nomination unanimous, and it was carried by thousands of yeas, every delegate and every one else voting in the affirmative. Once more the banners were waved in thousands, and lusty throats shouted forth their joy and satisfaction. The band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner" and "My country, 'Tis of Thee," and the great organ from the other end pealed forth in unison. The convention and the galleries rose and stood, cheering, waving hats and handkerchiefs.—The scene was most impressive. The crowd seemed to be in the humor for more speeches, and constant cries were made for prominent members of the convention. Senator Voorhees responded in characteristic strain to repeated calls for him. But the most interesting and dramatic scene of the series was yet to come.

THE SUBMISSION OF TAMMANY.

The name of John Kelly was taken up and shouted from all parts of the house again and again in thunder tones. The organ pealed forth its solemn and grand tones as if to still the tumult. But it was no go. John Kelly, who sat way down the hall, came slowly up the aisle, escorted by some of his friends. The shouts increased as he neared the stand, and he must have felt the difference in the ovation he was now receiving from the marked disapproval of his conduct on the first day of the convention. He turned and faced the audience when he reached the president's stand, and stood for a short minute or two until silence was restored. He spoke of a harmonious and united democracy of New York, made so by the nomination of Hancock, and he gave the assurance, so happily received, of victory in November.

Mr. Fellows, of the Tilden wing, repeated the same assurance, and as he turned to leave, Mr. Kelly met him, and they shook hands in the face of the whole concourse; the organ pealed out "Auld Lang Syne," and the delegates united in singing the words. This example was followed by friendly salutations between others of the Tammany and Tilden chiefs, eliciting long and loud and enthusiastic plaudits from all the spectators.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform was next read by Mr. Watterson, chairman of the committee on resolutions, and adopted.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The last business was the nomination for Vice President, and it was put through without delay. In compliment to Indiana it had been agreed informally to bestow upon her the nomination for Vice-President, and William H. English was selected for the honor.—The roll was called and Alabama led off with his nomination. It was seconded by every State on the roll except Iowa, which nominated Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, but subsequently withdrew him, and the nomination of English was then made unanimous, by acclamation. This completed the important work, and after the transaction of some necessary routine business the democratic national convention of 1880 passed into history.

A leather case containing a bow about 4 feet long and six arrows was found in a field belonging to Mr. Welsh, by one of his hands, last Monday. The arrows were about 3 feet long and had steel spears at the ends. To whom they belonged or who lost them are matters of speculation. Had the tips been of stone, we could have presented them to some museum as Indian relics, but the leather case and steel tips do not correspond with the war implements of the Indians.—*Shenandoah Herald.*

THROWN FROM A JERSEY AND KILLED.—On yesterday, an invalid daughter of Major Huffman, who lives on Catawba, in Roanoke county, and her mother, were riding out in Mr. G. W. Lewis's Jersey wagon, going in the direction of the poor house. They had gone only a short distance from Mr. Huffman's house when the seat on which Mrs. H. and her daughter were seated slipped off its fastenings and precipitated them both into a deep gully by the roadside. Miss Huffman was instantly killed by the fall, her neck being broken, it is supposed; and her mother was badly hurt though not seriously injured. Miss Huffman was about 17 years old, had been afflicted with dropsy for a long time.—*Salem Conservative.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VIRGINIA.—IN VACATION.—In the Clerk's office of the circuit court of Highland county, June 22nd, 1880:—

Alexander B. Lightner, Sheriff of Augusta county, and as such Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of Thomas J. Michie, dec'd.....Petitioner,

against

John W. Hedges, surviving Executor of Alcinda C. Campbell, dec'd, Austin W. Campbell, Isabella Moore, widow of Moses Moore, dec'd, Anson O. Wade and Adella, his wife, Susan Campbell, Thomas L. Campbell, Thomas B. Hickman, and Emma S. Hickman, Charles Hepler and Matilda Hepler, his wife, Benjamin B. Campbell, Samuel B. Campbell, John Campbell, A. Hanson Campbell, and William M. Campbell.....Defendants.

Upon a petition filed in the chancery suit of John W. Hedges, surviving Executor of Alcinda C. Campbell, dec'd, against Thomas Campbell's Heirs and als., depending in the circuit court of Highland county.

