Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 16, 1879.

Ohio and Virginia—The United States Government.

We desire to maintain a close alliance with the Federal Government, notwithstanding that our mind and our affections have been almost wholly absorbed by the Commonwealth of Virginia for three solid and dreary months in the most baleful and painful agitation ever known in Virginia. Still we know what the American Union is, and what a blessing it is, and what a growing and spreading beneficence it is—how more than ever dangers to the peace and to the civilization of this Republic are presenting themselves that will require more than ever the conservatism and predominance of that social supremacy which we recognize in the ruling people of the Federal Union. We desire to adhere to that power. We confide in it. It is to be trusted all the time. It may err temporarily; but it will come right, and upon an average maintain that order and security that will promote public security, facilitate the progress of civilization, and increase the wealth, power, and dignity of the Federal Union and of *all the States*.

This is our profound faith, and to this we are satisfied we may stand fast during our brief lives, and to this we feel assured the American generations may hold fast for ages to come.

Therefore we are not amongst those who attach vital importance to the turn of the scale in the elections of the day, where national politics and national policies are in question and debate. We attach infinitely more importance to the State election in Virginia now approaching than we do to any of the Federal elections that may come up in years.

And here we may pause a moment to consider this very matter. That subject which is chiefly involved in our State election lies at the basis of our governments, State and national. It is State and national honor. It is the question of honesty, public and private. No people, no neighborhood, can be prosperous or respected that does not pay its honest obligations. And never did the National Government show a wiser determination than when it set its foot down upon the resolve that it must pay its honest debts in honest money. By that decision it conquered, and by that it will assuredly maintain its victory.

It was through the unfortunate coquetry with repudiation, of which some of our southern States have been shamefully guilty, that the Democratic party has suffered; and some of the worst of our disasters at elections of late are attributable to that very thing. At this very time our Ohio friends, and others at the North, have been damaged by the vicious and vindictive war upon the public credit carried on by the Destructive party in Virginia. People of Virginia, this is a sad truth. You may be as sure of it as of any event in the future, that never will the State of Virginia and her commerce and industry recover from the blight of that distrust inspired by the wicked and unpatriotic war which is waged by bad men here upon public credit and the public peace until the end of that war, and until peace, serenity, and well-ordered industry are all restored to the dear old Commonwealth. We must silence the dishonest Agitators, and revive the sway of public and private honesty and social virtue.

Give us this jubilee, and Virginia and Virginians will be once more infinitely blessed.

From our education, and according to our disposition and philosophy, we are earnest Democrats. We believe that the prevalence of Democratic doctrines would be best for the peace and happiness of the people and the growth of the country. But as sure as we live those doctrines will never triumph until the sound financial policy is established and submitted to by the country—until every man feels secure in his right and in the inclination and power of the Government to enforce just claims and honest obligations. No country can be respected, no country can prosper, where honest debts are repudiated, and where there is either an indifference about enforcing them or an inability to do so.

When the Democratic party gets back to its old platform under JACKSON it may again become victorious. There will be then nothing to prevent such a victory; but until then we see no good reason to expect it.

We desire to see Virginia take the lead. Oh, fellow-citizens, let her do it in November. She will be followed with devotion. We shall then see the southern States purified and exalted to a high moral platform, and then will come promptly a new order of thrift and power for them all, and such a condition of grandeur and happiness will follow as none of us have hoped for before since the fratracidal war.

But let us not forget, Virginians, that in the unpatriotic war which has been so long waged against the credit and honor of Virginia the cause of our friends in all parts of the North, as well as our own financial condition, has been most disastrously injured.

Norfolk City.

There is a constant disposition on the part of the Agitators to catch at straws. JOHN PAUL had something to say in his Louisa speech about the smallness of the vote cast at the recent primary election in Norfolk city. Now the fact is the Agitators backed out from a contest by a formal vote taken on the night before the election, and thus left nothing to fight over. The same cry was raised here last year by the same enemies of the Conservative party because there was so small a vote cast at the JOE-JOHNSTON primary election; and again also a few weeks ago because there was so small a vote cast at the primary election held in Richmond for the nomination of candidates for the General Assembly. Why, pray, should the voters have come out either here or at Norfolk when the Conservatives had it all their own way? Not a whisper of opposition was made here; whilst at Norfolk the Agitators, after weeks of bluster and bravado, backed out from the contest. We again reproduce from the Norfolk *Virginian* of the 10th instant the following paragraph:

"For weeks they have been hunting for men whom they could name as their standard-bearers, but so far they have failed to find any whom they dare name in opposition to our candidates."

