Staunton Spectator.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1882.

The Election of First Auditor.

The election of First Auditor did not occur on last Tuesday, the time appointed for it, as, on motion of Senator Newberry, Democratic-Readjuster from Bland, the Senate, by a vote of 21 to 19 adjourned without acting upon the joint order which was for the election of certain officers.

The Readjusters who were the friends of Massey, and who voted for the motion to adjourn were S. H. Newberry, of Bland; Peyton G. Hale, of Grayson; A. M. Lybrook, of Patrick; and B. F. Williams, of Nottoway.

Riddleberger had put in nomination S. Brown Allen, of this county, when the joint order was broken by an adjournment on the motion of Senator Newberry.

Both Houses of the General Assembly will have to adopt another joint order before the election of Auditor can take place.

Mr. Newberry wished to offer a resolution, but as Riddleberger was recognized by the chair before him, and nominated S. Brown Allen for Auditor, Newberry moved an adjournment which was adopted, and thus broke the joint order. The following is the resolution which it was Newberry's purpose to offer:—

Resolved, That the joint order of the day, which has for its object the election of certain officers and judges be and the same is hereby rescinded in so far as it applies to the election of Auditor of Public Accounts.

On Wednesday, the President *pro tem.* of the Senate, W. M. Elliott, at 1 o'clock ruled that the time for the execution of the joint order had arrived, and directed Mr. Hurt to so inform the House.

This caused a stir. Mr. Hurt asked if the President meant to say that the Senate must proceed with the election of Auditor of Public Accounts.

The Chair said that was his construction of the law.

Mr. Thurman then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that there is no joint or continuing order before the Senate.

The Chair said the resolution was not in order, whereupon Mr. Thurman said he appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Riddleberger then made a bitter speech that was replied to by Thurman and Lybrook.

Speeches were also made by Senators Stevens and Powell sustaining the Chair, and Hurt and Newberry against.

The decision of the Chair was reversed by a vote of 21 to 18.

So the Senate decided that the joint order was broken, and that it would not be in order to go into the election of the officers named in the joint order until another joint order should be adopted.

If Riddleberger had not gotten the floor in advance of Newberry, he would have offered his resolution, and if it had been adopted, the purposes of the joint order could have been carried out with the exception of the election of Auditor of Public Accounts.

DEATH OF THE WIDOW OF HON. WM C. RIVES.—On Monday of last week, Mrs. Rives, widow of the late Hon. William C. Rives died at 3 P. M., after a short illness, at her residence, "Castle Hill," near Cobham, Albemarle county, Va., aged eighty. She leaves three sons, Messrs, Francis R, of New York, Wm. C., Jr., of Boston, Alfred, of Alabama, and one daughter, Miss Ella, who has lived with her mother at Castle Hill. The decaased was one of the most distinguished ladies of her day.

SMALL-POX IN WINCHESTER.—Though there have been but eight or ten cases in that place, but one has proved fatal, and this dread disease has been prevented from spreading, says the *Times*, because the authorities and the physicians unite their efforts, and, with a rigid quarantine and judicious treatment, confine the disease to the house in which it appears, and generally to the first victim.

PROHIBITION IN WEST VIRGINIA.—Mr. Horner, editor of the Parkersburg *Sentinel*, says that he would not be surprised if the prohibition amendment passed both houses of the West Virginia Legislature this session. He seems to think that some of the Senators desirous of re-election will change over to that side. He suggests that it will possibly be so modified as to exempt beer and wine.

NO ALLIANCE WITH JOHN KELLY.—The committee of the Tammany Hall and anti-Kelly party of New York city has adopted resolutions declaring that it will be fatal to the future prospects of the democracy of the State of New York to again surrender to the demands or threats of Mr. John Kelly—that "he will be much less hurtful as an open enemy than as a treacherous associate."

LYNCHBURG ENTERPISE.—The capital stock of the Lynchburg Foundry and Machine Company has all been subscribed, and the establishment of the new enterprise may be regarded as a certainty. Thirty thousand dollars will be expended in this direction alone. The company will proceed immediately to get a charter of incorporation from the Circuit Court.

FATAL AFFRAY IN AMHERST.—A fatal affray took place in the neighborhood of Pedlar Mill in Amherst county, between a respectable white man named Creed Carter and a colored man named McDaniel, resulting in the former being brained with a stick in the hands of the latter. The negro is at large.

DIED IN HIS BUGGY.—Robert Ingraham, an old and respected citizen of Surry county, died suddenly in his buggy while returning home from the court-house a day or two ago. He left the court-house with his son, in perfect health, and died before going two miles. The cause of his death is unknown.

