Staunton Spectator.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1883.

Address of the Democratic State Committee.

We regret that we have not the space to publish in this issue the address of the Democratic State Committee which so thoroughly exposes the falsehoods of the Mahone-Gorham address which so mendaciously slanders the citizens of this State. We will publish it in full in our next issue. It is a calm, fair, and clear statement, and is, as the Lynchburg *News* says, "such a document as might have been expected from its authors—strong and conclusive—and brushes away like cobwebs the sophistries and slanders of Gorham's tirade signed "W. Mahone, Chairman." It not only exposes by clear statement and conclusive argument the falsity of the Mahone-Gorham address, but by actual facts and figures it shows its utter worthlessness and baseness. It cuts the ground from under the ex-Boss as completely as if a mountain torrent had swept the earth from beneath his feet and left him not even the crumbling sand on which to stand. It is calm and dignified, but it is merciless in the thoroughness with which it shows up the nakedness and deformity of the traducer of his people. Not one link or one figure is wanting."

Congressional Democratic Caucus.

A caucus of the Democratic members to make nominations of officers of the House of Representatives was held last Saturday night in the hall of the House of Representatives. General Rosecrans called the caucus to order, and Mr. Geddes, of Ohio, was elected chairman.

As the Democrats have a considerable majority in the House of Representatives, the nominations in caucuss are equivalent to elections, and the nominees were no doubt elected on yesterday.

Mr. Carlisle was nominated for Speaker by the following vote: Carlisle, 106; Randall, 52; and Cox, 30. Messrs. Randall and Cox escorted Mr. Carlisle into the hall of the House. His speech was a happy one, and was loudly applauded.

[John Griffin Carlisle was born in Campbell (now Kenton) county, Kentucky, September 5, 1835. He received a common-school education, and afterwards taught school in his county and in Covington. He studied law with J. W. Stevenson and W. B. Kinkead, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He first appeared in public life as a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1859. In 1864 he was nominated as a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, but declined. He served two terms in the Kentucky Senate, being elected in 1866 and re-elected in 1869. He was a delegate at large from his State to the National Democratic Convention held at New York in July, 1868, and was elected Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky in August, 1871, serving until September, 1875. He was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress, and has served in that body ever since as the representative of the Sixth Kentucky district.]

Ex-Representative Clark, of Missouri, was nominated for Clerk at 11 o'clock on the second ballot. The vote stood: Clark, 95; Atkins, 92.

Leedom, of Ohio, was nominated by acclamation for Sergeant-at-Arms at ten minutes to 11.

Wintersmith, of Texas, was nominated Doorkeeper on the first ballot over General Field.

Rev. Mr. Lindsley, of St. Johns church, Georgetown, D. C., was nominated for chaplain.

At 12 o'clock the caucus nominated Lycurgus Dalton, of Indiana, Postmaster of the House.

O'Donnell sentenced to death.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF THE PRISONER.

The trial of Patrick O'Donnell for the murder of James Carey (the informer) was concluded in London on Saturday and resulted in his conviction of willful murder and sentence to death.

When Judge Denman asked O'Donnell if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him O'Donnell made no reply. The Judge then passed sentence of death in the usual form. The prisoner now wanted to speak. The Judge, however, ordered his removal. The police seized him, when O'Donnell held up his right hand, his fingers extended, and shouted: "Three cheers for old Ireland; good-bye United States. To hell with the British and the British Crown. It is a plot made up by the Crown." The prisoner, shouting, cursing, and struggling, was then forcibly removed by the police amid the most fearful confusion and the slamming of doors. This action of O'Donnell caused the greatest excitement and surprise, as he had previously gained the sympathy of the audience by his demeanor.

Meeting of Congress.

The 48th Congress met on yesterday to organize and transact the business of a session which, from the number of pressing issues to be brought before it, is likely to be of unusual interest. The Senate consists of 38 republicans, 36 democrats, and two readjusters (Mahone and Riddleberger) who will vote with the republicans. The House, of of which the membership was increased by the last apportionment from 296 to 325, will stand: Democrats, 194; republicans 118; readjusters, 5; independents, 4; greenbackers, 2; vacancies, 2. The number of votes constituting a majority of the House is 163, but the democratic majority over all is 63. The distribution of the democratic strength, which is greatest in the West and South, is in accord, says the Balt. *Sun*, with the fact brought out by the census of 1880 that the centre of population and power in the Union is west of the Alleghanies and is moving to the Southwest.

MURDER IN LUNENBURG COUNTY.—Information has been received at Petersburg, Va., of the murder of Thomas Bragg, colored, in Lunenburg county, by Dick Mitchell and John Jones. The body of the murdered man was found in a field, and it was thought at the time that he had died of heart disease. The wife of one of the murderers informed the authorities that Bragg had been killed by Mitchell and Jones, with whom Bragg had had a difficulty. Mitchell says that Jones tied a handkerchief to Bragg's neck and choked him to death while he held him.