Mr. FOSTER, who has just been elected Governor of Ohio, voted in Congress for the present silver law. But for his vote in favor of the bill, and his support by the Cincinnati *Commercial* and other advocates of the "cart-wheel dollar," he would not have been elected Governor of Ohio.

Let there be one run on the banks for specie, and never afterwards shall [illegible] a word against silver money.

Dr. Ruffner.

Our Fluvanna correspondent must excuse us for not publishing his severe criticisms upon the course of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in refusing to write a letter endorsing the MCCULLOCH bill. We guess that our correspondent had not, when he penned his letter, seen the statement made by W. M. SIBERT, Esq., a candidate for the House of Delegates in Rockingham county, which statement is that in a conversation with him (Mr. SIBERT)—

"Dr. Ruffner unhesitatingly said that the McCulloch-bill settlement was of incalculable advantage to the schools, and that he had no hesitation in saying it ought to be accepted."

We should be very much pleased if Dr. RUFFNER would express these views in a letter to the voters of Virginia. As Mr. SIBERT says, Dr. RUFFNER makes no secret of his opinions; yet he doubtless feels that he would be immediately denounced by the Agitators, as Mr. TAYLOR and General ROGERS have been, if he should comply with the wishes of his friends in the Conservative party. We are not ready to say that he may not be justified in holding his peace, though we are as anxious as anybody else can be that the people should be informed as to his position.

Nevertheless, Dr. RUFFNER'S refusal to write a letter giving his views is no excuse for the misrepresentation of his views by the Mahoneites. It is as well known in Richmond and to Dr. RUFFNER'S associates that he favors the MCCULLOCH bill as it is that General MAHONE opposes it. We don't think any respectable Agitator will deny the truth of the statement made by Mr. SIBERT and quoted above.

"A Venal Press."

We learn that in the discussion at Louisa Courthouse on Monday Captain PAUL said that of course the newspapers were mostly with the Funders, as it was a well-known fact that they were always on the side of the money-power, and were ready to support such measures as would *pay* them best.

In his reply to this point Major DANIEL said that he was not surprised that Captain PAUL should have so poor an opinion of the press, inasmuch as *the organ of his party had coolly pocketed nearly eighty thousand dollars* ordered to be paid by the then president of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad, and now chief of the Mozart clans—money which ought really to have gone into the Treasury of the State to pay in part her claim against the railroad. Major DANIEL insisted that the cry of "a venal press" came with very bad grace from that quarter. The crowd saw the hit, and cheered it to the echo. Captain PAUL found it convenient not to allude to that point again.

Old ZACH. CHANDLER said in a speech at Flushing, Long Island, the other night:

"In conclusion, let me say that in my judgment, without intending offence to anybody, I do think that you have in the State of New York, in the person of Samuel J. Tilden, the biggest fraud that ever lived on the face of the earth. [Laughter and hisses.] That is my candid opinion; and what is more, you have a large and influential and patriotic portion of the Democratic party who know that he is a fraud better than I do; and I want you on the day of election to send forth greeting to other States that no such tremendous fraud as he shall ever occupy the presidential chair. [Great applause.]

To be abused by drunken ZACH. is as bad as being kicked to death by a mule.

But if TILDEN be the "biggest fraud on the face of the earth," what shall be said of old ZACH.? For if TILDEN is half as big a villain as this old Michigander he is bad enough.

How much the silver question had to do with EWING'S defeat may be inferred from the following paragraph, which is copied from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the strongest supporter of FOSTER in Ohio—we mean it did more to insure his election. The *Commercial* says:

"In spite of stupid enemies and false friends the silver battle is won. The United States is in a fortunate position. She remonetized silver before resuming specie-payments, thus saving creditors from extortion in the name of gold and under a changed standard. She has about the right ratio between the two precious metals. She gains the advantages of silver without taking upon herself the changing of the standards of the world. She has dealt fairly with her own people, maintained her ancient policy, and is ready for a leading part in the International Conference."

"DR. RUFFNER UNHESITATINGLY SAID THAT THE MCCULLOCH-BILL SETTLEMENT WAS OF INCALCULABLE ADVANTAGE TO THE SCHOOLS, AND THAT HE HAD NO HESITATION IN SAYING IT OUGHT TO BE ACCEPTED."—*W. M. Sibert.*

Messrs. PEYTON H. HOGE and HOWARD R. BAYNE, respectively "Ego" and "Alter," have printed in pamphlet form the very readable, interesting, and well-written letters which were recently published in the *Dispatch* under those pseudonyms. The pamphlet is a neat one. The letters are just what our readers know them to be.