ARREST OF A FARMER.—A dispatch from Lynchburg to the Baltimore *Sun*, says that a well-to-do farmer, named James McKenney, has been arrested and committed to jail on the charge of gaining possession of a deed to property belonging to Peter J. Strine, valued at $1,600 on false pretenses.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—In Page county, on Monday of last week, says the Page *Courier*, "Mrs. John Griffith, on Dry Run, left her house for a short time in charge of her little daughter, in whose care she also left an infant. The clothes of the latter in some way took fire, burning the child so badly that it survived its injuries only a few hours."

Prof. Fontaine's Report.

We are gratified to learn that Prof. William M. Fontaine, of the University of Virginia, has completed his report of the results of his examination of the geological and mineralogical resources of the country on both sides of the Blue Ridge, from Turk's Gap to the mouth of North River in Rockbridge, and that arrangements have been made for its speedy publication in Maj. Jed. Hotchkiss's valuable paper, *The Virginias*, and also in pamphlet form. We understand the report is quite full and satisfactory, covering 339 pages of manuscript (foolscap) and embracing a description of the topography, as well as of the geology and mineralogy of those portions of Albemarle, Nelson, and Amherst, east of the Blue Ridge, and of Augusta and Rockbridge on the western side, which are contiguous to that range of mountains. This Report will be eagerly sought after, not only by the people of Virginia, but by citizens of other States, who are on the lookout for profitable investments in mineral lands; and we advise all who desire to obtain copies to notify Maj. Hotchkiss without delay, so that he may beable to publish an edition equal to the demand. And just here we will take occasion to say, that, in our judgment, Maj. Hotchkiss's paper is eminently worthy of the patronage of every friend of Virginia. We believe it has done more than any other journal published in the State to make the people of other States acquainted with the vast mineral wealth of Virginia. The cost ($2.00 per annum) is so low, as to bring it within reach of persons of very moderate means. The Report of Prof. Fontaine alone, to say nothing of the valuable contributions from other distinguished scientists which constantly enrich its columns, is amply worth a year's subscription.

The Report notices, at some length, a large number of deposits of copper, iron, manganese, umber, kaolin, and other clays, suitable for all kinds of earthenware, from the finest porcelain to fire-brick and drainage tiles—beautiful sand as white as granuated sugar, admirably suited for the manufacture of glass—mineral paints, and several kinds of variegated marbles of great beauty, and susceptible of a very high polish.

All these elements of undeveloped wealth lie in close proximity to railroads, which are either now in operation or in process of construction, and to be completed during the coming summer.

The national reputation which Prof. Fontaine enjoys as an eminent geologist and mineralogist, and his high character as a gentleman, will induce the public to receive as unquestionably authentic every statement in his Report, and we shall be greatly disappointed if the publication of his Report is not speedily followed by a large influx of northern and foreign capital and population into this part of Virginia.

The construction of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad along the western base of the Blue Ridge, giving access to vast mines of iron, manganese, kaolin, sand, and marbles, must infuse new life and energy into the whole country which it penetrates. This road is destined, at an early day, to be an important link in the great chain of railways which is to constitute the FAST LINE of travel between the North and South. It will also be an important commercial highway, supplying an outlet for the cotton of the Southern States, and the minerals, cereals, cattle, and timber of Virginia.

We doubt if there is, in any of the Atlantic States, a section of territory of equal extent which embraces so many and such extensive supplies of crude material for manufactures as are to be found in the region explored by Prof. Fontaine.

We have been aware, for some years, of the existence of many of these elements of wealth and prosperity, but we have forborne to press them on public attention, because we knew that, in consequence of the want of means of transportation, it would be impossible to work them properly. But the construction of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad through the whole extent of this mineral region, and the contemplated extention of the Valley Road, (now under contract and to be completed within six months,) which will also pass through a portion of it, will effectually remove every difficulty of this character.

Measures should be taken to secure a wide circulation of Prof. Fontaine's Report in the Northern cities, and especially among wealthy and enterprising manufacturers. If this be done, we shall be greatly surprised if steps are not taken, within a few years, to establish furnaces, foundries, rolling mills, earthenware manufactures, glass works, and marble yards, in this favored region. By a happy coincidence, as appears from Prof. Fontaine's Report, there is ample water-power all along the line of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad to furnish the motive-power necessary to operate every kind of machinery that may be needed.

We have been informed that most of the sand used in the glass-works of Wheeling and Pittsburgh (which are among the largest in the United States) is brought from Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and from Florida. Surely, if these glass-works can operate profitably when they are burthened by the heavy cost of transportation of the raw material such long distances, they could do better where the raw material, of the best quality, is at hand; where water-power can be had for a trifle, and coal from West Virginia can be brought on railroads, whose maximum grade is under thirty feet to the mile.

Of the quality and quantity of the sand, there can be no doubt. The quantity is inexhaustible, extending for many miles, and in almost immediate contiguity to the track of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad. It is found generally beneath the surface of the earth in the form of boulders, which are so soft, that they can be crushed by the hand, and when disintegrated, the sand, in the language of Prof. Fontaine, resembles "granulated sugar."

