Staunton Spectator.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1882

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

FOR CONGRESS—7th DISTRICT:—

CHARLES T. O'FERRALL,

OF ROCKINGHAM.

THE SPECTATOR

will be furnished for the CAMPAIGN UNTIL 14th NOVEMBER, after the election, at the following rates:—

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The War in Egypt—Defeat of Arabi.

On Tuesday last the cable reported that Sir Garnet Wolseley had ordered a general advance on Arabi's works at Tel-el-Kebir. The same evening the entire British force, with the exception of a small body left in charge of the encampment at Kassasin lock, took up the line of march for Tel-el-Kebir on the Ismailia and Cairo Railroad, close alongside the parallel line of M. de Lesseps's fresh water canal and about twelve miles distant from Kassasin lock. The object of the night march was that the men should be within easy distance of Arabi's position by break of day, at which time the assault upon his works was to be made. The movement seems to have been completely successful. The attack was begun by dawn and the engagement was very brief. The main attack was on Arabi's left flank, and under cover of the guns of the heavy artillery the troops advanced and carried Tel-el-Kebir with a rush. The time occupied in close fighting does not appear to have lasted more than 20 minutes; but that it was sharp, though short, is evident from the fact that "many officers" are included in the report of the killed and wounded. The brunt of the action was borne by the Highland Brigade. The probable British loss is put at only two hundred; the Egyptian loss in killed alone at two thousand, which, if true, would indicate a massacre rather than a battle, and that the slaughter must have been principally of the fugitives as they were pursued north and south of the fresh water canal by the Indian cavalry on one side of it and by the British cavalry on the other. Besides the actual Egyptian loss in killed and wounded, forty guns and a large number of prisoners are said to have been taken. The total strength of Arabi has been estimated at from forty to fifty thousand men, without including the swarms of Bedouins that, it has been said, had rallied to his support, although recently deserters coming into the British lines declare that the Bedouins had abandoned him.

Arabi Pasha and Toulba Pasha, the leading spirits of the rebellion against the Khedive and the English and French boards of financial control, appeared and surrendered unconditionally Friday, and the Egyptian troops in and around Cairo have tendered their submission. It is not without clear reason, therefore, that General Wolseley telegraphs to England that the war in Egypt is over, that no more troops are needed, and that the men he has with him will be glad to get home. If it were not Egypt that was the theatre of war so sudden a collapse would have seemed marvelous. The dispersal of from thirty to fifty thousand men at a single blow, like phantoms, and by only a few British brigades, seems even now scarcely credible in the light of what has been said of the religious fanaticism of the Egyptians and the influence of Arabi as the leader of the revolt. Arabi is a prisoner in the hands of the British; the conscripted fellahs have hurried back to the fields from which they were torn; the Bedouins have sought their old haunts in the desert, and such regulars as held together have tendered their submission, to be dealt with as may be deemed most advisable. The Egyptian army, as an effective force, is a thing of the past, and as all resistance is everywhere at an end, the war, as Gen. Wolseley has telegraphed, is really over.

But, as the Baltimore *Sun* says, though the war has been sharply and summarily brought to a close, the Egyptian question yet remains to be adjusted by the conference of the western powers, which was simply adjourned until the British had suppressed Arabi and the authority of the Khedive should be re-established. One of the most interesting questions that will come before the conference will be the future relation of the Khedive to the Porte. Another and even more delicate question will be the one started by Count Corti, the Italian representative, in respect to an international protectorate for the Suez canal, and a third, what lien, if any, England shall have on Egypt for her military services in restoring order with the sanction of and as the agent of the powers. These and other nice points will now come up before the conference for adjustment, and with the ultimate fate of Turkey in view and the diverse interests at work, its deliberations will be looked forward to with anxiety by more than one of the powers represented there.

A QUART OF WHEAT.—A respectable citizen of this county, and a read juster, when the State debt was an issue, showed us a postal card a few days since from the Agricultural Bureau at Washington which informed him that, by the request of Hon. John Paul, he had sent him a quart of wheat. This gentleman laughed at the idea of buying his vote with a quart of wheat, and stated that he would not vote for Paul. How many voters have been supplied in this manner with a quart of wheat from Washington? The voters of Augusta will not sell their votes for a quart of wheat. This device will not work with men who value their votes and freedom.

General Mahone's Attorney General has been indicted on a charge of conspiring with others to create a disturbance and for drawing a pistol during the riot he had created. The General's U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of the State was recently indicted for fighting a duel. The General's law officers have very little respect for the law.

COMET DISCOVERED.—Prof. E. E. Barnard, of Nashville, Tenn., discovered a comet Thursday morning located near the star Lambda in the constellation of Twins. It is reported as being bright in appearance, but the direction of its motion has not been obtained.