Here it is at last. We have been expecting our old friend the *Warrock-Richardson Almanack* (with a "k") for some weeks; and now we have it. It is an indispensable article of household furniture throughout Virginia. The present issue has 64 pages. JAMES E. GOODE, 824 Main street, publisher.

Well, the defeat of EWING is not an unmixed evil. It puts an end to the greenback lunacy, and brings BLAINE and SHERMAN forward to kill off GRANT.

Our Caroline friends' wishes are commands to us. We shall take due notice thereof, and do as they request.

DR. HOGE'S SERMON IN ATLANTA LAST SUNDAY.—[Atlanta *Constitution*.]—He then selected his text, xxii. Psalm, 8th verse: "Lord, I have loved the habitation of Thy house, and the place where Thine honor dwelleth."

The discourse throughout was singularly sensible and appropriate. No effort was made to do a great thing, but the movement of the fine practical argument was now and then brightened by flashes of apt illustration, and quickened by occasional bursts of stirring eloquence. It was preëminently a sermon which went home to the hearts and the minds of the congregation—a sermon, not simply to be treasured up as a triumph of rhetoric, but to be laid away in the heart for the purposes of life.

The Doctor preached about one hour, and some idea of his power over his congregation may be formed when it is stated that many stood in the vestibule and listened, seeming to forget the absence of physical comfort in the presence of the magnetic speaker. After the sermon about $3,000 were raised by subscription in the congregation to make up the amount still due upon the building. The remaining $1,000 will be readily raised, when the cost of the church will be paid in full.

The Ute doesn't want the white man's plough, but he takes kindly to his gun.—*Syracuse Herald.*

LOUISA COURT-HOUSE.

FIELD-DAY FOR CONSERVATISM—MAJOR JOHN W. DANIEL SWEEPS HERCULEAN AND HIS CAUSE WITH GLORY IN A BOUT WITH PAUL—GREAT AND WILD ENTHUSIASM.

[Special correspondence of Richmond Dispatch.]

OCTOBER 14, 1879.

As I telegraphed the *Dispatch* last night, yesterday was a glorious field-day for Conservatism in Louisa, and will result in much good in the campaign in the county. Quite a large crowd was present, and the anxiety to hear the speaking was intense. A stand was erected in the court-house yard for the speakers, and well was it that this was done, for not half the immense crowd that listened to the discussion could have obtained even standing-room in the court-house. Virginia's noble son and eloquent and patriotic orator, Major JOHN W. DANIEL, was present to hold up the cause of Conservatism, and Hon. John Paul, of Rockingham, to represent the Readjusters. It was arranged that Major Daniel should lead off in a speech of an hour and a quarter's length, Mr. Paul to follow in the same length of time, Major Daniel to follow him in half an hour's rejoinder, and Mr. Paul to rejoin in the same length of time. At 12:20 P. M.

