Richmond Dispatch.

SUNDAY.....AUGUST 1, 1880.

Mr. English's Letter.

The letter of Mr. ENGLISH bears very much the same relation to that of General HANCOCK as the letter of Mr. ARTHUR does to that of General GARFIELD. The lieutenant in each case writes a longer epistle than the captain. But here the likeness ends. Mr. ENGLISH's letter is a better one than either GARFIELD's or ARTHUR's. It is, however, like theirs, the letter of a politician. General HANCOCK's letter is in some respects the best of the four.

Mr. ENGLISH's letter is a good campaign document. He declares that he accepts the platform because he holds to its doctrines. He pays a graceful compliment to General HANCOCK, and yet a very just and discriminating one. He then makes a terrific arraignment of the party in power. This part of his letter does not commend itself to our judgment as being as dignified as General HANCOCK's expressions with reference to the same subject. Twenty years of continuous power is long enough, he thinks, for any party. It is time that a new broom were tried which will sweep clean.

Mr. ENGLISH, like Mr. TILDEN and General HANCOCK and so many other distinguished Democrats, reminds the voters of the great fraud of 1876, which, he says, should never be forgiven nor forgotten. Surely not, when we remember, as he adds, that many of the men who aided in the perpetration of that immeasurable wrong to popular government are now holding offices under the very Government which they have done so much to subvert. We must think that this consideration will have a vast influence in directing the votes of the thoughtful men of the northern States.

Mr. ENGLISH reminds the people that their money is being lavishly used in the effort to perpetuate the rule of the party which has done so much damage to the country—the party of ill-will, sectional feelings, and slanderous language. This money is not only to be taken from the office-holders, but it is to be taken out of the Treasury, if the Republicans get the power to do it, for the purpose of bribing Democrats to work, in the disguise of deputy Federal marshals and supervisors of elections, for the success of the congressional and presidential candidates of the Republican party. Here is a grievance and a wrong which the voters ought never to sanction. As fraud must never be condoned, so force and bribery must never be left without prosecutors at the bar of the public.

Mr. ENGLISH well says that the country is prosperous not because of the Republicans and their measures, but in spite of them. If the war had been permitted to end in 1865 in good faith, and the South had been treated as she ought to have been treated, and as true statesmanship dictated, the whole country would ere now have blossomed as the rose under the benign influences of a restored Union. The southern States alone would have exported products enough to have brought into the country an amount of money that could hardly be counted.

Mr. ENGLISH's references to the attempts of the Republicans to convert our republic into a consolidated despotism ought to aid in opening the eyes of the blinded northern people. But there would be no danger to our free institutions in any of the usurpations of power of which the Republicans are guilty if the people were alarmed on the subject or even alive to its importance. The cry of "Peace, Peace," is always heard when the peril is greatest; and the masses sleep on, like SAMSON, until the political DELILAHS have bound them fast hand and foot. The English people are infinitely more jealous of their rulers and watchful of their liberties than we are in this free country. Perhaps we shall learn from experience that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

What Mr. ENGLISH says of the currency is in almost the very words of the Cincinnati platform. His prediction or promise touching the Chinese alludes to the same platform. His closing words are worthy of reproduction again and again. They are as follows:

"Its [the Democratic party's] success would bury beyond resurrection the sectional jealousies and hatred which have so long been the chief stock in trade of pestiferous demagogues; and in no other way can this be so effectually accomplished. It would restore harmony and good feeling between all the sections, and make us, in fact as well as in name, one people. The only rivalry then would be in the race for the development of material prosperity, the elevation of labor, the enlargement of human rights, the promotion of education, morality, religious liberty, order, and all that would tend to make us the foremost nation of the earth in the grand march of human progress."

Well done, Indiana!

The Negro Vote.

We should like to have from each county in the State an accurate statement of the relative numbers of the negro votes cast last fall for the Readjusters and the Conservatives. It would, however, we suppose, be next to impossible to obtain such statements in many of the counties. We have, however, before us one from Mecklenburg which will serve to show that in that county at least the negroes who voted for Readjuster candidates were as a hundred to one compared with the negroes who voted for Conservative candidates. The *Mecklenburg Democrat* says:

"There were three candidates for the Senate—W. H. Jones, Conservative Readjuster; J. W. Eggleston, Conservative Debt-Payer; and C. L. Davis, negro Republican. There were 953 negro votes polled. Davis only received 516 of them. What went with the other 437? It is not claimed by anybody that Eggleston got a single one of them. They all voted for Jones. Again: Ross Hamilton, who had no Readjuster opponent for the House, received 1,007 votes, showing that he got all the negroes and 54 whites."

The *Democrat*, after giving the above figures, insists that it has been extremely liberal to the Readjusters in claiming that the Conservatives last November had 13,000 majority of the voters who can be relied on as Democrats this fall.