WHAT THINK YE OF THE JUSTICE OF IT?—Under the present system, though Virginia has only one-fifth of the population of Pennsylvania and not a tenth of her accumulated wealth, she contributes three-fourths as much of the internal revenue as Pennsylvania does.

And yet this is the system that Paul and other Republicans would perpetuate. How can any Virginian, who knows his rights and dares maintain them, vote for Paul? The intelligent voter, who is not an expectant of office, should not do so. The voters of this district should bear in mind the fact that, but for the vote of Paul in seating Republicans in the place of Democrats, the Democratic party in the late Congress, who are opposed to the whole system, would have abolished the internal revenue system, which Jefferson properly characterized as the "infernal" system of revenue. Had Paul been a private citizen, Virginia would now be relieved of millions of tax.

AVOW YOUR SENTIMENTS OPENLY.—The *Border Watchman* says that, whilst the *Alderson (W. Va.) Statesman* is professedly independent, it is secretly in sympathy with the Republican party. If so, it should so avow it, that the public may know it position. Don't sail under false colors—no not act the private. Avow your principles and party allegiance. It is better to be an open and avowed Republican, than to be such secretly. We do not know the political sentiments of the *Statesman*, but desire it to avow them openly, that there may be no misunderstanding. Deal honestly with the people, and not treacherously as is the case with the leaders of the Mahone party in this State. Whilst they profess to be Democrats, they are Republicans of the most extreme type, and support Arthur's administration which belongs to the stalwart wing of the Republican party.

MR. STEPHENS ON THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.—Speaking of the two-thirds rule, Hon. A. H. Stephens in a recent speech said: "I have warred against it for years, even in Federal convention. It will burst up any party in the world in twelve years, because under that system there will always be tied-out horses.—What is the effect of it? The leading public men who are the choice of the people will be beaten, and the tied-out third-rate horses will be brought in. And that is what crippled the Democratic party in the beginning and burst it up in 1860 at Charleston. If the majority rule had been adopted then there never would have been a disruption of the Democratic party, there never would have been this war, there never would have been any secession, and the good old ship of State would have sailed on under the guidance of the gallant and noble Douglas, for I will maintain his honor and statemanship, now that he is dead, as I did when he was living."

POLITICAL CORRUPTION IN VIRGINIA.—John W. Woltz, republican candidate for Congress in the first district of Virginia, publishes a card, in which he states that Peter J. Carter, a prominent readjuster colored politician, informed him that it was the purpose of the coalitionists of the second congressional district to count out Dezendorf and give the certificate of election to Libby, the coalition candidate. He also publishes letters and telegrams which tend to show that W. R. Law, a prominent colored straightout republican, was offered $500 by leading coalitionists of Norfolk and Portsmouth to abandon Dezendorf and espouse the cause of Libby. Law got $200 of the money, and then exposed the bribery. Woltz says it is clear to his mind that Senator Mahone knew of this particular effort at corruption.

Time makes many changes, and politics make strange bed-fellows. Only a few years ago Mr. S. W. Willey struck and knocked down a citizen of this county for insinuating that he (S. W. Willey) was a Republican, and now this same S. W. Willey is the regular Republican nominee for the House of Delegates. Who would have thought it?—*Mountain Herald, Hinton, W. Va.*

Mr. Willey has but followed the example of Mahone, Paul, Riddleberger, John S. Wise, and other leaders of the Mahone party in this State, who, two years ago, claimed to be simon-pure Democrats, and are now recognized as Stalwart Republicans, and are endorsed by the Republican party of this State. The treachery of these men is amazing, and yet they insult Democratic Readjusters by expecting them to support them.

Cairo has been captured and Arabi is said to be a prisoner. The war in Egypt will soon be over. England will get all the glory and Egypt will have her already oppressive taxes increased to pay the cost: But "'twas a famous victory." American farmers who have been holding back their wheat for a rise in consquence of the Egyptian war, may possibly see something in the news from Cairo that will induce them to change their minds regarding the probability of an advance in the price of wheat.

The Baltimore *American* looks upon Monday's Republican success in Maine as a victory for the anti-stalwart wing of its party, and attributes it to the influence of Mr. Blaine, who is known to be opposed to the Mahone movement in Virginia. The *American* says:

"Roscoe Conkling, Don Cameron and William Mahone are respectfully invited to countemplate the returns from Maine."

KILLED AT ROANOKE.—Mr. A. Stevenson, a brickmason, and a native of Tazewell county, Va., was run over and killed at 11 o'clock last Tuesday night by a yard-engine of the Shenandoah Valley road at Roanoke. The engine was backing, and Stevenson was intoxicated. He was not seen until the engineer felt his engine slightly raised by the body underneath.