MAJOR JOHN W. DANIEL

was introduced, and the already large crowd congregated around the stand became larger and larger as Major Daniel's patriotic form was seen upon the stand. He commenced by saying that his promise to meet the people of Louisa once went to protest, but he was now here to fulfil that promise to the best of his ability. He declared the question he was present to discuss was one of too grave importance—one which comes too near home in a business point of view—to be dealt with other than gravely, and therefore would not make any attempt at either eloquence or humor. He then proceeded to discuss the two platforms—Conservative and Mozart Hall—and to compare them. The central fact, he declared, is embodied in what amount of debt the people of Virginia are in honor and duty bound to pay. By the McCulloch bill the aggregate is $32,977,090.02. The Mozart-Hall platform proposes to pay "Virginia's fair proportion after the severance of West Virginia's two thirds." Mahone's Mozart-Hall speech, thousands of copies of which have been scattered over the State, recognizes a basis of over $32,000,000, with 3 per cent. interest for forty-five years. Major Daniel compared the two platforms, and then declared the difference between them as to the amount of debt Virginia owes to be exactly the difference between six and a half a dozen, and if the representative of that party—the Mozart-Hall party—present to-day would but stand by his principles, he declared that there would be no disagreement between them in this respect. The next question was as to the amount of interest we ought to pay. He declared that, having consented to pay principal and interest, we have no right to demand in law any less rate of interest than 6 per cent. The McCulloch bill binds us for 3 per cent. for ten years, 4 for twenty years, and 5 for ten years—an average of 4 per cent., or 2 per cent. less than all parties say is right, and what we are bound for. Mr. Massey says the bill binds for forty years—as long as the children of Israel were in the wilderness—but he (Daniel) should think forty-five years was five years worse than forty. Major Daniel next proceeded to completely refute the argument used by the Readjusters in regard to what Jefferson said about the obligation of contracts, &c., and proved that Jefferson's idea in regard to the generation that contracts a debt should pay it in eighteen years could be carried out under the provisions of the McCulloch bill to a T, inasmuch as the bonds can be redeemed at any time after the expiration of ten years. Major Daniel declared that the difficulty was that there are too many free-lancers in this campaign—so many people who don't stand on any platform at all, and only shriek about not paying the debt. He declared, and thoroughly proved, it to be a plain question; reviewed the legislation on the debt, and showed from the Higginbotahm case that the Court of Appeals recognizes the obligation of Virginia for the $45,000,000. He "paid his compliments" to the absurd argument of Massey as to Virginia of to-day not being the same State that contracted the debt, and thought the logical conclusion of such argument was that "this ain't Virginia as long as she owes anything." He next turned his attention to the public schools and coupons. The latter had been called the cutworms of the Treasury and school fund, and the supporters of the McCulloch bill enemies to the public schools, which he would deny and repudiate with scorn and contempt. The Constitution of 1869 recognized two duties—(1st) to pay interest on the public debt, and (2d) to set aside a certain proportion of revenue for public schools. The courts have said the obligation to pay the debt is antecedent and paramount to the Constitution. The coupon he declared to be right in theory, and only an offset of one debt against another; fully explaining the operations of the coupons, and that it is impossible to get rid of them. As to the argument that one Legislature cannot bind a succeeding one, he utterly denied it, and illustrated it by example, which was appreciated by all willing to be convinced by fair argument. The case of Antoni and Wright was referred to as proof of the coupon being fixed upon us, but not in an odious way.

Major Daniel next proceeded forcibly and logically to show that under the provisions of the McCulloch bill there would be money enough to support the government and schools and pay the interest on the debt. As to the reduction of lands and personalty, he was sure they would be increased in value in the cities, in Piedmont Virginia, portions of Eastern Virginia, &c.; but if the value decreased 20 per cent. there would still be money enough and a surplus. And it should be remembered if property be reduced in value 25 per cent. the schools would lose 5 per cent. He next declared that up to-day $168,000 of coupons for this year less than if the McCulloch bill had not passed was the result of its passage, besides the great saving in the amount of interest and the gain to the schools, which he enumerated; and declared that a debt of gratitude was due to the bondholders.

THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE SETTLEMENT

were next plainly and thoroughly exemplified; and Mr. Massey's argument as to losing West Virginia and slaves, &c., was dissected and pronounced an argument of communism and agrarianism; and as to equalizing losses, the proof of the pudding is the chewing of the bag. "Now, John Paul and myself went into the war. We got bullets. Massey didn't go in. Now, on that equalizing-losses principle, suppose John and myself go up and divide with Massey."

Major Daniel declared the bondholders suffered more than anybody else. Virginia didn't lose one third by West Virginia either in territory or property—bondholder conceded it. He discussed this point practically, fully, and logically. He showed that the bondholder lost more than the average property-holder—there was 13½ cents on the dollar in favor of property-holder.

Major Daniel next said there were three classes of people—one do not think, the second act first and think next, and the third do their thinking first, and then act and stand up to it. Paul's arguments were anticipated, and he showed wherein they were going to be inapplicable.

He declared that he was to be denounced for inviting Hugh McCulloch and the syndicate to Richmond, when he didn't do it. But who did? Paul, Massey, Fulkerson, and others supported the resolution under which McCulloch and the syndicate came to the capital. The syndicate, he declared, could not bind Virginia for one dollar, nor issue a bond for the State; neither did they get a cent for what they did from us; it comes from the bondholders and not from us, and they are crocodile tears being shed by those who are crying about the syndicate being paid.

The argument of Massey as to the exemption of bonds from taxation was next dissected, and it was shown that the bondholder pays an enormous tax for thirty-three years in advance, in that a tax on the bonds would aggregate only twenty-five thousand dollars a year, while the amount gained by the settlement is many times that per annum. [The figures were exhibited in this instance as in every other where a presentation of reliable figures was pertinent.] The guns of the Readjusters were turned on them in the argument as to the exemption of bonds from taxation, as Major Daniel proved that the Readjusters voted for that very thing in the Bocock-Fowler bill, and that they originated the idea; and in reply to the question Mr. Paul answered that he did vote for the Bocock-Fowler bill. Major Daniel did not think *this* any argument, however, but it was a stopper for their mouths on this point. The bondholders agreed to take 3 per cent. interest if we would exempt the bonds from taxation, and we accepted it.