The question is, Won't a good many negroes vote the Independent ticket next fall? If even ten thousand of them do so, their absence from the Republican ranks will not leave GARFIELD's hope of getting the vote of Virginia very bright.

The Names.

The *Tidewater Index* makes the following suggestion and contribution:

A subscriber asks the *Dispatch* to publish a list of the Republican delegates to the Mahone Convention in Richmond, distinguishing between the whites and negroes. The *Dispatch* replies that it is without the information, and does not know where to obtain it.

We suggest that the information can readily be obtained by the State Executive Committee. Let that committee address a circular to the Conservative county superintendent of each county, asking him to furnish a list of the delegates to the said Convention from his county, with their political proclivities and the manner of their appointment, which he can readily do, and let the answers received be compiled by the committee. It is due to the people that the spurious claims of that body to be in any sense the representative of the Democracy be fully exposed, and no pains should be spared for that purpose, as more accurate lists of the Convention can be obtained by this method than can be furnished by the secretary.

We make our contribution for the benefit of the committee:

Essex County.—Carter Peterson (colored Republican), chairman of the Radical meeting which elected a delegate to the Staunton Convention, and who since his return from Richmond avows his purpose of supporting Garfield directly, and not by the indirect method devised by the Mahone Convention.

New Books.

Joan of Arc. By ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE. New York: I. K. FUNK & Co. 1880. Price, 10 cents.

The Orations of Demosthenes. Translated by THOMAS LELAND. In two volumes. Volume II. New York: I. K. FUNK & Co. 1880. Price, 20 cents.

Froude's Agrestes, or Readings in Modern Painters. RUSKIN. New York: I. K. FUNK & Co. 1880. Price, 15 cents.

These all belong to *The Standard Series* of valuable books published as above, and sold so very cheaply. Address the publishers.

Conducting the Campaign.

Editors Dispatch: The views contained in the articles which appeared in your issue of the 29th instant under the captions of "Let's and Don't Let's" and "Don't Discuss the Debt Question" are altogether sound. This campaign must be one of aggression on our part, but it must be conducted with prudence and foresight. The debt question must not be discussed for two very weighty reasons. One is that our platform recognizes the fact that the Democrats of the State are divided on the debt question, and that members of both State factions can unite in this campaign under a common Democratic banner without the slightest compromise of their local political principles, and hence if we discuss the debt question and antagonize readjustment we give room for the implication that our platform is based on hypocrisy. The second is that aside from the wrong of so doing, according to the above, it would be exceedingly impolitic to lug in an issue which our own platform declares foreign. It must not be forgotten that the Readjusters' State party in Virginia is a power, and, if the regular Democratic ticket succeeds, that success will be due in large measure to the patriotism of the Readjusters. It would be impolitic to discuss the question for another reason: because this is what the leaders of the second Democratic ticket want, and by so doing we would supply them with ammunition with which to fire on us. But by positively refusing to be led into a discussion of the question, our orators and papers will force them to meet the issue. If the course the *Dispatch* is pursuing is followed, all will be well. Conservatism, as the name implied last fall, is not what we are now fighting for. If it is, then the Mahone Democrats have an equal right to make the issue they are making.

Then, as to the question of vituperation and abuse, I endorse fully the sentiment of your correspondent that "it must be stopped absolutely." Abuse is no argument, and serves but to debase the party that uses it and embitter the opposition. "Don't let's" damn our own people with whom we disagree. The masses of the people are honest, and the sooner it is recognized the better will it be for all parties. Neither all the good nor all the bad men are in either of our factions. If we have more conciliation and less partisan vituperation, it will be better for us all. If past lessons haven't fully proven this, future ones will.

OLD DOMINION.

July 30, 1880.

A Virginian in Kentucky to His Brother in Virginia.

FRANKLIN, KY., July 20, 1880.