Hon. Abram Fulkerson, Readjuster Congressman, says that Mahone has betrayed the Readjuster party and its principles; that he has defeated the debt settlement, and sold out the whole thing, bag and baggage, to Arthur and Stalwart Radicalism.

There is no difference between the scalawags and carpet-baggers of reconstruction and these coalitionists. The capital of both was the negro—both appealed to the negro—both made promises to the negro—both depend for success on the negro vote. Mahone stands where Wells stood in 1869, and everything in the State, from a country postmaster to the Governor, is on the same platform, and the proof can be seen in the negro speeches of Col. Lamb and the "toe-nail" speech of Gov. Cameron.—*Lynchburg Advance.*

MR. GLENNAN'S REPLY TO COLONEL LAMB.

A Paper Which Includes a Sketch of two Lives and a Reply to a Card.

[Norfolk Virginian.]

There are two men in this community whose daily life and walk are well known. One was reared in the lap of affluence, with all the advantages of wealth, social position and high station. The other was the child of poor but honest parents, whose way through life has been one of hard and unremitting toil—a struggle throughout.

These two men were thrown together at a period when one was entering upon what promised to be a career of unusual brilliancy and honor; at a time when he was recognized to be the heir of a father's political influence and power, an influence and power that had been in the hands of his grandfather before him. He was looked upon as the young Tribune whose voice would soon be heard in the legislative halls of the nation, commanding the attention and attracting the admiration of people and senators. He was then the champion of a great party in the city of his birth, its acknowledged leader, and many men were proud of him.

The other at this time was a crippled boy of eleven years, whose sister, noticing an advertisement in the newspaper that the man alluded to was part owner and editor of, stating that a boy was wanted at the office, led him there, and the partner of the man whose career is being noticed in this article, while believing that the pale and delicate and crippled boy who stood before him was unable to discharge the duties required, yet took a fancy to him and employed him. This was in 1857, twenty-five years ago.

In this way were two men in this community whose daily life and walk are well known thrown together.

Now, as to the history of those lives since that period.

From 1857 to 1861 the boy remained in the employ of the man, receiving as wages *four* dollars a week. The same at the close as at the commencement of his employment. During that period the boy looked up to the man with all the love and confidence that ever youth paid to character. In his mind there was no other man like him. He was his ideal of true worth and manhood. He clung to him in all his stormy career, running through the exciting period preceeding the war. He listened with rapture to his speeches. He indignantly defended him from attacks that were made on him, and on one memorable occasion, when a difficulty occurred in a discussion at Ashland Hall between his hero and a distinguished leader of the Union party, the boy demonstrated his affections before the tumultuous assembly in his efforts to protect the man from injury.

War came upon the land. The North and the South entered upon the bloody struggle of four years. The young "Tribune," who had more than any other man in this section, on the rostrum and in his paper, advocated war rather than submission to Abolition rule, entered the service of the South, as commander of a company of his fellow-citizens. Soon he sought to raise a battalion, and the boy who watched his every movements with pride, endeavored to be enlisted as a member of one of the companies, in order that he might be with the man he was so attached and devoted to. On account of his lameness and age, he was refused enlistment by the enrolling officer, Major Bradford, and the boy limped from the ranks with tears of regret. But this "hero" of the boy's soul, after the "battalion" he had raised was snatched from him by Gen. (then colonel) William Mahone, secured the position of quartermaster at Wilmington, N. C., where the boy followed him that he might be with him—and afterwards, when the man became colonel of a regiment of brave North Carolina troops, the boy pressed his enlistment in one of the companies of the regiment, that he might be at his side. From that time out, and in every skirmish with the enemy, in the two great battles that were fought, the youth was at the side of the man, and when the man was desperately wounded he helped him from the field; he was the first to tenderly wash the wound, and when a separation afterwards took place, and the next day he found his commander on the desolate beach, without shelter or assistance, unnoticed and uncared for, he secured, through the assistance of Surgeon-General Bizzell, of Gen. Terry's staff, a detail of men from the Federal army, a detail that was put under his charge, and conveyed his "hero" to the hospital, several miles away, where for three days and nights, without rest or relief, he watched by his side, attending to his every want, until Maj-Gen. Whiting, who was also lying wounded in the room, commanded one of his aids "to give relief to the boy." Thus was the man's life saved. Better far that it was otherwise, for then he would have gone to his death with honor and credit, but now he will go to his grave dishonored and disgraced.

But the sketch of the two lives is not yet made up.