In conclusion, we urge every citizen of our county to use his best efforts to give a wide circulation to the Report of Prof. Fontaine.

A CHALLENGE.—The New York Tribune says editorially: "If the stalwarts are eager to know what the people of this State think of them, let them try to run Conkling for Governor, and they will find out." This reads like a square challenge and the beginning of fresh trouble.

MORE RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday week, near Alderson, Monroe Co., W. Va., an old man, Joshua Eads, met with a fatal accident.

The Hinton *Herald* says "that Mr. Eads was walking very near the railroad track in order to avoid a ditch filled with water by the late rains, and being blind in the eye next to the railroad track, did not observe how near he was to an approaching train until it struck him on the head, and he fell senseless into the water. Dr. Barksdale happened to be near at hand, and with the aid of others, dragged him out of the water before he suffocated. He never recovered consciousness, after being struck, but was put on a train, and brought to Hinton, where he died on Saturday night. Mr. Eads was a carpenter, well known in this and the adjoining counties, and was quite an old man at the time of his death."

The same paper says, "another unfortunate man has lost his life by being crushed under the wheels of an engine. His name is Joe Fowler, a colored man employed as a laborer by the railroad company, at the Big Bend tunnel. A car loaded with brick was being run into the tunnel, and Fowler was standing on one end of it. When the engine was cut loose he attempted to step from the car to the engine and fell between the trucks. One leg was cut off close to the hip joint and the poor sufferer only lived a few hours. Dr. Peck was sent for but could do nothing to relieve him. The accident was the result of his own carelessness."

DEATH OF HON. CLARKSON N. POTTER.—This distinguished Democrat died on Monday of last week at his residence in N. Y. City. He was the son of Bishop Potter, of New York, and of still other men honorable and distinguished for speaking the word whether by the laws of men or by the laws of God, and was born at Schenectady, N. Y., in 1825. Receiving his education at Union College, he was admitted to the bar of New York city, and early distinguished himself as a man of eloquence and ability. In 1868 he was elected to Congress as a democrat, was re elected in 1870 and 1872, and became one of the leaders of his party in that body. In 1874 he declined a renomination, but in 1876 was again forced into service, and was elected to Congress by a very large majority. When it was decided by a caucus of the democratic members that an investigation of the electoral count should be made and a special committee was raised to condnct it, Mr. Potter was unanimously chosen for the work, and made a long and exhaustive report, which was higly extolled by his party friends. He was the democratic nominee for Lieutenant-Governor of New York in 1879, and ran many thousands of votes ahead of his ticket, being defeated by only 200 votes. Mr. Potter had the confidence of both wings of the democratic party in his State, and of late his name had been frequently mentioned in connection with the democratic nomination for the presidency in 1884.

RECESS OF THE SENATE.—On last Saturday, by a vote of 18 to 17, the Senate adopted a resolution offered by Thurman, to adjourn to meet again on Wednesday—to-morrow. Messrs. Hale, Lybrook, Newberry, and Williams voted "Aye," and they were the only Readjusters who did so. Mr. Diggs was the only Democrat who voted "No."

Clerk McCaull Saturday gave notice from the Clerk's desk of the House that in consequence of the action of the Senate in adjourning over to Wednesday the Readjuster caucus announced for Monday night had been postponed until further notice.

ENGINEER KILLED ON CHES. AND OHIO RAILWAY.—The Charleston (W. Va.) *Evening Call* says that, at an early hour on Sunday morning of last week, "while the passenger train, which is due at Charleston at 3 o'clock A. M., was passing a point, near Fayette Station, the track gave way and threw the engine and baggage car over the embankment, resulting in killing engineer "Bonny" Jones, and seriously injuring the fireman, Mr. Snediger. Jones was recently married and was a young man well thought of by all who knew him. The accident was caused by a washout."

A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE SUES FOR A DIVORCE.—The wife of Rev. W. H. N. Stuart, formerly rector of St. Clement's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, has sued for a divorce. Mr. Stewart left his wife and went to Jamaica about three years ago, and, it is said, has not since then written to her or evinced in any way a consciousness of her existence. Mrs. Stewart's attorney is quoted as saying the case is simply one of desertion, without any other censure attaching to either party. Mrs. Stewart is said to be a lady of wealth and refinement.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—The Page *Courier* says that, on Monday of last week, "Mr. I. N. Corbin was engaged in rolling logs down a grade to his saw mill on Mill Creek. By some mischance a large log, 20 feet long, struck his five year old son, and passed over the whole length of his body from his feet, stopping at his chin. Mr. Corbin, with a hand spike hurriedly lifted it off him, and started for a doctor. Arrived at his house, Dr. Hudson, after a critical examination, discovered that no bones were broken, and that, strange as it seemed, he was unhurt."