W. C. Jones, Esq., Fluvanna county, Va.:

Dear Brother Walter,—I cannot refrain from expressing my amazement and mortification at the course of the Readjusters of Virginia, recently assembled in convention, by appointing an additional set of electors for the State. Can it be possible that this course will be pursued, and jeopardize the Democratic cause of the nation? Is Mahone another Kelly, a provoking turmoil-raiser, fostering dissensions in the circle where so much depends upon unity, and having such a well-organized enemy to fight? And all this for the paltry fact of a nominal thing only, for of course a Readjuster elector can do nothing more, *pro* or *con.*, for the State issues at stake than the regular Democratic electors, as they simply cast the vote of the State, and that is the end of their political and official life. Can it be possible that the good people of Virginia are so lost to the great interests of the Democratic party, so blind to the continued perpetuation of her prestige in subordinating her choice for the prosperity of the country heretofore? And can it be possible that you are a supporter of a party that will in any way hazard the vote of Virginia for Hancock and English? I hope such is not the case. Just as the party all over the country is thoroughly harmonized and pulling with a mighty pull altogether, and success, for this reason, almost in our grasp with hardly a shadow of doubt in November next, that the good "Old Dominion," where we might look more than elsewhere for sacrifices to be made, if needed, for the success of the great Democratic party, that she is now the only State where family discord prevails! I say, can such a state of things exist in that proud old State, and you giving aid and countenance thereto? Please explain—please say if the Mahone electors are actually appointed and do actually intend running through and dividing the vote, and, in all probability, giving the State to Garfield and Arthur? If this is the case the Mahone followers are worse than John Kelly ever was, and certainly cohorts of the Republicans, either having been bought up by the latter, or acting under promise for future preferment by that party. I hope you are no longer a Readjuster, if these are facts in the premises, and that the Readjusters may be sunk so low into Bob Ingersol's "nowhere" that Hades will furnish them a cellar apartment, never again to be resurrected till the horn of Gabriel is heard to toot, and then only to be sent back to a still lower berth! I say please rise and explain, and do it quickly, or we of "Old Kentucky" will send you a Garfield and Arthur flag. * * * *

Your affectionate brother,
L. J. JONES.
Franklin, Kentucky.

Spotsylvania County on a Compromise

Editors Dispatch: It is the *duty* of those claiming to be the "true Conservative Democrats" to offer the compromise or fusion and the duty of the Readjusters to accept it. This is the only way which now offers the certainty of success, and woe betide the Conservatives if they fail to offer and the Readjusters if they refuse to accept. It is impossible for either Readjusters or Funders to be sure of success in the coming election, and more than probable that if both parties keep electors in the field and run candidates for Congress that the Republicans will carry the whole State both for Congress and Garfield. We cannot afford so great a risk, nor will Virginians submit to so great a crime. Let us have a fusion of electors, a fair division of congressmen, and a grand and glorious victory for Hancock and English in November.

Yours truly, SPOTSYLVANIA.

The *Rockingham Register* publishes the names of fifty prominent Readjusters of that county, including the chairman and secretary of the County Executive Committee of Readjusters, who have announced their purpose to vote for the regular Democratic Hancock and English electoral ticket.

W. H. ENGLISH.

His Letter Accepting the Nomination for Vice-President.

A TRIBUTE TO HANCOCK—THE RADICALS HAVE BEEN IN POWER LONG ENOUGH—THE ELECTORAL FRAUD—HAYES'S STROLLING CABINET—THE RESERVED RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE—CHINESE CHEAP LABOR—THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET WILL WIN, AND A GLORIOUS FUTURE FOR THE COUNTRY.

Hon. W. H. English's letter accepting the vice-presidential candidacy is as follows:

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 30, 1880.

"Gentlemen,—I have now the honor to reply to your letter of the 13th instant, informing me that I was unanimously nominated for the office of Vice-President of the United States by the late Democratic National Convention, which assembled in Cincinnati. As foreshadowed in the verbal remarks made by me at the time of the delivery of your letter, I have now to say that I accept the high trust with a realizing sense of its responsibility, and am profoundly grateful for the honor conferred. I accept the nomination upon the platform of principles adopted by the Convention, which I cordially approve, and I accept it quite as much because of my faith in the wisdom and patriotism of the great statesman and soldier nominated on the same ticket for President of the United States. His eminent services to his country; his fidelity to the Constitution, the Union and the laws; his clear perception of the correct principles of government, as taught by Jefferson; his scrupulous care to keep the military in strict subordination to the civil authorities; his high regard for civil liberty, personal rights, and the rights of property; his acknowledged ability in civil as well as military affairs, and his pure and blameless life—all point to him as a man worthy the confidence of the people. Not only a brave soldier, a great commander, a wise statesman, and

A PURE PATRIOT,

but a prudent, painstaking, practical man of unquestioned honesty, trusted often with important public duties, faithful to every trust, and in the full meridian of ripe and vigorous manhood, he is, in my judgment, eminently fitted for the highest office on earth—the presidency of the United States. Not only is he the right man for the right place, but the time has come when the best interests of the country require the party which has monopolized the Executive Department of the General Government for the last twenty years should be retired. The continuance of that party in power four years longer would not be beneficial to the public, or in accordance with the spirit of our republican institutions. Laws of entail have not been favored in our system of government. The perpetuation of property or place in one family or set of men has never been encouraged in this country, and the great and good men who formed our republican government and its traditions wisely limited the tenure of office and in many ways showed their disapproval of long leases of power. Twenty years of continuous power is long enough, and has already led to irregularities and corruptions which are not likely to be properly exposed under the same party that perpetrated them. Besides, it should not be forgotten that the four last years of power held by that party were procured by discreditable means and held in defiance of the wishes of a majority of the people. It was