The youth stood by his commander until parted on the ship that was to convey them to separate prisons in the North. The war shortly afterwards closed. "The Hero of Fort Fisher" was carried to the home of his connections at the North. The youth, now on the verge of manhood, returned to his home to commence his battle with life. He was penniless. He found a family to whose support he had to render help and assistance, and he was cheered with a letter he received from his old commander writing him in substance as follows: "If I can do anything for you—if I have in my old home any friends with whom I have any influence—I shall see that your attachment to me is not forgotten. I shall be home soon myself for the purpose of entering upon business, and I shall want you with me." The youth's heart leaped with gladness when he read these lines. In the meanwhile, however, he had secured employment, and singularly enough, at the wages of *four* dollars a week—the same amount he had received for four years while in the service of the man who wrote in effect the lines above.

The man returned to his home with far more wealth, it was stated, than he was worth when he went away. He was going to commence business on a large scale and build up the commerce of this ancient port. When the youth, to whom he had expressed himself indebted for his attachment, called upon him to welcome him back home, he reiterated his *written* promise that he wanted his services, stating definitely when and where he proposed to commence business, and making it a point that the youth should be certain to arrange to be with him. All this in the sanctity of the man's home.

The man commenced business at the time he contemplated. The youth called at his place of business on the date requested. He had no sooner entered the office than he found this man's profession of gratitude was false. He was asked to take a seat, and for a few minutes he sat there, his face flushed with the knowledge of the disappointment that he was soon to hear from the lips of the man whom he had almost worshipped. And it came, for the man, after attending to some business, informed him "how great his regrets were that business at present would not admit of his giving him employment, but he hoped he would soon be able to do so," and this, too, in the face of the fact that the youth saw several employed in the office whose duties he felt he could have as readily discharged.

It was the youth's first great lesson of life. It was his first experience of how little there is in the word friendship. It was his first knowledge of the *baseness of ingratitude.* It was a shock to him, as only those can feel who have had in a moment bright hopes blasted. He left the man's office stunned and dazed as it were, but he resolved never under any circumstance would he ask a favor at the hands of the man in whom he was so deceived. He resolved to push his way through life. His struggle was a hard, bitter one; but since then the youth has advanced in the respect and esteem of the community and the State without one spot upon his character.—He has established a business that enables him to give employment to many, while the man, who was surrounded with wealth and power and influence, who commenced his life after the war with advantages as promising as any man in the South, has fallen, step by step, from his high position, with a character blasted and a reputation smirched, until to-day, not only in the city of his birth, but throughout the Commonwealth, he is shunned and despised by all men who know his career, and in his "heart of hearts" he knows this assertion is the truth.

The two men alluded to in the foregoing are: Michael Glennan, editor of the Norfolk *Virginian*, and William Lamb, Mayor of the city of Norfolk. The one, *without fear and without egotism*, points to a private and public record unsullied. The other is the possessor of the character, public and private, faithfully described above.

The first is the writer of this article, and his apology for entering into the history of "two lives" is this, if apology is needed, that in a card circulated yesterday by William Lamb he is denounced as "a base ingrate," and in the same card the assertion is made that William Lamb has treated the writer from his youth up with nothing but "disinterested friendship." He felt compelled, therefore, to show how far this man's friendship extended and, once for all, show to the public the utter falseness of the statement that has been for years privately circulated for effect—viz., that William Lamb had educated and was instrumental in establishing the writer in business. Save the *four dollars* a week received as salary during the entire time of his service in the employ of William Lamb, from 1857 to 1861, the writer has never been the recipient of assistance from him; and to show the callousness and coldness of the man, his ingratitude and selfishness, it may not be out of place to state here, that on one occasion, when one of the solicitors of the Norfolk *Journal* was seeking from him the job-printing patronage of his office, William Lamb replied to him "that his preference was to give his work to Mike Glennan, but that his office was out of the way." Can this contemptible miscreant say that Mike Glennan ever thought that "he was out of his way" when in the hour of danger he stood by him, and when for days and nights, after removing him from death's door on the beach at Fort Fisher, he was at his bedside attending to every want and administering to every wish? A more despicable ingrate never lived.

But notwithstanding the baseness of his ingratitude to us, we have always tried to extend to him a friendly hand and do him a kindly deed. We forgave him, if we could not forget, his cold ungratefulness, and this has been demonstrated on hundreds of occasions. As a journalist, there was no business enterprise that he ever engaged in that we did not seek to advance by kindly reference. When he re-entered politics in the Democratic party we pushed him forward. It was assisted by our influence that he was elected delegate to the St. Louis convention. It was assisted by our influence that he was made temporary chairman of the convention that nominated Governor Holliday, and whenever we could, without sacrifice of previous pledges, we helped him politically. Even after we differed politically we defended him from the attempt to take from his well-gained laurels as the commander of Fort Fisher, and we set at rest, we believe conclusively, all doubts as to that matter. Whenever we have attacked his public or political acts we have always extended to him the use of our columns to correct any wrongs we may have done him. We have fought him openly, fairly, and in an outspoken way, and during all the time we never assailed his private character. And yet this man says we have been an ingrate.