The object of this proceeding is to enforce the contracts made on the 13th of July, 1853, and on the 8th of December, 1856, between the Executors of Alcinda C. Campbell, dec'd, and Thomas J. Michie, dec'd, for payment of fees to said Michie for services in the litigation with James B. Campbell's Executors—ten per centum in the circuit court and five per centum in the Court of Appeals upon the amounts recovered for said Alcinda's estate, to have the Attorney's lien and equitable assignment recognized as against the funds, and secured and decreed to Petitioner against the Defendants as holders of or debtors to the fund.

It appearing by affidavit filed that Defendants, John W. Hedges, surviving Executor of Alcinda C. Campbell, dec'd, Isabella Moore, widow of Moses Moore, dec'd, and Thomas L. Campbell, are not residents of this State, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interests.

Teste, J. C. MATHENY, Clerk.

Thomas D. Ranson, counsel for Petitioner.

je29-4t

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM.—I, the undersigned, P. A. Baylor, Ex'tor of Wm. F. Bell, dec'd, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court-house, in Staunton, on

Monday, June 28th, 1880,

(County Court Day,) that very valuable and highly improved farm owned by the late Wm. F. Bell, containing **135 acres.** This land lies on the South side of the Churchville road, about five miles from Staunton, and is a part of the farm owned by the late Col. Wm. A. Bell. The whole of this land is of the very best quality.—Forty acres of it is wood land, well timbered with Oak and Walnut.—The residue is in the highest state of cultivation, part of it was set in grass, and produces equal to any land in the county. Considering the desirable size of this farm, the quality of the soil, and its convenient location to markets, there has been no such land offered for sale in this county for a long time.

☞ Full possession will be given the 1st of September, 1880.

TERMS OF SALE:—This property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, the purchaser executing bonds therefor, with good personal security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and title retained as ultimate security.

Dr. Jno. C. Bell, Davis A. Kayser, E. W. Bayly, or myself, will take pleasure in showing this property to any one desiring to buy it.

P. A. BAYLOR, Executor of Wm. F. Bell, dec'd.

je1-4t

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed until *Monday, July 26th,* 1880, (Court-day.)

je29-tds P. A. BAYLOR, Ex'tor.

C. L. COOKE. P. B. SUBLETT.

STAUNTON FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY!

COOKE & SUBLETT.

We represent the largest and most reliable Home and Foreign Insurance Companies in the U. S., aggregating over sixty-five million dollars in assets. This enables us to place all classes of insurance in large or small lines at reasonable rates. Our losses will be promptly and honestly adjusted and paid.

In Foreign Companies, we represent The Liverpool, London and Globe, Commercial Union, North British and Mercantile, Hamburg, Bremen, and British America.

As we are the only agents in Staunton engaged exclusively in the insurance business, we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

Mr. J. A. COOKE will have charge of our office business.

je29-3m COOKE & SUBLETT.

STAUNTON, VA., June 29th, 1880.

MONDAY, JULY 5th, being a legal holiday, the National Valley Bank and the Augusta National Bank will be closed on that day. Notes and drafts maturing July 4th and 5th can be paid on Tuesday, July 6th.

THOS. A. BUDDSOE, Cashier National Valley Bank.

W. P. TAMS, Cashier Augusta National Bank.

je29-1t

TO STONE-MASONS.—Sealed bids to do the work specified below will be received by A. M. Fauntleroy, Supt., at his office at the W. L. Asylum, up to 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, July 3rd, viz:—About 550 feet of 4-inch CURBING and about 120 perches of RUBBLE MASONRY. The Asylum will furnish the lime and sand.

S. A. HOSHOUR, Steward.

je29-1t Virg & Vind. copy.

WANTED! To hire for the balance of the year a GOOD FARM HAND. A white single man preferred. ☞ Pay prompt.

je29-2t DAVIS A. KAYSER.

LAND SALES.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—In obedience to a decree of the circuit court of Augusta county, entered on the 1st day of April, 1880, in the cause of Bare vs. Bare et als, pending therein, the undersigned commissioners will offer