The Wytheville *Enterprise* says that Miss Willie Withers, daughter of Ex-Senator Robert E. Withers, "handles the shot-gun with an accuracy of aim that exceeds that of pretentious sportsmen, and many are the birds brought down on the wing by the seldom erring sight of the fair huntress."

Rev. James McAdam is the oldest Methodist minister in Virginia. He entered the Conference in 1814—sixty-nine years ago.

Want of Confidence.

It seems that our morning contemporaries disagree in regard to the propriety of our Legislature's asking Senator Mahone to resign. We agree with the *Virginian*. He ought to be requested to give up the position which he disgraces. He does not now even represent the legislators who voted for him. Nearly all have deserted him and many have been fighting him since the last session of the Legislature. He does not now, as he did then, represent the views of Massey, Fulkerson, Newberry, Hale, Ward, Rhea, Kelley, Reynolds, Lybrook, Ruffin, Young, and a host of leaders in the party who advocated his election as Senator. Nor does he represent one in ten of the whole voters who followed these leaders. His slanderous attack on the State he represents is not endorsed by the best men that are even still left in his party. He represents nobody. He is a defeated usurper scorned by his opponents in Virginia and without the confidence and affection of the faction he has led. He cannot be impeached; he is not responsible directly to the Legislature. It can only deal morally with him. It can formally tell the world that Virginia repudiates her senior Senator, and no longer looks to him to represent her in the councils of the country. Her people, who have been outraged by this unworthy Senator, are entitled and have the right to publish to the world that they are without real representation in the Senate of the United States, and will not be responsible for the speeches, votes, and acts of her senior Senator.

It will not take more time in the Legislature than the subject is worth. We have no objection to any ventilation of the subject in the Legislature or elsewhere. The people of Virginia—her best people, her most intelligent and virtuous people—have been wronged; the character of the people and Legislators has been attacked, and their political and social enemies have been encouraged to denounce and revile them.—They have no legal remedy, they can neither punish nor remove this pestilent Senator, but they can, through their legal representatives in the Capitol assembled, arraign before the world this contumacious official, demand a return of his credentials and disavow his representative position and denounce his acts; and this they ought to do. *Lynchburg Advance.*

How to Administer our Trusts.

Under the above caption, the Norfolk *Landmark* says: "No paper can appreciate, or value the force of our youth in a political campaign more than this. We rejoice to see the young fellows come to the front and achieve honors and distinctions. We behold in them the hope of the State, the promise of the future, and the ornament of the present. We desire to see them promoted on all possible occasions where they are men of merit; but we detest the foolish and unreasonable cry, which has been raised in several newspapers, that the "old" fellows "must go," with much more to the same purpose. It takes all classes and all ages to make a sound and trustworthy party; and the Democracy can no more get along without the conservative influence of its so-called "fossils" than a family, around the hearthstone, could prosper without the guiding influence of its old and experienced members. Let us hear no more of this nonsense! Let the young men have their full share of honors and rewards. Let their services be remembered with just applause, and let it, also, be borne in mind that the party counts its veterans who should not be forgotten. But, above all, let it be our inflexible rule of action to bestow office as a trust to be executed for the public good, and to give no man anything, whether he be young or old, which he does not deserve by reason of his honesty and competency as well as by his party services."

A Valuable Book—A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases.

This little book is of special value to every horseman and to every owner of a horse. It contains an Index of Diseases, giving a description of each, with causes, symptoms and treatment. It has a large collection of receipts of which many single receipts are worth, to every horse owner, several times the price of the book. The treatment given for each disease can be relied on. It also gives engravings showing the position taken in the different stages of disease. It not only gives the names of medicines used in different diseases, but also gives the proper doses. No horse-owner can afford to do without this book which gives as accurate and valuable information as that given in books costing from five to ten dollars.

We will furnish every new subscriber to the SPECTATOR from this time to the 1st of January, who pays for a year in advance, with a copy of this book, and we will also furnish a copy to every old subscriber who pays up arrearages and for a year in advance—the parties to apprise us that they wish the book. For $2 paid in advance, we will furnish the paper for a year and a copy of this book. Now is the time for subscribers, new and old, to avail themselves of these propositions.

CHARLES CITY COUNTY.—As we expected, the statement of Mahone's address that the "Bourbon knife sank deep" in Charles City County, is as false as the same assertion in reference to the county. That Mahone should be willing to slander the majority of the white people of Virginia is not a matter of wonder to those who know his character, but they gave him credit for more sense than to think he would make charges that could be so easily disproved, and which would necessarily do more damage to himself and his party than to the party he wished to injure. He seems to be as crazy as a March hare, and illustrates the familiar saying of the ancients that "whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad." He has committed hari kari.

Now is Your Chance.