Now what has been his career?

A distinguished member of Congress from this State, a class-mate of William Lamb at William and Mary, has informed us that the lamented Judge Scarburgh, who at the time was a professor at the College, publicly reprimanded him for violating honor during his preparation for an examination. This was a fitting prelude to his life.

As already shown, his ingratitude to us, who, as a boy and youth, gave to him a devotion as strong and as great as that belonging to brothers, and who never was from his side during danger, saving him, as he firmly believes, from death, also shows the baseness of the man.

His ingratitude to the men of Norfolk—the brave men whom he more than any other man influenced to leave their workshops, their clerkships, and their other employments in order to take up arms in defence of the Confederacy, is also shown in the fact that when these men returned from the war penniless, to find their wives and little ones suffering for the necessities of life, and while they yet wore "the tattered gray," William Lamb, in opulence and with employment to give out, extended it to negroes, at the time, too, when the just freed slaves were demonstrating their insolence to returned "rebels." His course in this matter at the time so outraged the feelings of the returned soldiers that in the mayoralty election that shortly afterwards occurred his father was defeated.

A stretch of time occurs. The man, through losses in his business ventures, which none deplored more than we did, was deprived of his wealth. But he yet had influence and friends, and became president of the First National Bank of this city. William Lamb, as the president of that bank, knew its bankrupt condition; yet he allowed the reception of deposits, well knowing that the bank must break, and on the very day of its failure permitted the money of confiding friends to be received. Yet this man professes to have a conscience. From the failure of the bank many sad results followed. We have heard of good, honest English settlers in Virginia who, trusting the reputation William Lamb had in England, deposited their all in the keeping of his bank, and who, hearing of their loss, despaired and died, away from the home of their childhood, in a strange land; and we know of others, who, endorsing for this man, or loaning him their notes, lost all the possessions they had in the world. They are to-day facing life boldly and resolutely, hoping to retrieve their losses—losses directly due to acts of William Lamb.

As the chief magistrate of the city, a place to which he was elected under false colors, he has proved a tyrant, hated and detested. He began his official career seeking revenge, in a way cunning and despicable, on two trusted police officers, Messrs. Mowle and Pettis, who had opposed his election.

By advocating it as a party measure he secured the adoption of as infamous a charter as ever cursed a people, and that could only have emanated from a mind that combined in its structure the qualities of a Caligula and Nero.

And now to a recent matter.

In last Sunday's *Virginian* the letter of an esteemed, honored and influential citizen of Surry county, giving an account of the discussion at Surry Courthouse between William Lamb and a negro orator named Laws, was published. It was a graphic sketch, in which the writer depicted how Lamb, a former slave owner, one whose father and grandfather before him owned and traded in human flesh and blood, sought to arouse the lowest passions and prejudices of the negroes by telling them how the Bourbons had treated them, how the "toothless babe had been plucked from its mother's breast, and how those whom God had joined together had been torn asunder, and how thousands of prayers from countless altars had ascended like burnt sacrifices to Heaven asking God to shield them from their oppressors." We say our correspondent related these facts of Lamb's speech, and that in commenting upon the rejoinder of Laws he expressed his opinion of William Lamb by stating that Laws, "an unlettered negro, raised a slave, never attended school a day in his life, preached better morals and more charity to the white race than did this PAEE-FACE CHRISTIAN RENEGADE;" and yet this William Lamb, this chivalrous man, whose reputation as a duellist is in keeping with his general reputation—this man who, when challenged, dodges along under the wharves, retires to his well-lighted house, is in conference with certain officials of the city, and while his antagonist's house is surrounded by police to prevent him from getting to the field, a scheme which *failed*—William Lamb's house is surrounded in like manner to prevent him from getting there, a scheme which *succeeds*. We say this William Lamb, who holds in such high regard his reputation, and who blusteringly threatens "in the fear of God, and with a clear conscience, that the man who in the home of my fathers and on my native heath attempts to rob me of freedom of speech by defamation of character," to treat as "a mad dog," contents himself with the brand of being a "PALE-FACE CHRISTIAN RENEGADE," simply replying that the author is a wilful and infamous liar. This is the way this man, who acknowledges the "Code" as honorable, pockets what he admits in effect to be a wilful and deliberate insult.

Now, as to ourselves—and for what we have to say in conclusion, we will adopt the personal pronoun.