Finally, as to the argument that the McCulloch bill was passed without submitting it to the people, the largest convention ever held in the State delegated the question to the Legislature to settle. Did the Readjusters submit the Barbour bill or the Bocock bill to the people? Oh, no; they were readjusting measures.

Major Daniel's speech was simply replete with logical arguments irrefutable. He took up the arguments of the Readjusters one by one and utterly refuted them—leaving them no ground to stand on. His speech was a Stonewall charge on the batteries of readjustment, in which he completely forced them from their position, the vast assembly frequently interrupting him by the wildest demonstrations of enthusiasm. The brief and imperfect synopsis of his line of argument above given can give no idea of the logic of the speech.

HON. JOHN PAUL

was next introduced, and was received with applause by the Readjusters. Major Daniel, in a personal compliment of him at the close of his speech, having said, "With all his faults I love him still," Mr. Paul commenced his speech by saying he could fully appreciate the compliment of Major Daniel, for he was aware the Major loved him *still* better than any other way. He thought the Funders liked the Readjusters to be still. Mr. Paul held up a Richmond *Whig*, in which was a rooster, and asked Major Daniel had he seen him, and commented on the Norfolk primary election, at which there were only 340 Funder votes polled, as a significant fact in the campaign and an omen of victory for the Readjusters. [The Norfolk primary was the cause of the rooster being put in the *Whig* columns.] Mr. Paul claimed the Readjusters to be read out of the Conservative party by the insignificant 13; declared that Major Daniel had attempted to draw the attention of the people from the obnoxious features of the brokers' bill, and declared that in this question are involved some of the grandest principles of free government. The required increase of taxes, which he declared indisputable, he thought one of the least objectionable features to the bill. He delighted that his distinguished competitor had risen above the vulgarisms and billingsgate that has characterized this canvass at so many points, and recognized it as a grave question. The statements of the Auditor were next claimed to be inconsistent; the government declared to be run in the interest of bondholders and moneyrings since Walker was Governor, and the principles and labors of the Readjusters declared to be to rescue and preserve the State from such things. The point has arrived in the history of this State, he declared, where the first great law of nature, self-preservation, asserts itself. There are precedents for Virginia in regard to readjustment; and while Dr. Curry is running up and down the State shrieking honor, &c., the fact is that his own State, Alabama, greatly reduced her public debt. No one Legislature has the right to bind succeeding ones for forty years, no matter what the exigency or demands of the people. He declared the people's interests sacrificed for bonds, and thought if they submitted to such things they had all just as well go into slavery. As to the Bocock-Fowler bill, the Readjusters accepted that for fear of larger interest. He dwelt on the constitutional provisions as to public schools, and thought the tax-receivable-script feature of the McCulloch bill exceedingly obnoxious. He brought out the principal arguments used by the Readjusters against the bill, and was frequently heartily applauded by the Readjusters.

Then Major Daniel

AROSE TO MAKE HIS REJOINDER.

The yell that went up from the Conservatives was loud and long; and while he proceeded to knock down Paul's pegs one by one, the Conservatives went wild with enthusiasm. Major Daniel said he knew Paul was not going to try to answer his arguments. He (Paul) had trodden his own platform under foot, and now wanted Virginia to follow "precedents of other States"; and in regard to this he could say that a thousand convicts were in the penitentiary, but was that any reason why a man should commit larceny? He fully displayed the inconsistency between Paul's present position and that embodied in the Mozart-Hall platform and in Mahone's speech, which had been scattered over the State, and declared the party would stick to nothing two minutes. Some one interrupted Major Daniel while quoting from Mahone's speech, and said that was not the platform of the party, but merely Mahone's views; but Major Daniel retorted by asking if Mahone's speech was not endorsed by the party, why were thousands of copies printed and scattered through the State by the party? He declared that there were misrepresentations in regard to other southern States and the readjustments. To instance, it is claimed that Georgia had done so and so, when the fact is that Georgia did not readjust one dollar of her ante-war debt. Major Daniel became grandly eloquent in holding up Virginia's untarnished name as a name her true sons would not see stained, and in referring to the war in the connection, and raising his manly voice to its utmost pitch, the crowd yelled again and again.