From this time to the 1st of January we will furnish a copy of a valuable book—"A Treatise on the Horse" elsewhere noticed—to every new subscriber who pays for a year in advance, and also to every old subscriber who pays up arrearages and a year in advance. To the classes mentioned we will furnish the book free of cost, if they will apprise us that they wish the book; otherwise the book will not be given.

RESIGNATION.—Rev. Wm. C. Bitting, who for three years has so ably and acceptably filled the pulpit of the N. S. Baptist church in Luray, Page county, Sunday week tendered his resignation as pastor of that church, having accepted a call to Mt. Morris church, New York City.

There are now 715 convicts serving sentences in the penitentiary. Of these there are 206 white men, and 5 white women; and 416 colored men, and 85 colored women. The number leased to railroads, ect., is 268.

Why They Wave the Bloody Shirt.

The *Index-Appeal* says that the main actuating motive with the Northern Republican politicians is unquestionably the desire and the calculation of destroying or impairing the influence of the Southern States in the councils and the elections of the nation. There is somewhat of method in such a desire and design, however vicious the traits of human nature to which it addresses its appeal. But with respect to a large portion of the people who, with most zeal and energy, wave the bloody shirt, we are disposed to believe that their impulse is simply the disposition born of ignorance and fostered by fanaticism, which leads them to think that they understand our matters far better than we are capable of understanding them ourselves.

There is a great and cruel injustice in this practice of so many of the Northern people. If we thought the sole spring of it were the calculation of political advantage, we should deem it worse than useless to argue or protest against it. But as against the mere thoughtless indulgence of the meddling spirit which sins through failure to take account of another man's difficulties and embarrassments, it can never be idle to remonstrate, when the offender is well-meaning, but only misled and intemperate. Now, we ask in all fairness, what kind of conception can the people in remote corners of the Northern States have of the situation of affairs and the relations of the races in the Southern States! The position which the white people of the Southern States occupy is altogether anomalous in all the history of mankind. We believe there is not one case to be found in the world's records, of a race once and recently servile, suddenly wielding the political destinies of the class by which they had been held in absolute bondage. We believe there is nothing that approaches a parallel of the admission of millions of slaves—without advantages of preliminary training or education—to the vast responsibilities involved in the possession of the ballot. There are other particulars that need not be enumerated. The facts on the surface sufficiently show that the South, whatever may have been its sins in the hour of its prosperity and power, has been made to suffer for them by the imposition of enormous difficulties and perplexities more grievous and critical than ever before confronted the civilization of a modern State.

That the Southern people did not succumb to these difficulties and perils; that they at once went honestly to work and made a sustained and grand effort to solve the problem of the anomalous position, unassisted by any of the lights of historical precedent, and opposed at every hand by the hostile and critical spirit and the meddling legislation of the rest of the country; that the South in fifteen years so far conquered its envious environment as to have a more prosperous and peaceful condition than had ever before blessed her children and rewarded the toils of the faithful workers. Let these facts, graven in the *bas relief* of indisputable, official and statistical history, not only prove a final answer to the slanders that are still thrust against her, but constitute a claim on the good will of all good men, and the extension of fresh confidence at the hands of all those who can admit some motive of judgment and action more honest than the greed of party triumph and official spoils.

That mistakes have been made; that occasional crimes have been committed; that an ugly spirit has sometimes been exhibited; that oceans of foolish talk has been gabbled by the politicians, there is no denying and no disposition to deny. But only consider the credit the South deserves for not allowing its territory to relapse into a desert and its society into chaos, at the close of the war and under the pressure of carpet-bag reconstruction; and for the merest sake of the merest justice, stop waving your bloody shirt!

DEATH OF DR. GEO. W. BAGBY.—This popular and well known wit and humorist died at his residence in Richmond last Thursday afternoon, aged 55 years, 3 months, and 16 days. He was for some time before the war Washington correspondent for several leading papers in New Orleans, Charleston, S. C., and other Southern cities. He was celebrated as a humorist and satirist. He was an excellent historian of Virginia life and customs, and was well known as a lecturer. Dr. Bagby's most popular works were "Letters of Billy Ivins to Mozis Addums," "What I Did with My Fifty Millions," "Meekins' Twinses" and "Rubinstein's Playing." Several years ago he wrote a series of letters for the Baltimore *Sun* under the head of "New England as seen from the Back Door," which attracted attention. Dr. Bagby had been in failing health for some time.

SHOCKED BY AN ELECTRIC WIRE.—On Fifth avenue, New York, Tuesday, an electric-light pole was broken off by a hack with which a horse was running away, and the wire was severed and fell into the street. A little later a horse stepped upon the broken wires and received a violent shock. The horse seemed to have become entangled in the wires after falling, and to have become so charged with electricity that it was unable to get up. The driver received a shock from the horse's body in attempting to lift it, and was thrown violently to the ground. Finally the electricity was cut off from the circuit at the supply office and the horse was released. It is believed the animal will die.