I have never knowingly defamed the character of any man. As a public journalist I have never attacked the private relations or record of any man. I have never failed to exclude from my columns on request, where it could possibly be done without detriment to public weal, any article that would wound the feelings of the relatives or friends, or injure the reputation of the unfortunate person who, by some act of folly or crime, had brought discredit on himself. This is my record as a journalist on all matters relating to individuals in their private capacity. On public matters and public men, I have never faltered, regardless of fear or favor, to express my opinions boldly and unhesitatingly when I thought it necessary. This has been especially so of the records or actions of public characters as they related to public matters. In attacking either the public man or the official act I have carefully guarded against using language that would imply or reflect insult. I was cautious in this because I am not a believer in the Code. Whenever I have unintentionally injured a man, no matter how high or how low his station, I have hastened to correct the injury. So much in explanation of my position as a journalist, and in relation to what I am about to say of the threat of William Lamb in his circular card.

I have given what I consider a partial sketch of his career, and which his cowardly attack warranted. Nothing but his base attempt to degrade me in public estimation could have forced me to this step—a course repugnant to my feelings—and this is my apology to the public.

In his circular card he has made his threat with an evident purpose of bulldozing, not only the freedom of opinion, but the freedom of the press. I tell him now, tyrant and demagogue that he is, that no threats from him can intimidate or silence me; that I shall never hesitate to criticise his acts, denouncing them whenever I deem them deserving denunciation, and that in the face of his cowardly threat I shall consider myself justified in being prepared to meet him, defending myself by the rights that God and the law give me.

MICHAEL GLENNAN.

LAW'S REVELATIONS.—In his speech at Norfolk on Friday night, Laws said:

A short while ago he had been approached by his old associate and friend, Peter J. Carter, who insisted that he was a good fellow; that he had always liked him (Laws), and didn't want to see him going the wrong way. "Why, Laws, I've been wanting to see you for a long time. Come down to my house, you doggoned rascal, and let's talk matters over. I can make matters all right with you, and make it worth while for you to listen to me," &c. Laws went down there, he said, and they talked and talked; that Carter told him they had the same old machinery they used in the last election, when they fixed things right, and that they were going to do it again; that he didn't know whether Cameron had ever been elected Governor, but he "was Governor all the same," and that the same machinery that counted him *in* was going to count Dezendorf *out*; it was no use to work against that fact.

The Virginia Boss will never forgive Blaine for the opposition he made in the Garfield Cabinet, to everything like Republican affiliation with Mahone's plundering schemes. And that he did oppose the foul coalition, we are enabled to affirm on the authority of Sam Yost, who was not then, but is now, like J. Henri Rives, a Coalitionist, and a meek disciple of the Boss. Let Blaine make war on Mahone and the coalition, reorganize the Republican party in Virginia on an honest platform, and advance his own interests in connection with the Presidency. In no other way, as we have shown, can he hope to get the vote of Virginia in the next nominating convention.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

THINGS ARE CHANGING.—Everywhere the Straightout Republicans are organizing against the Mahoneites. It looks now as though Mahone and Wise will be badly smashed up. If this occurs look out for Arthur's removing every man appointed to office by the influence of Mahone, and a Straightout appointed in his place. Mahone, not having been able to comply with his part of the bargain, will have to give up the offices. Arthur will rejoin the Straightouts and contest with Blaine within the Republican party for the control of the Virginia delegation to the next Republican National Convention, in 1884.—*Culpeper Exponent.*

The Hon. John Paul voted during the last session of Congress, to give the seat belonging to a white Democrat, to one Smalls, a Radical; not only a Radical, but a negro; not only a negro, but a negro who had been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary of South Carolina. Do the people of this District want a man to represent them at Washington who votes to give the seat of a white Democratic Congressman to a negro ex-penitentiary convict? Do our people want a man to represent them who would thus trample upon the white men of South Carolina—upon the State who gave to the country a Calhoun and a Hayne?—*Rockingham Register.*

If Capt. Paul had ordered a supply of brass collars for the new converts at Woodstock, last Monday, he certainly would have countermanded the order before he left. We would not be surprised if a large quantity of second-hand cast off brass collars could not be procured in this county, at a very reduced price. O'Ferrall's ponderous blows were very hard on these collars.—*Shenandoah Herald, Sept 13th.*

It is well that the dead cannot see the conduct of loved ones on earth; for if Henry A. Wise could see and know what Johnny is doing, he would almost rise up from his grave to denounce him.—*Abingdon Standard.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

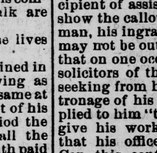
REPAIR OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—For the REPAIR OF BOOTS and SHOES, go to the shop of the undersigned near the Market House. He would especially request the ladies to give his work a trial, and he guarantees to give satisfaction. He does the BEST work.
sept19-6m W. M. MATHENY.