HATS WERE THROWN IN THE AIR,

while tears came to the eyes of many an ex-Confederate soldier as they appreciated his manly utterances and gazed upon a son of Virginia who has proved himself a patriot. Senator Paul's argument as to the Allen amendment was turned against him—Daniel claimed it would never go into operation, but if it did the State would be twenty-five cents on the dollar the gainer by it. Referring to Paul's remarks on the government of Virginia, Senator Daniel waxed more warm and vehement, and turning to Paul said in substance: "Sir, you assail the government of this Commonwealth, but, thank God, Fred. Holliday, the Governor of this State and the man with the empty sleeve, who followed Stonewall Jackson in the army, can look down in contempt on the petty demagogic flings at him in this campaign." He paid a glowing tribute to Governor Holliday, and declared that although a competitor with him for the highest office in the gift of the people, when he heard Holliday was nominated he waved his hat over his head, for he knew him to be a tried and true Virginian. Major Daniel made stirring appeals to the people to stand to their true colors and preserve untarnished the bright escutcheon of the glorious old State. His allusions to the noble King of England, who, to feed his famishing soldiers, pawned her jewels, but who afterwards, so far from repudiating the debt, redeemed it and placed it on a fair and honest brow, was particularly striking and appropriate, and was appreciated; and with marked attention was he listened to in conclusion while with thrilling effect he recited the poem from Thomas Moore on the Irish maiden who honored Ireland, pure and spotless, with all her genius and beauty, because the people of Erin preferred honor above wealth; and he took his seat amidst wild applause and acclamations of "The grandest speech ever made here," &c.

Hon. John Paul occupied his time in his rejoinder, and was frequently lustily applauded by his friends, who seemed much pleased with him. But Daniel had completely taken all the wind out of the sails of Readjustment. Of Mr. Paul I heard it said by some Conservatives that "he speaks well considering he is on the wrong side," but notwithstanding that he could not begin to meet the solid array of facts presented by Major Daniel, and in consequence thereof Conservatism gained an effective and complete victory.

The discussion was fair and courteous, and nothing unpleasant occurred between the speakers, and the people paid respectful attention to both sides.

I cannot begin to give the readers of the *Dispatch* any idea of the grandeur of Major Daniel's speeches—particularly the latter one. They were simply grand. I wish every citizen of Virginia could have heard them. He has the greatest power over an audience of any public speaker I have ever listened to, and this is the general verdict of those who heard him. Such expressions as, "Wan't that the grandest thing you ever heard in your life?" "It was magnificent," &c., could be heard all over the court-green. The effect will be telling in the campaign in the county, for while stirring up and enthusing the Conservatives, Major Daniel's arguments convinced and brought over some of those "on the fence." I know of an instance of this sort in town. There was great rejoicing among the Conservatives after the conclusion of the discussion, and all were in high good humor and thoroughly infused with new zeal, vigor, and determination. Monday will tell in the canvass.

After the completion of the discussion, Mr. William F. Gordon (Republican), who once represented the county in the Legislature, got upon the stand and declared that, although no Conservative, he was in favor of maintaining the honor of his native State, and declared his determination to stump the county for Mr. John Hunter, the Conservative candidate, who was physically unable to do it for himself, and to meet the Readjusters' candidate at his every appointment.

Captain H. W. Murray, candidate of the Conservative party for reëlection to the Senate, stated the principles on which he was formerly elected and his ability to prove that he had faithfully executed them, and that he would meet the Readjusters' candidates in the county canvass anywhere, everywhere, and take it upon himself to prove indisputably the correctness of the principles and claims of his party in this campaign. [Great applause.]

Both parties will make a thorough canvass of the county.

The Republicans held their Nominating Convention yesterday, and nominated J. W. Poindexter (colored) for the House and endorsed B. F. Chisolm (colored) for the Senate. Some delegates bolted, and there are many colored voters in the county who favor the McCulloch bill, and are not looking at it as a secondary consideration; and while the bulk of the colored vote will go for the race candidate, presumably, he will not get the united vote by a good deal. These are good signs for the Conservatives, and every effort will be made by them to carry the county in November. They are thoroughly aroused.

ALIQUIS.

TAZEWELL COUNTY.

TAZEWELL COURTHOUSE, VA., October 10, 1879.