A GRIEVOUS WRONG

to every voter and to our system of self-government, which should never be forgotten or forgiven. Many of the men now in office were put there because of corrupt partisan services in thus defeating the fairly and legally expressed will of the majority, and the hypocrisy of the professions of that party in favor of civil-service reform was shown by placing such men in office and turning the whole brood of Federal office-holders loose to influence the elections. The money of the people taken out of the public treasury by these men for services often poorly performed or not performed at all, is being used in vast sums, with the knowledge and presumed sanction of the Administration, to control the elections; and even the members of the Cabinet are strolling about the country making partisan speeches, instead of being in their departments at Washington discharging the public duties for which they are paid by the people. But with all their cleverness and ability, a discriminating public will no doubt read between the lines of their speeches that their permanent hope and aim is to keep themselves or their satellites four years longer in office. That perpetuating the power of

CHRONIC FEDERAL OFFICE-HOLDERS

four years longer will not benefit the millions of men and women who hold no office, but earn their daily bread by honest industry, is what the same discerning public will no doubt fully understand, as they will also that it is because of their own industry and economy and God's beautiful harvests that the country is comparatively prosperous, and not because of anything done by these Federal office-holders. The country is comparatively prosperous, not because of them, but in spite of them. This contest is, in fact, between the people endeavoring to regain the political power which rightfully belongs to them, and to restore the pure, simple, economical, constitutional government of our fathers, on the one side, and a hundred thousand Federal office-holders and their backers pampered with place and power, and determined to retain them at all hazards, on the other. Hence the constant assumption of new and dangerous powers by the General Government, under the rule of the Republican party, the effort to build up what they call a strong Government, the interference with home rule and with the administration of justice in the courts of the several States, the

INTERFERENCE WITH THE ELECTIONS

through the medium of paid partisan Federal office-holders interested in keeping their party in power, and caring more for that than fairness in the elections.

In fact, the constant encroachments which have been made by that party upon the clearly reserved rights of the people and the States will, if not checked, subvert the liberties of the people to the government of limited powers created by the fathers, and end in a great consolidated central government, strong indeed for evil, and the overthrow of republican institutions.

The wise men who formed our Constitution knew the evils of a strong government and the long continuance of political power in the same hands. They knew there was a tendency in this direction in all governments, and consequent danger to republican institutions from that cause, and took pains to guard against it. The machinery of a strong centralized general government can be used to perpetuate the same set of men in power from term to term until it ceases to be a republic, or is such only in name; and the tendency of the party now in power in that direction, as shown in various ways—besides the willingness recently manifested by a large number of that party to elect a President an unlimited number of terms—is quite apparent, and must satisfy thinking people that the time has come when it will be safest and best for that party to be retired. But in resisting the encroachments of the General Government upon

THE RESERVED RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE

and the States, I wish to be distinctly understood as favoring the proper exercise by the General Government of the powers rightfully belonging to it and under the Constitution. Encroachments upon the constitutional rights of the General Government or the interference with the proper exercise of its powers must be carefully avoided. The union of the States under the Constitution must be maintained, and it is well known that this has always been the position of both the candidates on the Democratic presidential ticket. It is acquiesced in everywhere now, and finally and forever settled as one of the results of the war. It is certain beyond all question that the legitimate results of the war for the Union will not be overthrown or impaired should the Democratic ticket be elected. In that event, proper protection will be given in every legitimate way to every citizen, native or adopted, in every section of the republic, in the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and its amendments. A sound currency of honest money, of a value and purchasing power corresponding substantially with the standard recognized by the commercial world and consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin, will be maintained. The labor and manufacturing, commercial and business interests of the country will be favored and encouraged in every legitimate way.

THE TOILING MILLIONS

of our own people will be protected from the destructive competition of the Chinese, and to that end their immigration to our shores will be properly restricted. The public credit will be scrupulously maintained and strengthened by rigid economy in public expenditures, and the liberties of the people and the property of the people will be protected by a government of law and order, administered strictly in the interests of all the people, and not of corporations and privileged classes. I do not doubt the discriminating justice of the people and their capacity for intelligent self-government, and therefore do not doubt the success of the Democratic ticket. Its success would bury beyond resurrection the sectional jealousies and hatreds which have so long been the chief stock in trade of pestiferous demagogues; and in no other way can this be so effectually accomplished. It would restore harmony and good feeling between all sections, and make us in fact as well as in name one people.

The only rivalry then would be in the race for the development of material prosperity, the elevation of labor, the enlargement of human rights, the promotion of education, morality, religion, liberty, order and all that would tend to make us the foremost nation of the earth in the grand march of human progress.

I am, with great respect,
Very truly yours,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

SHENANDOAH COUNTY.