MURDER IN POWHATAN.—A colored man, Armistead Grey, of Powhatan county, sent his son, about 10 years old, for five cents' worth of molasses. The boy drank about half of it, and filled up the bottle with water, for which offense his father struck him with a stick and killed him. He has been arrested, and his little daughter says she saw him kill her brother. He stripped the boy and hid his bloody clothes, but the little daughter exhibited the clothes and the stick with which he had struck his son on the head and fractured the skull.

DECLINES TO SERVE.—Though Riddleberger is the Senator who moved the appointment of a committee to investigate the charge that an officer of the Senate had been guilty of an attempt to bribe, he declines to serve on the committee, on which he was given the position of chairman, but will furnish a list of witnesses and appear as prosecutor. This, we suspect, will prove to be "much ado about nothing."

A BREEZE IN THE SENATE THURSDAY.—In the Senate Thursday a resolution was adopted appointing a committee of three to relieve W. M. Elliott, the President *pro tem.* of the responsibility of appointing the special committee provided for in the resolution adopt- Wednesday to investigate into the truth of alleged reports that certain officers of the Senate, whose names are not given, had by corrupt means attempted to influence the votes of members of that body.

This action brought on a sharp discussion, in which Senator Riddleberger, the mover of the resolution of investigation, attempted to have the matter reconsidered, believing, as he did, that the adoption of the resolution of to-day was an attempt to debar him from the chairmanship of the proposed select committee, and an act of discourtesy which was without precedent and could not be allowed to pass unnoticed. After full explanation the matter was finally brought to a conclusion by the withdrawal of all motions to reconsider

In the beginning of the debate Gen Elliott, president *pro tem.*, had vacated the chair, and at its close arose to a question of personal privilege. He then, in the most feeling terms, spoke of the pleasure and pride he had felt when the Senate had chosen him as its presiding officer, but that now, when it was evident from the tenor of the resolution just adopted that the Senate had lost confidence in him, he felt bound, in honor to himself, to return the trust placed in his hands, and he would therefore tender his resignation as president *pro tem.* This unexpected turn of affairs created quite a sensation and brought many Senators successively to their feet, some indorsing Mr. Elliott's action, but all joining in opposing the acceptance of his resignation.

The discussion was closed by the President *pro tem.*, who, after acknowledging the many kind expressions from all sides, said his sense of self-respect would not permit him to change the course he had taken. A resolution was adopted that no discourtesy whatever was intended to the President *pro tem.* of the Senate by the adoption of the resolution which had caused all the trouble, the vote being almost unanimous.

The Senate then decided to go into the election of a President *pro tem.*, and Gen. Wyatt M. Elliott was placed in nomination for re-election. The roll-call showed that he had received the votes of all the Senators present, only one being absent.

Gen. Elliott again addressed the Senate, stating that notwithstanding this complimentary and kind action he could not reach a conclusion that he should change his position, and he, therefore, declined to accept the office which he had to-day resigned.

At 3:10 the Senate adjourned.

SMALL-POX IN SHENANDOAH COUNTY.—We learn from the *Shenandoah Herald* that "Mr. William Larkins, the man who brought the small-pox to Shenandoah county, died at his residence on Stony Creek last Tuesday, and was buried by his nurse.

Mrs. Larkins, wife of the deceased, has contracted the disease. Her case, we are informed, is severe, and being in a delicate situation at the time of contracting the disease, her friends have little hope of her recovery.

A child of Mr. Abraham Myers has varioloid.

Mr. Day who was at the house of Mr Larkins, and who, it is reported, wore an overcoat or some other clothing belonging to Larkins, before it was known that he had small-pox, also has the disease.

With the precautions enforced by the authorities it is now thought that there is little danger of the disease spreading."

"In 1876 the Constitutional amendments, voted on in that year, were published in every Democratic paper in the State, it mattered not how insignificant, by direction of the Secretary of State.—The only paper that was not authorized to publish them was the *Valley Virginian*, which had the largest circulation of any weekly paper published in Virginia. The sole reason for this "proscription" was that it was a Republican paper.—*Valley Virginian.*

The only trouble about the above charge of "party proscription" is that it lacks the element of truth. If the *Virginian* had looked to page 402 of the Acts of Assembly 1874-5, it would have seen that the amendments to the Constitution in 1876, were ordered to be printed "in some newspaper published in Richmond for three months previous to the election," and were not authorized to be published in every democratic paper in the State. We know the fact that they were not published in the SPECTATOR as an advertisement.

A COLORED MINISTER LOSING A LEG.—The Charleston (West Va.) *Evening Call* says that, on Saturday week, "Rev Mr. Wilson, a colored preacher and school teacher, who resides on Campbell's Creek, made an effort to get on one of the engines, of Dana Bros., while in motion, but unfortunately for him, he missed his footing and fell, resulting in having his right leg cut off just below the knee, by the engine. Dr. Comstock, of Charleston, dressed the wound."