SOJOURNER TRUTH.—Sojourner Truth, who died at Battle Creek, Mich., on Monday of last week, was a colored woman of remarkable energy and vitality. She claimed to be 107 years old, but this was generally believed to be an exaggeration.—Sojourner was born, brought up and married in slavery. After becoming free she devoted her life chiefly to plans for the improvement of her race, and, besides addressing popular audiences in every part of the United States, this poorly educated but whole-souled old woman has been admitted to conferences with Presidents, members of Congress, and others high in authority.

As the Lynchburg *Advance* says, "it is too late now to induce sensible people to believe that the State of Virginia is controlled by organized banditti, and that the life and property of Republicans are not safe. We can quote the best Republican authority for saying any man lies, knowingly lies, who charges that on account of his political opinion or affiliation, the Democrats of Virginia would injure one hair of his head."

Col. William Preston Johnston, president of the Tulane University, at New Orleans, telegraphed to Judge Fenner, of the board of trustees, from New York, that Paul Tulane had completed the donation of his administrators of bonds yielding $19,000 yearly. This last gift of Mr. Tulane to the university fund makes it foot up $1,000,000, with very much more in prospect.

The grandfather of Dr. W. H. Peebles, an eminent physician of Georgia, recently made the following statement: His grandfather on his wife's side Mijeajah Brooks, was only seventeen years old when he was married to a girl of fifteen. They lived happily together until his wife died at the age of 100 years. After her death, at about the age of 104 years, he was remarried to a Miss Watson, of Paulding county, she being about forty years old at the time. Two sons were born to them, and in the year 1867 he died at the advanced age of 118 years. He was a Virginian by birth, but was one of the earliest settlers of Northwestern Georgia. He was a great trader with the Indians, and at one time owned nearly the whole of Paulding and adjacent counties, which he bought from them. His second wife is still living, which makes her at this time seventy years old.

MAHONE OVERDOES THE OUTRAGE BUSINESS.—Mahone's slanderous falsehoods are so extravigant as to have no color of probability. They carry with them their own refutation.

In the language of the Norfolk *Landmark*, he has overdone the outrage business. He has made his "shirt" of well-worn mosquito netting, which is entirely "too thin" to deceive anybody, and the poke-berry juice with which he has produced its ensanguine hue is too little like "gore" to fool even an owl in the sunshine.

MARRIAGES OF JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS IN PROSPECTU.—The Washington correspondent of the Alexandria *Gazette* says that "two of the judges of the Virginia Court of Appeals, Judge Lewis, the President of the Court, and Associate Justice Richardson, will, it is understood, on the 11th inst., marry the two daughters of Mrs. Luny, of Tennessee, whom they met at the Virginia Springs last summer."

A fatal affray occurred between two peddlers in Southampton county last week, when one Kenners shot and killed one Doran. It was a sad tragedy, but politics had nothing to do with it. Had it happened, however, before Virginia's defamer employed Gorham to write that dime novel effusion it would have come under the head of "the sharp crack of the Bourbon rifle."

Congratulatory Address from the Democratic State Committee.

The Virginia Democratic State committee has issued an address congratulating the Democratic party of the State upon the great and signal triumph at the polls in November. The charge of intimidation made by General Mahone is met by a publication of the figures, showing a largely increased vote over any previous election in the history of the State. In reply to the charges made by General Mahone of systematic murder, bloodshed and intimidation in Charles City, Halifax, Hanover, Floyd, Augusta, Madison and Lee counties, and the city of Danville, the committee shews that the increased Coalition vote in these counties, compared with 1882, aggregated 2,500. The specific charges of outrage in these counties are separately discussed and shown to be without foundation.

The address claims that Virginia is by history and conviction a Democratic State, and that the miscarriage of the Democratic party in the elections of the last few years was solely due to a division in its ranks which had been produced by difference of opinion on the State debt. "That vexed question," the address maintains, "is no longer a political issue. By the resolution of the Democratic party at their last State convention to acquiesce in the settlement made law by the last Legislature, and pronounced constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, that question has been taken out of politics in Virginia. With the removal of this issue the only proper reason for the existence of the Readjuster party disappeared."

The causes which led to the political revolution in the State are thus stated:

"A Legislature pledged by its majority in advance to obey every mandate of a party caucus sitting only to register and transmit the decrees of its master; the executive and judicial offices greedily seized by the dictator's personal adherents: blind loyalty to one man set up as the sole test or fitness for positions of trust; the asylums for the insane, those touching monuments of the public charity, and the free-school system, that nobler monument of the public wisdom, thrown in to swell the dirty heap of party spoils—so much of this wild revel of mock statesmanship has passed into history. What was threatened—rearrangement of congressional districts and judicial circuits, repeal of municipal charters, usurpation of the powers long vested in chancery courts to control, through their own commissioners, judicial sales of lands—all this was intended to fix, confirm and perpetuate the power of the autocrat, this new Dr. Francia."