THE SHENANDOAH MOVEMENT AS IT APPEARS TO A SHENANDOAH DEMOCRAT.

WOODSTOCK, VA., July 29, 1880.

Editors Dispatch: On Tuesday night last, the 27th instant, our band serenaded Hon. J. Y. Menifee, one of the Democratic electors, at the office of Walton & Walton, and in response Mr. Menifee, though professionally engaged at the time of the call, entertained our citizens in one of his happiest strains, and it is to be regretted that pressing business engagements precluded the possibility of his entering into the merits of the issues between the Democratic and General Mahone's party; yet so concisely was the position of the electors of the *unterrified* defined, as also the shameful hypocrisy of the "Mahone attachment," headed by Cameron and Riddleberger, of the "Jessie Scouts," that he who could not fully comprehend the situation must indeed be *non compos mentis.*

After the conclusion of the remarks by Mr. Menifee, the band proceeded to the Wilson House, where Colonel W. L. Boyce, vice-president of the Shenandoah Valley railroad, and Mr. William H. Travers, of West Virginia, were stopping. These gentlemen, together with Judge Robertson, of Albemarle, and Peter B. Borst, Esq., of Page county, were here to argue before Judge Bird the *mandamus nisi* in the case of the Shenandoah-Valley Railroad Company *vs.* The Board of Supervisors of Page county in regard to the issuing of certain bonds of said county.

Mr. Travers, after having been introduced by Judge Henry C. Allen, of our town, responded to the compliment paid him by our citizens in a brief but sound, patriotic speech; was proud of his State—West Virginia—and assured us she was solid for our standard-bearers, and after paying a glowing tribute to the "Old Commonwealth," regretted that her Democracy was so divided, and earnestly urged harmony and unity of action. No reference was made to the State-debt question—the excuse for the split.

Mr. Travers was followed by Colonel Boyce, who was represented by Judge Allen upon introducing him as being "a Democrat in every sentiment of his heart and instinct of his nature." The Colonel was truly eloquent in his encomiums of the leaders of the National party, of the harmony and spirit which seemed to animate it throughout the country, but deeply deplored the existence of what he termed the "two factions of the Democratic party." Your correspondent felt very much like reminding the Colonel of his mistake. I presume he meant "the existence of two other parties than the open, avowed Republican party." To this latter party—"the advanced party of the North," as General Mahone was pleased to call it in his letter to Senator Cameron—he paid marked attention—those political luggards, amongst whom he classed Passen Garfield and General Arthur. His denunciations and arraignment of the Radicals met with a warm response, and brought forth the heartiest, most enthusiastic, old-fashioned Democratic cheering we have heard in "lo these many years."

While the Colonel seemed assured of the success of the party, yet he deeply deplored the split and reminded us that dissensions and bitterness caused by ambitious leaders and political demagogues in the State might, under certain contingencies, endanger the success of the National party and give Virginia to the Republican electors. Of the "Shenandoah compromise" he spoke in the highest terms and strongly urged our Debt-Payers and Readjusters to turn out *en masse* on next Saturday, procure a mitrailleuse, six-pounder, musket, or shot-gun, and kill any man who attempted to make a speech or wanted to be heard "for his country's sake" on this occasion; for them to get down on their knees, side by side, and eat crow, eat dirt, forget they were ever anything but Virginia Democrats, and, if necessary, take the matter out of the hands of committees and leaders, assemble a convention of the people—of the Democratic party—and give to Virginia an electoral ticket gotten up with the solemn, serious determination to unite the party, forget local issues, and carry the State against Radicalism in November, 1880.

We presume that the "Shenandoah compromise measure" has been either read by or its purport sufficently explained by the press so as to be understood by a majority of the people in the State, and as it may be a matter of some interest to your readers, will say that from the best sources of information gathered from the people, as also from the tone of the *Shenandoah Herald* and Captain Riddleberger's comments on it in his last issue of the *Virginian*, feel no hesitancy in saying that if those opposed to this compromise or any other with Mahone at this stage of the case should give expression to their feelings by remaining at home on the 31st there will be but a small gathering of the "sovereigns." The Democrats and Debt-Payers think they have eaten just about enough crow for one political dinner-party, and are fully determined to hold the ground they occupy, standing upon the Democratic platform adopted at Cincinnati, knowing that their delegates were recognized there and substantially by General Hancock in his letter to Major Daniel, of Lynchburg, since his nomination.