LOCAL OPTION IN THE LEGISLATURE.—In the House of Delegates on Saturday, Mr. Rivercomb introduced a bill to provide for a local-option liquor law in the county of Highland, which was referred to a committee.

Petitions from the counties of Rockbridge, Rockingham, Culpeper, Augusta, and Highland in relation to local option were presented and appropriately referred.

A WHITE MAN PUBLICLY WHIPPED AT PETERSBURG.—Gregory Sternoni, an Italian merchant of Petersburg, was convicted in the Hustings Court for receiving and selling manufactured tobacco, knowing the same to have been stolen. The jury found the accused guilty, and the Court sentenced him to receive twenty stripes at the public whipping post. He was ably defended.

The dam of ex-Senator Wither's fish-pond, near Wytheville, Va., was broken by the high water, and a fine stock of German carp was washed out and destroyed.

CONVICTION OF GUITEAU.—On last Wednesday the jury in the trial of Guiteau for killing President Garfield rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree.

The Duke of Argyll has received a present of a wild turkeys from this country, which he intends to try and breed from at Inverary.

A Letter from Rev. John E. Massey.

The following letter from Mr. Massey is published in the Richmond *Whig* of last Friday, and the *Whig*, in publishing it, has the cruel heartlessness to interject between each line this language:—

"*But this does not justify* TREASON."

[For the Whig.]

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
RICHMOND, Jan. 26, 1882.

EDITOR OF THE WHIG:—The *Whig* of this date contains my note in which I state that one son is the *only* relation of mine, to the *remotest degree* who has ever held a clerkship under me. In commenting upon this note the *Whig* says: "Another son of Mr. Massey is said to have been at one time much above the office, but to what extent he received pay from the State is unknown." I do not remember ever to have seen anything more unkind or *heartless* than this sentence and the insinuation contained in it.

No son of mine except the one referred to in my note has ever been in Richmond since I became Auditor of Public Accounts. For a considerable time last summer I was in daily apprehension of the death of *two* of my children. One of them was buried on the 11th of August, the other on the 11th of September. Mastering as best I could my crushing sorrow, and leaving a stricken wife and daughter to bear their almost insupportable grief as best they could without my presence and support, I was on the 1st day of October, twenty days thereafter, speaking in Norfolk city in behalf of Cameron, Lewis, and Blair, the cause to which I was represented. From that time to the close of election I was traveling at night and speaking in the day almost daily. The *Whig*, with *full knowledge of the facts*, could have indulged in so *heartless* a comment, was not only a surprise and a grief to *me* but must be to every unprejudiced man who reads it.

Very respectfully,
JOHN E. MASSEY.

The *Whig*, instead of making a proper *amende honorable*, by a free apology to Massey, has, in the grossest manner, "added insult to injury."

APPLICATION FOR A NEW TRIAL FOR GUITEAU.—The application for a new trial for Guiteau will probably be based on the following grounds:—

First, that one if not two of the jurors read newspapers during the trial; second, that Judge Porter in his argument to the jury grossly misstated the testimony, and, thirdly, that the court had no jurisdiction. It will be remembered that in the commencement of the Guiteau trial Mr. Scoville waived the question of jurisdiction.

Guiteau does not appear to have any idea of his position, and is just as confident that he will get a new trial as he was that the Deity would not allow him to be convicted

That he is a partially insane man, we firmly believe, and think he should be consigned for life to an insane asylum. This would be right, and would be more to the credit of the country than to hang him, for it would show to the world that an insane man committed the crime of assassination, and would not reflect upon the character of the sane people of the country.

DECLINES TO ANSWER.—In response to a question in the State Senate on last Saturday, Riddleberger declined to answer whether, in the U. S. Senate, he would act with the Republican or Democratic party? He said he would probably go out and organize a Senate of his own, if things didn't suit him.

He is a lovely Democrat, like his leader, Mahone. That he will act with the Republican party there can be but little doubt; for if it were his purpose to act with the Democratic party, he would have no hesitancy in saying so. It would be more honest if he would avow his purpose frankly to act with the Republican party, and not attempt to act the part of a Republican under the mask of a Democrat. Democratic readjusters cannot be much longer deceived. They know very well that those who are not with them are against them.

THE POPULAR VOTE DENIED.—It will be remembered that, in the late canvass, the leaders of the Readjusters claimed that no settlement of the debt question would be voted unless ratified by the popular vote. They stated that, if they got the power, they would pass a bill which should be submitted to the people for ratification, and that, without such popular endorsement, no settlement was worth a fig. Now, however, that they have the power, they will not submit their bill to the vote of the people. We do not believe that acts of legislation should be submitted to the popular vote, but that was the position of the Readjuster party until they got into power. Now they refuse to give the people an opportunity to pass upon their action.