After stating that "it will always remain a question of doubt which party obtained an increased vote in the State in consequence of the accidental and deplorable encounter at Danville," the address concludes:

"The election machinery was almost without exception in the hands of the Coalitionists. Their registrars and judges committed many illegal and fraudulent acts, which in due time will be brought to light. They registered illegal and fraudulent voters; they allowed men to vote who were not registered or duly transferred, the judges of election sometimes declining to examine the registration-books to ascertain whether men offering to vote were registered, their only test being the voter's Coalition proclivities.

"To sum up, a fairer, more peaceful, a more legal election—so far as the Democratic party is concerned—was never held in Virginia than the election whose results are now proclaimed."

"These results, as ascertained by a returning board composed exclusively of Coalitionists, are a popular Democratic majority in the State of over 17,000, and a majority of 8 in the Senate and of 22 in the House of Delegates.

"In bringing about this great work the Democratic party has had the active support of nearly all the native Virginians, who constitute by their mind, their moral worth, or their intelligent labor that civilization which is the life of the State, and of nearly all the adopted Virginians of Northern birth in every field, from the ingenious mechanics who have made the city of Roanoke spring up in a day like a creation of magic, to the capitalists, manufacturers and engineers who have brought their money and skill to share in the development of the Old Dominion."

"They have in like manner had the sympathy and good wishes, without regard to party lines, or a large majority of the most progressive, liberal and enlightened people of the North and West. It is therefore distinctly a triumph of light and civilization in full accord with the best progress of the age, and not the victory of a reactionary party, which is here announced."

"In conclusion, the real truth of the matter is that on the 6th of this month of November the people of Virginia rose, as patient, long-suffering, law-loving, American freemen will always rise, against outrage and oppression—a majestic spectacle for all lovers of civil and political liberty in every part of this abounding land. The fulness of time had come, the petty dictator had played out his selfish and treasonable game till even the blind could see that bitter end which a short time ago only the wise could predict."

"Then came the uprising of the people in their might. Then came that resounding voice of Virginia, uttered with all its volume, with all its power, with all the earnestness of men who knew and felt that the struggle was for good government, for honest administration, for the peace of their homes and the security of their rights. Let the people jealously guard the liberties thus restored to their keeping."

Mahone cracks his whip, orders his men to align themselves, and to be ready to follow their leader. Couriers have forwarded to the radical camp with instructions to seek admission for all who are willing to give up their personal liberty and exclaim. "Master, lead on, I'll follow thee to the last gasp."—*Shenandoah Herald.*

CHAIRMAN RIVES'S ANSWER TO MAHONE.—Mr. J. H. Rives, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Virginia, has written a long letter to the Baltimore *American*, in which he holds Mahone responsible for the Danville riot. He says further:—

"The causes of Mahone's defeat are apparent to every reflecting mind, and are so plain that he who runs may read. The causes have existed almost from the commencement of his rule, growing each day in strength, cumulative in their effect, until an indignant public, composed of all parties, have repudiated the little boss by an overwhelming majority.

"It was a foregone conclusion, and no power could have averted it while the leadership of the party remained in the hands of Mahone. I saw this so clearly after the Wise-Massey campaign that I had advised prominent Readjusters to reorganize their committee and select some one in place of Mahone for their chairman, and thus avoid the indignation which Mahone had aroused against himself personally, and the odium which was attached to his name.

"He has wrecked the Readjuster party; he has wrecked everything he ever touched, and I venture to predict that he will wreck the Republican party, unless they avail of the present opportunity to get rid of the dead weight. Every lover of his country and of Republican institutions should rejoice in Mahone's defeat. It is but another guarantee of the beneficence and permanence of a republican form of government among a free and enlightened people. It is but another lesson to future politicians."

MASS-MEETING IN CUMBERLAND.—At a mass-meeting of the people of Cumberland county, held at the Courthouse on the 20th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Democrats of the county of Cumberland, in mass-meeting assembled, hereby denounce as utterly false and maliciously conceived the address of "Mahone, chairman," of the Readjusters of Virginia, so far as it relates to Cumberland county—which county he has mentioned by name. It is so notoriously false that not even a Readjuster Coalitionist of this county, white or black, can be found who will sustain him in his charges. Our election on the 6th of November, 1883, was fair and peaceable, and we defy any one to deny it.

The meeting was attended by a number of white and colored Coalitionists, who united in declaring that there had been no intimidation in the county, and that every man had voted as he pleased. Among those who made this statement were the county chairman of the Coalition party and the Commonwealth's attorney for the county.