In our town the white Readjuster strength last fall was between fifty and sixty, and up to this time twenty-five reliable Readjusters—men of stability—have declared themselves determined to support the regular Democratic electors, and others upon whom implicit reliance cannot be placed say they cannot support a set of electors standing upon the "black-and-tan" platform. They see the negro enfranchising plank and are not willing just yet to turn over about forty counties to negroes and Radical rule. This town is the home of Captain H. H. Riddleberger! From this point to the lower end of the county, a distance of about fifteen miles, there will not be two out of eight Democratic Readjusters who will bolt the Democratic electoral ticket, and, with the exception of Edinburg, a large majority of their party in this county will support the regular ticket, and are opposed to any compromise measures. *Vide* proceeding of the "compromise-measure" meeting to be held next Saturday at the county-seat, due notice of which has been published in two issues of our papers.

Respectfully, &c., SILEX.

The New York Press on the Letters.

The New York *Sun* says of Hancock's letter of acceptance that "it is as broad and comprehensive as the continent, as elastic as India-rubber, and as sweet as honey."

The *Herald* says the letter has the merit of brevity, and that "there is one good point very happily put in the missive, which is a clear recognition that the war is over." Of Mr. English's letter the *Herald* says: "He touches fraud boldly and not freshly, and has altogether made a loud and clumsy response."

The *World* styles the letter a model of brevity and conciseness, and speaks of it as the opposite of General Garfield's letter, which lacked force and sincerity.

The *Times* characterizes the letter as a piece of oracular rigmarole, and thinks the Cincinnati nominee has earned the title of "Major-General Bunsby Hancock."

The *Tribune* speaks of the letter as dignified, courteous, and moderate—"dull, but decorous"; but says of the English acceptance that it is an undignified letter, written in a cheap and trivial style.

A PRAYER FOR PEACE IN THE RANKS OF THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRACY.—A petition to the Democratic and Readjuster committees to "consolidate the two electoral tickets on the principles of justice and equity, so as to assure to the one ticket thus formed the entire vote of all Virginians who desire the election of Hancock and English, and place beyond doubt or cavil our mother State in the Democratic column, where she properly belongs," is being circulated among the Democratic voters of Roanoke county. The Salem *Conservative* says: There are two columns on each paper for signers' names—one for Funders and the other for Readjusters. The Funder column is headed by Colonel R. H. Logan and the Readjuster column by Mr. C. M. Webber.

A REPUBLICAN GATHERING.—It was announced Friday night at the headquarters of the Republican National Committee, in New York, that a joint session of the Committees with the Congresional Committee will be held on August 5th, Generals Garfield and Arthur signifying their intention to be in town on that date. Prominent Republicans from different States are invited, and the following are expected to attend: Senators Conkling and Blaine, Governors Proctor, of Vermont; Long, of Massachusetts; Andrews, of Connecticut; Cornell, of New York; ex-Governors Morgan and Fish, and Messrs. Thurlow Weed, George William Curtis, and Marshall O. Roberts.

GENERAL HUNTON WILL NOT RUN.—[Alexandria *Gazette.*]—General Hunton, in a card, reiterates that he is not a candidate for reelection to Congress, and that he will do nothing to promote his nomination or antagonize the aspirants now before the district. General Hunton said two years ago that he would not be a candidate again, and no one supposed for a moment that he would violate the pledge then given. In thus voluntarily retiring from Congress, after a service of eight years, General Hunton will have the consciousness of knowing that he has performed his duties as representative zealously and efficiently.

Micajah Woods, Esq., Commonwealth's attorney of Albemarle, has written a letter to Mr. Koiner tendering his resignation as a member of the Conservative State Committee on account of pressing official and private work. He will continue to support the Democratic electoral ticket; but is not opposed to "any compromise or settlement that may be possible without sacrifice of principle or self-respect."

The Washington correspondent of the Alexandria *Gazette* says: A copy of the circular of the Republican State Executive Committee of Virginia has been shown me by a Virginia Republican. It is signed by General Wickham, and winds up with the statement that the prospects of success in that State are such as to "make sweet the labor necessary to secure it."

General Daniel E. Ruggles presided over the Readjuster meeting held in Fredericksburg Thursday night to elect delegates to the Congressional Convention. The *Star* says that it was "the richest, rarest, and raciest meeting that was ever held within the walls of the court-house."

James G. Bain, Esq., of Norfolk, will not bind himself to support the nominee of the Ocean View Democratic Convention.

DEATHS.

Died, at his residence, in Hanover county, Va., on the 31st day of July, 1880, WILLIAM FANNING WICKHAM, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. *

Died, in this city, July 31st, at 12 o'clock M., Mrs. CISCELIA FENDALL PEGRAM, wife of the late Henry D. Pegram, in the eighty-fourth year of her age.

She was kind and affectionate in all the relations of life, truly beloved by all who knew her.

The funeral will take place at her residence, No. 516 west Clay street, THIS (Sunday) EVENING at 5½ o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Warrenton, Va., papers are requested to copy. *

Died, in this city, July 31st, at 7½ o'clock P. M., Mrs. JOHANNAH BARRY; aged seventy-two years.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 224 south Tenth street, at 9 o'clock MONDAY MORNING, August 2d. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Died, July 31st, LOTTIE LOUISA, daughter of W. M. and Mary C. Eacho; aged seven months.