SACRIFICE OF MASSEY.—At the dictation of the coalition party, meetings are being held in different counties of the State to denounce the course of Massey in resisting the unreasonable and tyrannous conduct of the caucus of that party. Whether this course will succeed in changing the vote of any of the readjusters who have stood by Massey remains to be seen. That they will ultimately defend him by hook or by crook, we think very probable, for they are the subservient slaves of Mahone, who, like the Turk, connot bear a rival near the throne, and he has, accordingly, issued his idict that Massey must be sacrificed, let the result be what it may.

CHARGE OF CORRUPTION.—Riddleberger has made a great stir in the Senate by his charge that an officer of that body had been guilty of corruption. He has persistently refused to give the name of the party accused, but it is said that he refers to a Committee Clerk of the Senate. If he has sufficient evidence to justify the course he has pursued, we do not see why he should refuse to give the name of the party. It looks very much like moral cowardice—like one who is willing to wound, but is afraid to strike.

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS OF JUDGES.—At the Readjuster caucus on last Friday night, J. L. Kirby was nominated as judge of the County Court of Nelson, and Charles G. Howison as judge of the County Court of Prince William. Several parties were looking after circuit judgeships, but it has been definitely determined not to bother any more with them until the question of redistricting the State has been fixed.

COMMISSIONERS IN CHANCERY.—The *Dispatch* says that "it seems understood that the caucus last Friday night resolved to support Mr. Lady's bill to give to the Governor the appointment of commissioners in chancery."

The Senate Friday.

We copy the following report of the proceedings of the Senate on Friday from the *State*:—

The Senate was called to order Friday morning by Mr. Bailey, who was presiding Thursday when the Senate adjourned.

The committee appointed to select a committee to investigate charges of corrupt practices against certain officers of the Senate reported the following as the committee to make the investigation: Senators Riddleberger, Berry, Lybrook, Walker and Stevens.

Mr. Riddleberger emphatically declined to serve on the committee.

ELECTING A PRESIDENT.

Mr. Newberry offered a resolution that the Senate go into the election of a president *pro tem.*, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Elliott. Adopted.

Mr Newberry then nominated Senator A. M. Lybrook. Mr. Riddleberger nominated Senator H. C. Wood. The vote was taken. Mr. Lybrook voted for Senator Wood, Senator Wood voted for Senator Elliott. The roll stood: Wood, 19; Lybrook, 19; Elliott, 1.

There being no election, the roll was called again, with the following result: Lybrook, 19; Wood, 17; Elliott, 1. Mr. Lybrook was declared elected.

Mr. Wright moved a reconsideration, but was declared out of order.

The Chair appointed the following committee to inform Mr. Lybrook of his election: Messrs. Thurman, Wood and Williams.

IN A HURRY TO GIVE UP.

At this time Mr. Riddleberger jumped up and offered his resignation as a member of the different committees to which he belonged. He said it was evident that the body was now under the control of the other side, and he thought the majority ought to control the organization of the Senate.

Senator Lybrook said this matter had gone far enough. He had no perception that it would really have gone to the extent it had. He was not competent to fill the place, therefore he would not do so. He therefore offered his resignation, and thought he was right in so doing. He never would accept an office for which he thought he was disqualified. He thanked the members of the Senate for this expression of confidence on the part of the members of both parties. It was a high compliment, and he appreciated it.

A SEARCHING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Christian offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to ascertain if any senator would accept the place of President *pro tem.* Out of order.

The Senate then went into the election.

Mr. Riddleberger then nominated Mr. Wood, who was elected, receiving the entire vote cast.

Mr. Lybrook seconded the nomination of Mr. Wood, and Mr. Newberry urged that his nomination be made unanimous.

Mr. Wood in accepting the election asked indulgence with any shortcomings. He felt he was not qualified to fill the position so worthily filled by his predecessor.

Mr. Thurman asked Mr. Riddleberger to withdraw his resignation, but that gentleman declined on the ground that the Senate was now under the control of the other side. Mr. Thurman said he was very sorry at this action of the Senator, and he thought he gave up too soon.

Mr. Bailey (Readjuster) said: I want simply to say that the chairman of the Committee for Courts of Justice still holds the fort.

PLAIN TALK.

Mr. Newberry said since the Senator from Shenandoah [(Mr. Riddleberger) had announced that the sceptre had departed from Judah he would like for him to say by what authority or from what newspaper he read and got the intelligence which enabled him to make his insinuations against senators on this floor.

REPELLING INSINUATIONS.

He wanted to know what the Senator meant by his insinuation about senators leaving the Readjuster ranks and going to the other side of the house. He did not intend to allow any senator to say that he had gone over to the enemy. He would not allow anybody to say that he had joined hands with the enemy. He would not have that hurled in his teeth any more. He stood here to speak for himself; he demanded the same privilege of thinking for himself as is enjoyed by every senator, and the man or the senator who insinuated that he had gone over to the enemy insinuated that which was false. He stood here the representative of a mountain people. He claimed to be a Readjuster. He was endorsed in his course by his people. They were the power behind the throne.