THE CONTRAST.—Contrast the parties. Mahone as chairman of the Executive Committee of his party exercised sovereign control. He claimed the prerogative of making all appointments and of managing the entire work of the Legislature. To oppose this usurper was treason; to differ from him in policy was to incur his lasting ill-will. He was master and his party was his slave.—The Democratic party is composed altogether of freemen. The chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee manages the campaign and looks after the interests of the party. But he claims no more right to dictate to the Legislature, or to rule the Democratic caucus than the most obscure citizen. Mr. Barbour wishes it understood that "he considers himself under obligation, as chairman of the State Executive Committee, to take no part for or against any candidate for office." Which of these methods accords with the wishes of a free people?—One-man power may do for political slaves, but intelligent and self-respecting voters prefer Democracy.—*Rich. State.*

General Mahone's Washington organ wants U. S. troops to surround the polls and take charge of the next election in Virginia, so that the ex-boss may be enabled to regain the position from which he has been deposed. It doesn't think the intelligent white people of the State can be relied upon to manage their own affairs, and wants to reinstate the scalawags and negroes. Well, send down the troops, but send them also to States in the North! This is one country, and all parts of it should be treated alike. It will be nothing new to have troops at the polls in Virginia, for when the ex-boss "ran" the Democratic machine in Petersburg, a few years ago, he so bulldozed and intimidated the negroes that a company of U. S. soldiers had to be sent there to secure them the privilege of suffrage.—*Alex. Gazette.*

"But the great objection to Mahone and his methods was the strenuous effort he made to turn the State and people of Virginia over to the Republican party in order to serve his own personal ends. Such an effort in the South, where Republicanism has displayed its true inwardness is next of kin to crime; and it becomes a crime, and a very foul one, when it is supplemented by a deliberate attempt to array the races against each other.

"The race issue was sprung by the Mahone speakers, and the minds of the negroes were inflamed against the whites by methods that are not new to those who have attempted to inaugurate Republican rule in the South. The blood drawn at Danville is upon the hands of Mahone, and he and his followers know it."—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

THE CONTEST IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.—The taking of evidence in the contested election cases in this county, was closed at Conrad's Store precinct, on Monday evening last. A sufficient number of illegal votes were proven at that box and a Furnace No. 2 to elect George B. Keezell to the Senate, and G. G. Grattan to the House, both Democrats, if only the votes proven illegal are thrown out, but we have no doubt the whole poll at Conrad's Store will be rejected which will elect the full Democratic delegation by a good majority. Some fifty-odd fraudulent votes were proven at these two precincts and this is certainly sufficient to taint the whole.—*Rock. Register, Nov. 29th.*

NEGRO PREACHERS.—The negro preachers of the State are diligently engaged in manufacturing for themselves and their charges a public sentiment among the white people of Virginia which will not redound to their advantage the next time the hat is handed around among their white neighbors. We are glad to be able to say that our Charlottesville colored churches are not infested with these political parsons, who make their pulpits vehicles for a very small amount of gospel, filtered through a very large quantity of bloody-shirt politics.—*Charlottesville Chronicle.*

The Democratic colored men of Lexington have a hard row to hoe. We hear of one whose wife threatened to scald him for voting as he did; another one was refused his accustomed meals by the "lady of the house;" and it is rumored that the church has taken holt of of some of them. Most of these men are distinguished for their intelligence and character, and this species of bulldozing will have no effect. They will in the future vote with us, they say, as their interests and that of the white men who own the property and employ them are inseparable.—*Lexington (Va.,) Gazette.*

The *Boss' Own* asks the following question:

"Did anybody carry a pistol in his pocket to the polls in Richmond at the late election? Let each one answer for himself."

We cannot answer that question, not being informed on the subject; but we can tell who carried shooting irons to the polls in Petersburg:—Senator Mahone and his son; who came very near raising a row that would have been far more serious than that at Danville.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Poor fellows, they now try to console themselves by circulating the report that the Democrats bought up their men, and voted them. Do they not know that Mahone has sold them all to Arthur? Do they not know that Mahone's distribution of post-offices and other patronage was the price paid for them, and that the indipendent men of the party refusing to be bought and sold as slaves, rebelled against the outrage and voted the Democratic ticket.—*Shenandoah Herald.*

The *Spirit of the Valley*, the organ of the *Readjusters* of Rockingham has hoisted the Republican flag. We do not question his right or his taste in doing so, but all we have to say is, that it is a hard blow upon the Republican party.—*Shenandoah Herald.*

The Bourbon Knife in Charles City.

To the Editor of the State.

Among the numerous falsehoods embraced in the recent manifesto of Gen. Mahone, it is charged that in common with other counties named "the crack of the Bourbon weapon engaged in political murder resounded, and the Bourbon knife sunk deep in the county of Charles City." As a citizen of that county, residing there during the recent campaign, I wish to state that this is an awful piece of news, which fortunately for the happinsss of the people of Charles City, was entirely concealed from them until the appearance of Gen. Mahone's farewell address. There was, on the contrary, no disturbance of any character, either before or at the time of the election in Charles City, except a row of a few minutes' duration at a place called Roxberry, during a political meeting of the Coalition party some ten days before the election, and which resulted in nothing more serious than a few bloody noses and broken heads, the affair being a comparatively harmless Donnybrook tussle, fist and skull, but which, by the interference of gentlemen present, was soon quieted, with nobody seriously hurt. The row arose from a quarrel between a negro and the son of the Straightout Republican candidate for the Legislature, and could not be charged to the Democrats. The negroes were the aggressors, perhaps from no deeper reason than because the whiskey they had been drinking was of a very bad quality. Not a pistol or gun was fired by any of the combatants, and the Bourboh knife, if it existed at all, had been left at home.