Weep not for me, my parents dear,
I am gone to rest, you need not fear;
My stay was short, as you may see,
Therefore prepare and follow me.

The funeral will take place at the Fulton Baptist church MONDAY, August 2d, at 10 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. *

Funeral Notice.

The funeral of the late JOHN A. BELVIN will take place from the First Baptist church THIS (Sunday) AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞BROAD-STREET METHODIST CHURCH, SUNDAY, August 1.—Preaching by Rev. W. G. STARR, D. D., pastor. At 11 A. M.—subject, "The Convert at Work." At 8:15 P. M.—subject, "Keeping the Crown."

☞FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (corner of Twelfth and Broad streets).—Rev. J. B HAWTHORNE, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. All strangers welcome. No night service. Usual weekly service every WEDNESDAY NIGHT. Open to all.

☞SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH (corner of Main and Sixth streets).—Rev. HENRY MCDONALD, D. D., will preach this morning at 11 o'clock. No services at night.

☞GRACE-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner of Grace and Foushee streets).—The pastor, Rev. WILLIAM E. HATCHER, D. D., will preach at 11 o'clock A. M. There will be no service at night.

☞LEIGH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Twenty-fifth and Leigh streets).—The pastor, Rev. JOHN POLLARD, D. D., will preach at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8¼ o'clock P. M. Strangers are cordially welcome.

☞SIDNEY BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. EDMUND HARRISON will preach TO-DAY at 11 A. M. and 8:15 P. M.

☞SEVENTH-STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—J. Z. TYLER, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M., and at 8:15 P. M. will deliver a lecture on "John Wycliffe and Our English Bible," which is the second of a series of lectures on eminent Christian workers and their work.

☞FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. T. L. PRESTON, D. D., at 11 A. M. and at quarter past 8 at night. Strangers will receive a cordial welcome.

☞SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. BROWN will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock.

☞FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH (Seventh street near Grace).—Rev. W. C. SCHAEFFER, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8:15 P. M. Strangers and visitors welcomed. Seats free.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.

Retiring from business, we offer our STOCK, FIXTURES, GOOD-WILL, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS. Established 20 years.

HUTZLER BROTHERS,
MRS. F. HUTZLER,
jy 21 Richmond, Va.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞SPECIAL NOTICE.

CONTINUATION
OF THE BIG SALE

AT

THALHIMER BROTHERS',

CORNER SIXTH AND BROAD STREETS.

The preparations for our removal to the corner above by the 1st of October are still being continued, and our customers are

REAPING THE ADVANTAGE
OF THE
REDUCTION IN PRICES,

just as we promised.

THE CROWDS that daily throng to our store

GIVE EVIDENCE

of the bargains.

We have still on hand a good assortment of SUMMER GOODS which we are determined TO CLOSE OUT IF LOW PRICES can be considered a

SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT

to make them sell.

We have also on hand, left over from LAST WINTER, a large stock of

BOYS' and MEN'S CASSIMERES,
WATERPROOF CLOTHS,
WHITE and COLORED FLANNELS,
OPERA FLANNELS,
BOULEVARD SKIRTS,
BLANKETS, and
COLORED CASHMERES—

all of them bought before the advance in the price of wool, and which we offer at

LESS THAN SUMMER PRICES

to avoid the trouble of moving them.

Besides those articles enumerated we have a great many

ODDS AND ENDS AND REMNANTS OF DESIRABLE GOODS,

which are to be sold irrespective of value

TO CLOSE THEM OUT.

This is an opportunity rarely to be met with, and customers will find it decidedly to their interest to

EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.

THALHIMER BROTHERS,
jy 31-Sa,Su&W No. 601 Broad street.

☞MUST BE SOLD AT AND BELOW COST!

D. & E. MITTELDORFER
527 BROAD STREET.

Intending to make a change in our business, we offer our entire stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., &c., at and below cost. This is no humbug, but positive facts. Give us a call and be convinced.

BUNTINGS! BUNTINGS!
All-wool BUNTINGS, the best goods, at 20c.;
BLACK CASHMERES, BLACK TAMISE, BLACK ALPACA, BLACK SILKS;
DRESS GOODS at a great sacrifice.

LAWNS! LAWNS!
350 pieces LAWNS at half their value.

WHITE GOODS!
LINEN DE DACCA, LINEN DE INDIE, VICTORIA LAWNS, STRIPED and CHECKED NAINSOOKS;
SWISS MUSLINS from 8c. per yard up.