DEMONSTRATED!
That smart men average $5 to $8 per day profit, selling the "Pocket Manual." The most marvellous little volume ever issued. Needed, endorsed and purchased by all classes. Nothing in the book line ever equal to it. WILL PROVE IT OR FORFEIT $500. Complete sample and outfit 50c. or full particulars for stamp. Don't start out again until you learn what is is said of this book, and what others are doing.
W. H. THOMPSON, PUBLISHER,
sep19t 404 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLS, LANDS, AND HOUSES FOR SALE!
On Saturday, September 30th, 1882, I will offer my MILLS, FOUR DWELLING HOUSES, and LANDS, on North River, near Bridgewater, Rockingham county, Virginia, for sale at public auction, if not sooner sold at private sale. The sale to commence at one o'clock on the premises. The buildings are all good, the water-power of the best in the county, and this is one of the most beautiful homes in the Valley of Virginia.—For further descriptions send to me for one of my circulars.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest.
G. W. BERLIN,
sep19-2t Attorney-at-Law, Harrisonburg, Virginia.

AUCTION OF
FINE BRED STOCK!
My fifth public sale of FINE BRED STOCK, to reduce numbers, will be held, without regard to weather, at 12 M., on TUESDAY, the 3rd of October. Will be sold any or all of some DOZEN STALLIONS from three years old upward, of thoroughbreds (all but two raised on my farm). TROTTING, RIDING and DRAFT STOCK, a pair of HIGH-BRED CHESNUT GELDINGS, SINGLE HARNESS GELDINGS and MARES, and other odd horse stock; SHORT HORN CATTLE of all ages, pure and fashionably bred, among them a NUMBER OF COWS with their first CALVES; some fifteen BULLS below two years and down to weanlings. All stock in plain, not pampered, order.
Terms favorable if well secured.
Send for catalogue of whole breeding stock.
S. W. FICKLIN,
Belmont Stock Farm.
Near Charlottesville, Va. sep19-2t

"A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR MADE."—We throw away our Cornstalks, which contain the most nutritious and fat-producing property, viz: a large quantity of saccharine matter. Utilize this by using
LYNN & EYLER'S

Patent Cornstalk Cutter and Masher, which cuts and so thoroughly crushes the stalk that stock of all kinds eat the whole of it and thrive better than on Hay and Fodder alone.
It saves hay—makes the best of food out of what is now thrown away—enables a farmer to feed *two* head of stock where he feeds *one*, and increases the quantity and vastly improves the quality of their manure.
It is unsurpassed as a Hay and Straw Cutter.
Send for circular or call and examine.
LYNN & EYLER,
sep19 Patentees and Manufacturers, STAUNTON, VA.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF VALUABLE
GRAZING LANDS
ON THE WATERS OF ELK RIVER IN THE COUNTY OF POCAHONTAS, WEST VIRGINIA.
The undersigned as Commissioners of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, and as Attorneys and Agents of the Piedmont and Arlington Life Insurance Company, will, by virtue of a decree of said court, pronounced on the 17th day of October, 1881, in the chancery causes therein pending, in the name of M. N. Loving vs. W. C. Carrington, and The Piedmont and Arlington Life Insurance Company vs. M. N. Loving and others, and by virtue of their agency aforesaid, proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court-house of said county, in the town of Huntersville, on—
Tuesday, the 17th day of October, 1882,
in lots and parcels to suit purchasers, that valuable body of GRAZING LANDS, containing 4715 acres, lying and being on the old Field fork of Elk River, in the said county of Pocahontas, which was formerly owned by a certain James K. Ervin, and familiarly known as the "Ervin Lands." 654 acres of said lands, consisting of Lot No. 3 and part of Lot No. 4, will be sold by virtue of said decree, and the residue of said lands will be sold by us as agents of said Life Insurance Company. Said lands are believed to be among the best grazing lands on Elk, and offer rare inducements to persons wishing to invest in Grazing Lands.
TERMS OF SALE:—As to the 654 acres above, cash in hand sufficient to pay the costs of said suits and the expenses of sale, and as to the residue to purchase money, a credit of 9, 18, and 27 months will be given, purchaser or purchasers to execute bonds for said deferred instalments, with good personal security, bearing interest from the day of sale. As to the other lands, one-fourth cash, and the residue upon same terms as above. A lien will be retained upon all of said lands until the purchase money is fully paid.
CHARLES P. JONES and WM. M. McALLISTER,
sep19-4t Commissioners and Agents.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
AT
Kayser, Shirkey & Taylor's.
NEW FLANNEL SUITINGS, COLORED CASHMERES,
SHOOD CLOTHS,
in all the new shades out, at KAYSER, SHIRKEY & TAYLOR'S.
CALL AND SEE THE BEAUTIFUL
PLUSHES,
all shades and prices, at KAYSER, SHIRKEY & TAYLOR'S.
THE PRETTIEST LINE OF
New Fall Cloakings
in the city, at KAYSER, SHIRKEY & TAYLOR'S.
KAYSER, SHIRKEY & TAYLOR have just received a beautiful line of
Novelties in Dress Goods.
Call and see them before they are picked over.
MILITARY BRAIDS
for Trimming Dresses, Silk and Worsted, all colors, at KAYSER, SHIRKEY & TAYLOR'S.
CALL and see the new and beautiful HOSE line of Ladies' and Misses' at KAYSER, SHIRKEY & TAYLOR,S.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
In all the most noted makes, at KAYSER, SHIRKEY & TAYLOR'S.
NEW RIBBONS, LACES, Black & White SPANISH TIES, and a great many Novelties in NECKWEAR, at KAYSER, SHIRKEY & TAYLOR'S.
MOURNING GOODS
a specialty, at KAYSER, SHIRKEY & TAYLOR'S.
ALL we ask is an examination of our carefully selected stock, to show that OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST, AND PRICES THE LOWEST.
KAYSER, SHIRKEY & TAYLOR.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS, at KAYSER, SHIRKEY & TAYLOR'S.
NEW ARRIVAL OF
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING,
&c., &c.
I AM NOW RECEIVING THE MOST
BEAUTIFUL LINE
OF
Fall and Winter
CLOTHING,
ever shown in this market, consisting of MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'
CLOTHING,
ALSO A NEW LINE OF
NECKWEAR,
HATS,
and Gents' Furnishing Goods.
I have also STILL ON HAND a large lot of goods DAMAGED BY WATER, WHICH MUST BE SOLD. These goods I keep up-stairs, and can give BIG BARGAINS in them.
TERMS CASH.
JNO. W. ALBY,
at the old stand, 21 New Street.
BE SURE YOU FIND THE PLACE. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS. sep19-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEFERRED.—In consideration of immature private bids, received prior to the day appointed for the sale of Property No. 16, in the town of Mount Sidney, advertised to take place on Saturday evening, September 16th, the property was not offered at public auction.
sep19-1t P. A. ROSS, Agent.