USING MAHONE MEDICINE.

His position was to be found in the following extract, which he asked the clerk to read, from the *Congressional Record*. He then handed the clerk an extract from the *Congressional Record* containing the speech of Senator Mahone.

The Clerk read as follows the portion marked by Senator Newberry:

Mahone: "I came here to represent that people, and, God willing, I intend to do it according to my best ability and my honest convictions. Whether the discharge of that duty shall lead me to act with the Republican side of this chamber or with the Democratic side, that is for me to judge, and not to be suggested by a caucus."

"There," said Senator Newberry, "is the position of our great leader, Senator Mahone. [Applause] I am following his course. There is the language of Senator Mahone. I am standing upon the plank the great leader of our party laid down. I am responsible to my people. They are the power behind the throne.

UNANSWERABLE.

"To them I intend to appeal at the proper time."

The speech of Senator Newberry created a profound impression. Mr. Riddleberger did not answer. There was a pause in the proceedings, the senators evidently willing to give way and hear what Mr. Riddleberger would say.

Finally, Mr. Christian said he was glad to hear that the Senator from Shenandoah was willing to be controlled by the majority of the body. He offered a resolution requesting Mr. Riddleberger to withdraw his resignation. Subsequently upon the assurance of Mr. Riddleberger that he would withdraw his resignation, Mr. Christian withdrew his resolution. Mr. Riddleberger then withdrew his resignation.

The Senate proceeded to dispose of the regular business and while moving on so smoothly, after the storm, Mr. Duff Green came in from the House and said that body was ready on its part to proceed with the execution of the joint order for the election of Auditor. This elicited much laughter. Mr. Bailey just before this had offered a resolution informing the House of Delegates that the Senate had broken up the joint order which had for its object the election of an Auditor and other officers. Mr. Bailey was instructed to take the message. He found the House waiting to go on with the election, the Speaker having decided that was the only thing in order.

The House finally went on with business. Shortly before adjournment Mr. Powell, of Spottsylvania, rose to a question of privilege, and reviewed some of the remarks of Mr. Newberry and defended the course of the Mahone element. He had evidently taken exceptions to some of the remarks of Mr. Newberry.

His remarks again brought Mr. Newberry to his feet, who said he was not like Capt. Scott's coon. They might shoot as much as they please, but he was not going to come down. The language he had used in his previous speech was from one who would not stand by the caucus rule and now proposed to come down here and make me stand by it.—The most beautiful sentiment I know is that a man shall practice exactly what he preaches. I am a free man.

ASSERTING HIS RIGHTS.

I only ask for myself the same privilege that he asserted there. They can hurl their anathemas at me. They are like the lightnings that strike the adamant—they do not leave a scar or mark on my head. I suppose I am to be assaulted here every day. I intend to act according to the dictates of my own conscience. They are trying by innendoes to herald to the world, and proclaim on the house-top, that I have gone over and deserted my party and formed an alliance with the other side. Is it required of me to stand up here every day of my life and contradict these assertions. I intend to defend myself on this chamber floor, and I want that fact distinctly understood; I intend to speak my sentiments regardless of the consequences. I am getting tired of having to defend my position here day after day. I want it known, and I desire that it shall go out from this chamber, that I intend to meet every insult or insinuation, come from what quarter it may.—My reputation is as dear to me and as spotless as that of any senator. I don't care for scrutiny. I want them to scrutinize my acts. I am planting them not for to-day. I intend to make a record that my posterity shall not be ashamed of.

FIGHTING FOR PRINCIPLES.

I am fighting for the cardinal principles of my party. I want it known that I will die in the front before I will surrender one of the principles of that party, and when senators rise on this floor and make those insinuations I intend to reply them. I do not turn my back on anything. I am not made of the stuff that you can twist around your fingers. I am not one of those fluctuating politicians. I have stood from the beginning of this fight, for I was one of the very first who unfurled the banner, and I have always stood in the front and don't intend to be driven to the rear by any efforts of anybody.

The Senate adjourned after the discussion of the Richmond and Danville bill.

A JUDGE WHO HAS NEVER READ LAW.—The Lynchburg *Virginian* says that the man who has been elected Judge of the Hustings Court of Lynchburg by the present Legislature, never read law a day in his life. How is that for high? The Constitution requires that county Judges shall be "learned in the law," and the *Virginian* says that they have "less important functions committed to them than are devolved upon the Hustings Court Judge of Lynchburg." The *Virginian* says:

"We have never known the members of the Lynchburg bar so deeply stirred as they seem to be over the appointment of the future Judge of our Hustings Court. Already there is talk about compromising all cases of litigation that may be referable to that Court, rather than permit them to be adjudicated by a man who knows nothing about law, and will only be a Judge in name."