Editors Dispatch: Thanks for the repeated suggestions in your paper that induced the Conservative Committee to send the Hon. J. R. Tucker to our county. He arrived at our fair-grounds on yesterday from Russell county, in company with C. F. Trigg, Esq., of Abingdon, and, though worn and tired by frequent addresses and long travel, he was soon ready to gratify the wishes of our citizens by giving his views on the absorbing State issue. It had been rumored for several days that he would have opposition in the person of Mr. Fulkerson, of Bristol; but when the hour arrived for the work to begin the latter was not forthcoming. The absence of Mr. Fulkerson could not have been regretted more by the Repealers than by those who favor the present settlement, and who were acquainted with the power and ability of Randolph Tucker in debate. Preparations were made in front of the ladies' stand for the speaker, and after a brief and appropriate introduction of the speaker by Major Henry,

MR. TUCKER PROCEEDED

with a strong and forcible discussion of the question. In regular order he stated all the objections urged by the Repealers to the McCulloch bill, and the arguments upon which they rely, and then answered them in such a manner as must necessarily have been satisfactory to every candid hearer. His ridicule of their position on the subject brought round after round of applause, and it was especially interesting when some self-complacent Readjuster would interrupt him from the crowd by questions. After a few questions were put and the answers had driven the interrogators in confusion from the crowd, we felt like a few dozen blatant Repealers as interrogators would have added interest to the occasion, and from our heart we wished for them. He did effective work before a large crowd, and every expression of opinion that we heard was that he had utterly demolished the arguments always used by the Repealers, and made many thinking men declare in favor of the settlement. He closed late in the evening, and after a rest at Jeffersonville of an hour or so, he was serenaded at the Virginia House, with a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen in attendance. After music by the brass band of Jeffersonville, three hearty cheers were given for Randolph Tucker and the cause he represents, and he was called upon and responded in a happy vein of humor, acknowledged in an appropriate manner the compliment paid him, and again briefly discussed the debt question. His conclusion was very happy and brought continued applause.

CONALLY T. TRIGG, ESQ.,

was then called upon, and after appropriate preliminaries in allusion to the compliment paid him by the call, he alluded to the fact that it was his first visit to the county; that he was pleased with its people, with the beauty of the county, with the signs of prosperity which greeted him everywhere, and that he did not believe that repudiation could find a lodgment in a county so blessed of God. He took occasion in alluding to the people and their prosperity to say that such sentiments as "honor would never buy a breakfast" could never find a response in the breast of such a people. His allusion to this was done in good style, and brought deafening applause. In fact, the applause was so prolonged and earnest at this allusion that one at a distance would have thought that the population of "highland, lowland, far and near," had all joined in the huzza with stout and willing hearts. Mr. Trigg is a strong, vigorous, and earnest speaker, and made some telling hits while dealing with the debt question but a few minutes.

The occasion was closed by brief speeches from Major Henry Joseph Stras, Jr., James P. Kelly, Esq., and Captain A. J. Tynes—all, with the exception of one, original Readjusters, but expressing their entire satisfaction with the present settlement and their disapproval of those who wish to continue the agitation.

This county is changing rapidly in favor of the settlement.

Very truly, TAZEWELL.

SHENANDOAH COUNTY.

WOODSTOCK, VA., October 14, 1879.

Editors Dispatch: Yesterday was our regular County-Court day. An unusually large crowd was in attendance, but very little court business transacted. About 1 o'clock the crowd assembled in the courthouse to hear the discussion of the debt question between D. S. Henkel and Judge H. C. Allen for the bill, and Captain H. H. Riddleberger and Dr. Strayer against the bill. D. S. Henkel made a plain, practical, forcible argument in behalf of the McCulloch bill as a measure of State policy of the highest importance and interest. He gave a detailed history of the readjusting party and their course in the Legislature, which he declared to be highly inconsistent and in marked contrast with the course they are now pursuing. He reviewed with great clearness and force all the arguments advanced by the Readjusters against the McCulloch bill, and showed how false and unfounded they are.

Captain Riddleberger followed in opposition to the bill. He made one of the best arguments in opposition to the bill we have ever heard. He is a very fine debater, and there are few better speakers, but we think he is on the wrong side of this issue.

The next speaker was Judge H. C. Allen, who followed in support of the bill. He presented facts to prove that the bill will not necessitate an increase of taxation, and that the revenues derived under it will be sufficient to pay the interest on the debt and protect the public schools, meet all the expenses of the State government, and leave a handsome surplus each year in the Treasury. He analyzed the Barbour and Bocock-Fowler bills, made comparisons of them with the McCulloch bill, and showed how infinitely preferable the latter is to either of them. The non-taxable and coupon features were also discussed. He showed how utterly impossible it would be to collect taxes on bonds of the State held abroad. The Judge came off victorious. His arguments were unanswerable by the opponents of the bill.

Dr. Strayer, who did not get here in time for the discussion on account of the accident near Edinburg, made a few remarks in opposition to the bill, which were answered by Judge Allen.

X.

Major Gregory in Rockbridge.

OAKDALE, October 13, 1879.