The election was a very peaceful one, the vote polled the largest ever cast in the county, and the Coalition candidate received a majority of over two hundred.

Barbacues were given all over the county by the Democrats, and a free invitation to attend and partake of the hog and hominy was given and overwhelmingly accepted by the colored brethren. And afterwards, with a few honorable exceptions, the blacks came up from the cradle and the grave and voted the Mahone ticket. By the way, it was reported that one Robert Jones (colored) had been murdered, presumably at this Roxberry occurrence, when, in fact, this same Jones, to my personal knowledge, was present about the time his poor body was reported "to be mouldering in the grave" at a Democratic free lunch, and enjoying himself with much gusto over the Bourbon viands. X.

DANVILLE.

THE TRUE STORY OF A MURDEROUS UMBRELLA.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

NOVEMBER 27, 1883.

In the Richmond *Whig* of yesterday is a telegram from Danville, of the 24, in which it is said: "One of our most important witnesses was shot at yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M. from an open window on Main street, the rifle-ball crashing through a window near his head. No arrest was made." Now hear the other side: A negro, said to be from Chatham, was standing in front of one of the stores early Friday evening, and suddenly one of the glasses in a show-window broke, and the negro immediately put out the story that somebody had shot at him. Soon the Attorney for the Commonwealth and two policemen were there. Now, the merchants in that store say that many men were in the room at the time, and nobody heard any explosion like that of a pistol or rifle; that the hole in tha window was pronounced by one of the policemen as not made by a bullet; that no trace of a bullet could be found in the store; that nobody on the other side heard anything like the explosion of fire-arms. The belief is that the negro punched the hole in the window with his umbrella.

With this statement from these gentlemen there seems not a circumstance that can lend a shadow of credibility to that story, and it is hardly worth this refutation. ALPHA.

Nailing Mahone Lies.

VAN BUREN FURNACE.
SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VA.,
November 21, 1883.

Editor Baltimore American: As a northern man, with large interests in this State, I most earnestly protest against the scandalous manifesto of Mahone, deeming it a wicked and infamous attempt to ruin the State that he can no longer rule.

I am an original Republican, have voted for its every presidential nominee, from John C. Fremont to James A. Garfield.

FRANK KING.

The Washington *National Republican*, Mahone's central organ, published some days since a communication saying the Democratic jubilee at Front Royal, Va., was "a disgraceful, drunken orgie;" that "there was no speaking because whiskey had obtained too much control," and that a terrible murder had been committed in the town shortly before the election, the victims being a worthy young man and his intended bride, the daughter of the Readjuster postmaster, &c.

Citizens have published an indignant protest, signed by all the leading men of the place, who pronounce the statements in the *Republican* "wicked, malicious and infamous lies." Seven northern men, Republicans and ex-Federal soldiers, residents of Front Royal, fully endorse the denunciation of the *Republican's* publication.

DEATH OF GEORGE YOUNG, ESQ.—This aged and well-known citizen died at his residence, near Luray, at 1:40 a. m., Tuesday, morning, November 27th, 1883,—aged 88 years, 5 months and 23 days. Though at his advanced age he had been in good health up to within a few months, when he was attacked by paralysis, and from which he never entirely recovered, though continued to go about his premises and visit near neighbors. Sunday, November 11th, there was a recurrence of the attack from which he continued to sink, and which resulted in his death as above stated. Mr. Y. was born in Winchester, but removed to this county about sixty years ago, where he has ever since resided, honored and respected by all who knew him. His family connection was as numerous as any we have ever known, as we are informed that the descendants of his immediate family number 72 persons, children, grand- and great-grand-children, the greater portion of whom are still living. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, but always refused to accept the pension to which he was entitled. His funeral took place yesterday at his home place near town, Rev. A. Weller, of the Methodist Church, conducting the service, the deceased having been a consistent member of that church since early youth.—*Page Courier, Nov. 29th.*

"LET US HAVE PEACE."—During the recent canvass the Coalitionists sought by the most inflammatory appeals and by a system of the most unmitigated lying to excite and alarm the negroes, and to place them in offensive antagonism to the great body of the whites. To these white disturbers of the peace is to be attributed all the bad blood and strife engendered. The negro race is suspicious and emotional.—Their fears are easily excited, and we cannot blame them for listening to the white serpents who come in the guise of friends. But the fight is over, the victory won, and it is our duty by our conduct to them in private as well as public relations to assure them that we are their best friends. We are citizens of a common country. We need each the other for the successful prosecution of our material interests, and let each in his respective sphere aim to be a good citizen and a good neighbor.

