

Radicalism.

Radicalism makes the world no better. It plunges the world everywhere into distress. Every morning we read the details of wrongs, outrages, murders, suicides, ruin, and degradation, which are visited upon this country through this mad radicalism.

It is bad enough to look up at a distance—to behold how it adds misery to human existence, and how it takes away from society religion, that only solace in adversity; but when we have it at our own doors—when it enters our houses like the frogs of Egypt—we may well pour out our souls to the Supreme Ruler of events, invoking a divine interposition to shield men from the destruction of a giant maniac let loose upon the earth.

In this country we have that blind society of so-called philanthropists who are ever prying that republicanism may rule Europe and set the people free. It is a million to one that they will be free to do so.

Radicalism has done its worst in this fair land. We hope it is near the end of its career. The sooner it dies the better for the whole land.

General Grant's Appointments. The New York Tribune assails the Federal Administration in a chapter headed "Personal Government."

Very well; these gentlemen have their faults, and General Grant, whatever may have been his motives, made a mistake in appointing them. But in what respect has he shown a greater contempt for public justice and honor than the Republican party which, in the lower house of Congress, is led by BUTLER, and in the Senate by MONROE, who sustains the Louisiana and other outrages?

THE PETERSBURG ELECTION-CASES.

Letter from Hon. J. W. Johnston.

Judge OULT, of this city, called the attention of Senator JOHN W. JOHNSTON to the recent examination of the Petersburg election officers in this city, and the abominable doctrine laid down by the Federal Commissioner, and suggested that some good might possibly result if the northern people could be induced to consider the matter.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER. WASHINGTON, June 19, 1874. Hon. George H. Williams, Attorney-General of the United States.

Sir,—As you are the head of the Department of Justice in the United States, I take the liberty of addressing you on some recent occurrences in Virginia.

It was his duty to ascertain if a statute of the first two gentlemen named in this category varied their votes in such a manner as to render it doubtful what position they really occupied.

Such representations were made touching this matter as induced you to send a telegram to the Governor of Virginia, instructing him to protect the property of the United States and the persons of officials, and to summon a posse of citizens to assist, if necessary; adding that troops would be sent to the scene of action if necessary, but that the use of troops was to be avoided, if possible.

JUDGE BRADLEY'S DECISION.—The Judge summed up his general views of the subject in the following proposition: "The war of race, whether it assumes the dimensions of civil strife or domestic violence, whether it is carried on in a guerrilla or predatory form, or by private combination, or even by private outrage or intimidation, is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States Government, and when any atrocity is committed which may be assigned to this cause, it may be punished by United States laws in the United States courts."

These words omitted no indictment under the enforcement act is worth a button. GARRETT and MAHON were members of the holy alliance whose object was to prevent the increase of trade and travel through Richmond.

The Primary Election Question.

Editor of the Dispatch.—The following paragraphs appeared in your paper yesterday.

"The committee consists of thirty members. Of these, three—Messrs. Morgenstern, Fox, and Oliver—have never been present when the plan was voted upon. Of the other twenty-seven members, Mr. Schmidt, Colonel John H. Guy, Lewis Wagner, W. D. Chesler, Charles B. Johnson, Louis Gimmi, Charles P. Bigger, and W. F. Drinkard voted on Tuesday night for the plan of electing delegates as a substitute for the committee's plan. D. C. Richardson and S. H. Williams voted against the committee's plan when it was first adopted.

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Very truly, your obedient servant, JOHN W. JOHNSTON.

The Press on the Kemper Mosby Correspondence.

[From the Gordonsville Gazette.]

If there is any chance of office in these letters we fail to see it. The reply to the accusations made against his political integrity is calm and dignified, and published last week, needs no further explanation.

THE KEMPER-MOSBY LETTERS.—We do not hesitate to express the confident opinion that it is a thorough vindication of Governor Kemper from the malicious imputations which have been heaped upon him.

THE GOVERNOR'S VINDICATION.—If the Governor of Virginia has any real enemies in Virginia in the ranks of the Conservative party, even these must be satisfied that the letters of Governor Kemper to Colonel Mosby and the messages which accompanied them, all of which were laid in full before our readers yesterday, constitute his full vindication against the charge of political infidelity and heresy.

GOVERNOR KEMPER'S EXPLANATION.—Governor Kemper publishes in the Richmond papers of yesterday, the 1st, a long explanation of his letter to Colonel Mosby, and his political views. The remarks of the Governor are well written and in excellent temper, but do not do away with the effect of the Mosby letter.

FATAL SHOOTING.—On Sunday morning about 5 o'clock a party of negroes, it seems, were gambling at the cabin of Wash Wilson, in the neighborhood of Brown's shop.

THE VIRGINIA VALLEY RAILROAD AND THE CITY'S INTERESTS.—The City Register, Mr. John A. Robb, paid over to the Directors of the Virginia Valley Railroad Company the instalment of \$50,000, payable by the city on July 1st.

The Public Debt.

The following is a recapitulation of the statement of the public debt of the United States for the month of June, 1874, just issued:

Table with 2 columns: Description of debt and Amount. Includes items like Bonds at six per cent., Bonds at five per cent., and Debt bearing interest in lawful money.

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY. Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent. per annum, \$678,000 00. Four per cent. per annum, 14,000,000 00. Total, \$14,678,000 00.

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST. Old demand and legal-tender notes, \$382,076,782 50. Fractional currency, 45,881,295 67. Coin certificates, 28,225,100 00. Total, \$456,183,178 17.

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