Editors Dispatch: It was our pleasure to be present with Major Gregory at the following stated appointments in Rockbridge after he had filled several others in the lower part of the county and Lexington—viz., Rapp's Mill, Hamilton's S. House, Natural Bridge, Fancy Hill, Kerr's Creek barbecue, and last in Lexington on the 6th. The attendance was uniformly large, and the attention was so close that you might have heard a pin drop, save when he "brought the house down" with one of his inimitable jokes. At the barbecue and in Lexington a faint demonstration by the Frazierites was attempted. There is a nest of these disturbers kept on hand by these leaders, groomed for this dirty work of interrupting speakers. They are carried around by them to groan, hiss, or shout, as they are instructed. At the barbecue they had repeatedly interrupted the speakers who preceded Major Gregory. When Gregory took the stand, as soon as the first demonstration was made for Frazier and Lady he stopped short and requested all of the Frazier and Lady men to cheer for their men. The Major was not disconcerted. Their efforts were poor and feeble; but when he gave the command, "Now, boys, let's hear you halloo '*Gemimah!*'" how the valley rang. The old rebel yell sounded clear, long, and loud. Now, says the Major, are you satisfied? Go home, and get in your holes. Never show your faces in decent assemblages again. That was a dead shot. They wilted and skulked off. This was the last of these drumheads, or, as the Major calls them, "catguts." He won the respect of his opponents. They did not wish to hear the truth, but the Major's magnetism was too much for them. He captured the crowd. If he did not beat the enemy on these occasions and win them over, he at least spiked their guns. His speeches were all clear and forcible—so much so that a boy in his teens could see the truth and know also that the speaker was in earnest, and was not speaking for bunkum.

He sifted the truth from the dirty garbage with which these self-styled Readjusters have sought to invest the issues of the canvass. He exposed their fallacious declamations—I cannot say reasoning—and by his inimitable jokes held them up to the eye of ridicule. Never was a bad cause and bad men so well ventilated. Many are the friends the Major made for himself and for our cause. Timid and undecided men were supported and strengthened by his irresistible logic and appeals to their pride, &c.; and when we succeed—and succeed we must—the good old Scotch-Irish of our county will remember with satisfaction and pride the manly bearing—the bold and fearless blows—that were dealt upon the enemies of Virginia's honor and good name by Gregory; and may it be a pleasure through his future career to know that his voice was among the first to sound the alarm amid the hills and valleys, to tell the people of the danger to their liberties, their homes, and to denounce the political fledglings and demagogues who are roaming about like the roaring lion, seeking whom and what they may devour. And when Rockbridge shall on the 4th of November shake off these political vampires, and in her might assert her position in the sisterhood of counties, then can the lowlands rejoice with us, and Major Gregory can truthfully say, I helped to redeem old Rockbridge; and in the homely language of a Rockbridge farmer, which the Major used by way of a joke, exclaim: "Drive up, Turpin; drive up."

FARMER.

FULKERSON TO BE BEATEN.—[Lynchburg *Virginian*.]—Ran. Tucker met Fayette McMullin at Chatham Hill on Saturday. We learn that he completely demolished the irrepressible demagogue of the Southwest. At this precinct there are about one hundred voters, and after the speaking was over three could only be counted for Fulkerson.

MARRIAGES.

Married, in Richmond, Va., Monday, October 13, 1879, by Rev. J. R. Garlick, JOHN B. CHARLES to Miss MANIE E. DUKE, daughter of T. Duke, of Richmond, Va. *

DEATHS.

Died, on the morning of October 15th, at the residence of her grandparents, 2416 Venable street, FANNIE GERTRUDE, infant daughter of Stella C. and B. B. French; aged one year and twenty-one days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the above residence on THURSDAY the 16th instant at 10 o'clock A. M. *

Died, at 5 P. M., the 12th of October, at Maplewood, his residence, in Nottoway county, Va., Colonel W. H. CARUTHERS, in the eighty-third year of his age.

Lexington and Norfolk (Va.), New Orleans, Holly Springs (Miss.), Lebanon (Tenn.), Portland (Oregon), and San Francisco papers please copy.

Died, at his residence, the new Mechanicsville turnpike toll-gates, Sunday morning, October 12, 1879, at 10:30 o'clock, Mr. JAMES L. PHILLIPS, in the sixty-second year of his age.

Richmond *Christian Advocate* please copy. *

Died, at the residence of Beverly Boyd, No. 511 west Leigh street, at 4½ o'clock on the 15th instant, LOUISA MANN, in the forty-eighth year of her age. She leaves four children to mourn their loss. She was the beloved sister of Hellin Boyd.

Her funeral will take place THURSDAY, 16th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Ebenezer church. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. *

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