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The Wash. Cor. of the Richmond *Dispatch* under date of last Friday says:—

"The Census Committee of the House to-day agreed upon 320 as the number of members of the House of Representatives under the recent census. If this be agreed upon by Congress, then Virginia will have ten members instead of nine, as at present; West Virginia four instead of three; North Carolina nine instead of eight; South Carolina six, as at present; Pennsylvania twenty-eight instead of twenty-six, and New York thirty-three instead of thirty-two. The committee to day also agreed upon the new mode of computation."

BONNY JONES WHO WAS KILLED LAST WEEK.—In speaking of the Engineer, Bonny Jones, who was killed by an accident last week at Nuttallsburg, W. Va., the Alleghany *Tribune* says:

"Mr. Jones was well known here. He began his life as a railroader in Covington, being a watchman, and worked his way up step by step to the place he held when killed. He is a brother of Capt. Jones of Millboro', and had many friends along the line of the road. He was esteemed as a careful, attentive, and cautious engineer, a sober, industrious, and genial man, and his death is a source of much sadness with all who knew him. He had only been married a few months previous to the fatal accident. He made his home in Huntington, we learn."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that Mr. John Thomas, who lived in the Meadows, in this county, near Nickell's Store, lost his life on Wednesday of last week, under very distressing circumstances. It seems that Mr. Thomas was filling a contract in hauling a lot of staves from a point on Lick Creek, in Summers county, to New Richmond, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. As he was proceeding along the Lick Creek road with his team, on the day mentioned, he met Mr. John Duncan, with another wagon, at a narrow point in the road, and in attempting to pass, his loaded wagon overturned, into a deep declivity, instantly killing him—breaking his neck in the fall. We learn that Mr. Thomas leaves a wife and nine children to mourn his untimely end.—*Greenbrier (W. Va.) Independent.*

ARCHING BIG BEND TUNNEL.—In speaking of arching Big Bend Tunnel on the Ches. & O. Railway, the Hinton *Republican* says:—

"A few evenings since we had a conversation with a gentleman who is engaged in arching the Big Ben tunnel. From him we learn that at the rate the work is now being done, averaging about sixty feet a month, it will take nine years to complete the job. Six bricklayers are employed at present, but in a short time the force will be increased, and a gang of workmen will begin operations at the west end of the tunnel. As soon as the weather permits the company will begin brick-making on an extensive scale, near Lowell, where they can find good clay in abundance."

THE RIDDLEBERGER FUNDING BILL.—On last Wednesday, the Riddleberger Funding Bill passed the Senate by the following vote:—

AYES—Messrs Bailey, Barnes, Bliss, Elliott, Eskridge, Hale, James, Jones, Lybrook, Martin, Mayo, Newberry, Norton, Powell, Rawles, Riddleberger, Rue, Stevens, Walker, Webb, Willcox, Williams, and Wood—23

NOES—Messrs. Atkinson, Berry, Christian, Diggs, Edmunds, Fletcher, Glasgow, Heaton, Hurt, Koiner, Lovell, Lovenstein, Smith, Thurman, Twyman, and Wingfield of Albemarle—16.

DRESS GOODS at half price selling at
jan24-tf GLADKE'S.

THE SHOE FACTORY IN WINCHESTER.—This enterprise, though but a few months old under its present management, is now working forty hands, and the prospects of its success are good. The *Times* says:

"They started too late in the season last year to do more than partially introduce their work to their prospective customers, but they have more than paid expenses, and their prospects for the coming year are extremely flattering."

A pure, wholesome distillation of witch hazel, American pine, Canada fir, marigold, clover blossoms, and fragrant with the healing essences of balsam and of pine. Such is Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh. Complete treatment for $1.

Death to all rats, mice, roaches and ants; PARSONS' EXTERMINATOR. Barns, granaries and households cleared in a single night. No fear of bad smells. Best and cheapest vermin killer in the world. Sold everywhere.

MASSEY'S FRIENDS.—In a short talk with Mr. Fulkerson this morning on the condition of affairs in Richmond, he said that he and his colleague (Mr. Paul) had fought and defeated a similar attempt of the Readjuster caucus two years ago; that it was utterly wrong and entirely unjustifiable to force upon a bonded officer subordinates about whom he might know nothing, and who might work against him; and that such a procedure could not be sustained by reasonable people in the State. Mr. Fulkerson talked freely upon the subject, gave excellent reasons for his views, and said they were well known at Richmond.—*Washington Letter—Alexandria Gazette.*

The Salem *Register*, (Read.) says: "The Readjusters swept deck in the election of State officers. They swept it, sure enough, but with "the besom of destruction." The deck is far from being as clean as was before the mutineers swept it.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM.—Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court of Augusta county, rendered on the 26th day of November, 1881,