LACES! LACES!
TORCHON, CLUNY, SMYRNA, RUSSIAN ITALIAN, VALENCIENNES, LANGUEDOC from 10c. per dozen to the finest made.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!
PARASOLS to be closed out regardless of cost.

PRINTS at 5 and 6½c. per yard;
BLEACHED and BROWN COTTONS at panic prices.

MATTINGS, CARPETS, AND OIL-CLOTHS!
MATTINGS at 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 24c.;
OIL-CLOTHS, for floors, 6 and 8 quarter;
CARPETS at great bargains.

HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, and UNDERWEAR for children, ladies, and gentlemen from 15 to 40c. for the best article.

CORSETS! CORSETS!
The best 75c. CORSET in the city to be sold at 45c.—side lace and side steel.
Call early to secure some of the great bargains, as we are determined to close our entire stock.

D. & E. MITTELDORFER,
jy 10-Sa,Su&W1m 527 Broad street.

☞A CHANCE TO GET BARGAINS.

DRY GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JULIUS MEYER & SON,

being determined to reduce their stock of SUMMER GOODS, have marked down their entire stock, and offer many bargains not to be had elsewhere.

They are selling—
GOOD WOOL BUNNTINGS in all colors at 12½c.
EXTRA QUALITY ALL-WOOL BUNTINGS at 20c.;
ALL-WOOL LACE BUNTINGS at 40c. reduced from 60c.;
Entire stock of DRESS GOODS at prime cost;
BLACK and COLORED CASHMERES at greatly-reduced prices;
BLACK and COLORED SILKS very low;
SUMMER SILKS at cost;
BLACK BROCADE GRENADINE at cost;
BEST PACIFIC LAWNS at 10c.;
WHITE LINEN LAWNS, INDIA LINENS, and VICTORIA LAWNS at greatly-reduced prices;
FIGURED LINEN LAWNS at cost;
DRESS- and ULSTER-LINENS at specially-low prices;
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GAUZE UNDERWEAR at reduced prices;
LADIES' MOHAIR ULSTERS at $1.25;
LINEN ULSTERS at $1.75 reduced from $2.50, at $2 reduced from $3.50;
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FANCY HOSE marked way down;
LACE-TOP GLOVES and LACE MITTS reduced, and lots of other goods which have been marked down to extremely-low figures.

JULIUS MEYER & SON,
603 Broad street.

Try the celebrated PEARL SHIRT. Price, $1.
[jy 23-eod]

POWDER.

DUPONT'S POWDER.

2,500 KEGS DUPONT'S SPORTING-, BLASTING-, AND MINING-POWDER; the most popular powder in use; never fails; always to be relied upon. For sale by

HENRY M. WORTHAM,
jy 23-3m Agent for Dupont.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞AT
COHEN BROTHERS'
MONDAY, AUGUST THE 2D,

WILL OPEN
A FULL NEW LINE OF LACES,
PURCHASED AT REDUCED PRICES.

They will comprise in part LANGUEDOC, TORCHON, ANTIQUE, IMITATION ANTIQUE, MALTESE, REAL LOUREIGHN, VENICE, and VALENCIENNES.

Also: POINT DE ESPRE and LANGUEDOC NET; 50 dozen SILK EMBROIDERED CORSETS at 37½c.—composed of fifty whalebones, extra side splits, and manufactured of the best material.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS IN MANY OTHER STYLES OF CORSETS;

1 large lot of LADIES' and GENTS' WHITE HANDKERCHIEFS 3 for 25c. (these goods are subject to slight manufacturers' imperfections) the value of which is from 15c. to 25c. apiece; also a large lot of LADIES' HEMSTITCHED in WHITE and COLORED;

20 dozen SHETLAND SHAWLS at 85c. the value of which is from $2 to $2.25;

20 pieces of FRENCH WELTED PIQUES at 17c. former price of which was 30c.; also at reduced prices full new lines of FRENCH NAINSOOKS, LINEN DE DECCA, LINEN DES INDIA, FRENCH and PERSIAN MULLS, CHECKED MUSLINS and VICTORIA LAWNS, among which are 20 pieces at 7½c. worth 15c. a yard;

We will also offer (our direct importation) a full new line of BLACK CASHMERES of London manufacture, and on an average about 8c. a yard less than last season's prices;

In BLACK and COLORED SILKS we have made very heavy purchases recently, and are prepared to offer very great inducements.

WE ALSO OFFER
SPECIAL SALE
OF
TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, and other HOUSEWARE GOODS,
which have been purchased by us at a great sacrifice.

THE COMING WEEK

WE SHALL CLOSE OUT ALL SUMMER GOODS AT A SACRIFICE.

LAWNS at 4c. that were 5c. and 6½c.;
LAWNS at 6½c. the price of which were 50c. during the season.
ALL SUMMER GOODS AT A PRICE TO CLOSE.
jy 31-Sa&Su

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