ALBEMARLE LAND FOR SALE.—As Agent for J. J. Miller, I propose to sell, on Saturday, September 30th, about two hundred acres of the "Cocke's Tavern" farm, 2½ miles from Greenwood Depot. This farm has a dwelling house with 8 rooms, plenty of wood, excellent water-power, and is well watered. I will also sell at same time 80 head of Sheep, a lot of nice young Cattle from one to three years old, Provender, Farming Tools, &c. For terms, address—
M. W. WALLACE,
sep19-2t Crozet, Va.

VERONA FARM FOR SALE.—I will sell for till the middle of October, my farm in Verona Station for sale, including all the land west of V. R. R., excepting Store House and lot. The land cannot be excelled for grass and wheat. The crop of wheat this season being from 25 to 30 bushels per acre.
The orchard has never failed even when all else in same vicinity. The location of Spring and Dairy adds much to the value of the farm. The location of Dwelling, one of the best in the county, makes it very suitable for summer boarders, which can be added to the profits of the Farm. For terms, apply to Dr. Eichelberger, Staunton. [sept.19-

GARRETT G. GOOCH. CHARLES E. HENRY HUTCHINSON.
GOOCH, HOGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Seeds, Tobacco & Segars,
STAUNTON, VA.
We sell only to dealers, whom we respectfully solicit to give us a trial order. Our prices we promise to make compare favorably with Baltimore and Richmond. sept19-tf

NEW MASONIC HALL.
Friday Evening, September 22d, 1882.
WOODSON & ALLEN'S
MINSTRELS!
COMPRISING
18 Star Artists. 18
INCLUDING
Mr. HARRY WOODSON,
Mr. R. G. ALLEN.
ALSO
The Greatest Song and Dance Artists
The Celebrated Hayden Quartet.
Superb Brass Band & Orchestra.
All patronized by the public.
Pronounced by the Press as being one of the Best Minstrel organizations on the road.
General Admission, 50 cts. Reserved Seats, 75 cts. Box sheet now open at Hamaker's Music Store. sept19-1t

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000. 66
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.
L.S.L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of $550,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D., 1879.
The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.
It never scales or postpones.
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1882—140th Monthly Drawing.
Look at the following Scheme, under the exclusive supervision and management of GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia,
who manage all the drawings of this Company, both ordinary and semi-annual, and attest the correctness of the published Official Lists.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.
LIST OF PRIZES:—

1 CAPITAL PRIZE			$75,000
1 do do			25,000
1 do do