"Let us have peace."—*Scottsville Courier.*

A PASTORAL CALL.—The Rev. Wm. A. Dabney, recently pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Covington, has received and accepted a call to Castanea and Unity Churches of Mecklenburg Presbytery, North Carolina. He will enter at once upon the duties of his new pastorate. These churches were for many years in charge of the Rev. Dr. R. H. Morrison, the father of Mrs. Gen. Jackson. The old pastor still lives in the midst of his former flock, by whom he is loved and venerated, though laid aside from active work on account of the infirmities of age.—*Lexington Gazette.*

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has the following:

"J. Gould, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I hear that you have a tomb which is at present unoccupied. If you desire to rent it to a good tenant, let me hear from you at once."

"W. MAHONE."

The Danville Riot.

The New York *Times* of Monday publishes a long and talerably fair statement of the disturbance at Danville on the third of November. The report as furnished by a special correspondent, embodies the whole of the paper signed by the citizens, reciting the hardships of their situation under Mahone-negro rule; some extracts from the infamous incendiary speech of Sims, which provoked the riot, and gives some of the testimony on both sides, elicited at the recent investigation. We have no right to complain of, but rather commend Northern journals that take the pains to get the facts upon which people who wish to know the truth can make up an honest judgment. This is all we want, and not less than we are entitled to. The *Times*, commenting on the letter and the facts says:

"But this affray does unquestionably indicate a very dangerous condition of affairs in the city of Danville. If the circular issued by certain citizens describing the state into which the government of the city has been brought by the rule of the Coalition or Readjusters and negroes is true, *the social and political situation is one that must be well-nigh intolerable to the whites;* and some portions of the same circular, with the evidence furnished by the deplorable affair of Nov. 3, show a spirit and feeling on the part of the whites that is incompatible with peace and good order in the city."

Our esteemed cotemporary is mistaken in supposing that the "spirit and feeling of the whites," (if it means the respectable white people of Danville), "is incompatible with peace and good order in the city." Their condition, under Mahone-negro rule, was, as it truly says, "well-nigh intolerable;" but as that has been broken and the normal condition of things restored, there is no reason to apprehend any further trouble. Sims, and all such agitators have been taught a wholesome lesson in the result of the recent election, and there will be no more such incendiary speeches made in Danville, we venture to say, for a length of time to come.

The negroes will settle down now, convinced that the best policy for them is to court the friendship of their employers, the property-holders and respectable citizens, and leave severely alone, the white men who, bankrupt in fortune and in character, would use them simply as a means of climbing to power. That is the highest wisdom for all colored men who want peace, and prosperity, under good government administered by those who have the intelligence requisite to govern, and a vital interest in maintaining the supremacy of the laws. There never would have been any trouble with the negroes of Virginia if they had been left to themselves; and it was only through "the malign influence" of Northern carpet-baggers, first; and the still more "malign influence" of such loathsome demagogues and self-seekers as Mahone, Sims, *et id omne genus*, who saw in the ignorance of these people an opportunity to turn race prejudice to good account, in banding the negroes under their direction, and for their personal advantage, against the respectable white element of the State. Negro suffrage, without qualification of any kind, has had a fearful tendency to foster the growth of agrarianism and every other form of demagogism in the South; and Northern men and Republicans, now resident among us, have not been slow to acknowledge the terrible blunder that was made in the enfranchisement of this race so long before they had received the slightest preparation for the exercise of the great boon of suffrage. It only remains for us, in the way of preventing untold mischief to the cause of good government, to keep these people, as much as possible, out of the hands of the white demagogues, and their native leaders, and to convince them, if we can, that there is no necessary antagonism of races, and that we will protect and defend their real interests and promote their welfare to the extent of our ability.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

STILL SLANDERING.—Gorham, Hatton, and their Virginia assistants in cowardly slander, still wave the bloody shirt. Every possible attempt is made to deceive those outside of this State into believing that our people are engaged in riot, and that mob law rules the day.

The Boss and his followers will learn to their sorrow that such a scheme of misrepresentation, as they have contrived will harm none so much as themselves. Already reaction has set in, and not a few of those who have hitherto cast their fortunes with Mahone are indignant at his malicious seeking after revenge for his recent defeat. For this tottering Boss, maddened by disaster and unable to control Virginia as heretofore, heaps slander upon his opponents, and in his impotent wrath recklessly assails the character of a whole people. A fraudulent politician, he blindly accuses others of fraud, and seizing his poisonous weapon, turns it upon himself. Thus he falls upon his own sword.

How contemptable must be this foul slanderer of one's own people. These desperate Mahoneites are ready now for deeper corruption than ever before, and they would carry out their wishes