Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 21, 1880.

The Capitation Tax.

The *Whig*, in speaking of the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, inquires as follows:

"Now, let us ask, What do the words 'no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States' mean? What would any ordinary man think they mean? Is the right to vote a privilege or immunity of a citizen or not?"

Well, that is a strange question to be asked in what purports to be an argument on law points. Read the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the celebrated slaughter-house cases from Louisiana, and you will see that it has already been decided by the highest court in the land that the right to vote is not one of the "privileges and immunities" guaranteed to citizens of the United States by the fourteenth amendment. Therefore, all our neighbor's arguments on the subject are worse than thrown away. In that famous opinion the Supreme Court of the United States held that the privileges and immunities which belong to a person as a citizen of a State and those which pertain to a citizen of the United States are not the same, and that the latter only are protected by the fourteenth amendment.

But surely it ought not to require a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to satisfy anybody that as the fourteenth amendment in express terms concedes to the States the right to regulate suffrage, the "privileges and immunities" guaranteed by the same amendment cannot possibly include the right to vote.

The language quoted by the *Whig* from the Constitution is as follows:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of *citizens of the United States.*"

Notice the words in italics, and then read what the Supreme Court of the United States says. We quote:

"The language is: 'No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.' It is a little remarkable, if this clause was intended as a protection to the citizen of a State against the legislative power of his own State, that the words 'citizens of the State' should be left out, when it is so carefully used, and used in contradistinction to citizens of the United States, in the very sentence which precedes it. It is too clear for argument that the change in phraseology was adopted intentionally.

"Of the privileges and immunities of the citizen of the United States and of the privileges and immunities of the citizen of the State, and what they respectively are, we will presently consider; but we wish to state here that it is only the former which are placed by this clause under the protection of the Federal Constitution, and that the latter, whatever they may be, are not intended to have any additional protection by this paragraph of the amendment. If, then, there is a difference between the privileges and immunities belonging to a citizen of the United States as such and those belonging to the citizen of a State as such, the latter must rest for their security and protection where they have heretofore rested, so far as this paragraph is concerned, for they receive no additional aid from it."

"What are the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States? We feel no hesitation in confining these expressions to those privileges and immunities which are fundamental—which belong of right to the citizens of all free governments, and which have at all times been enjoyed by citizens of the several States which compose this Union from the time of their becoming free, independent, and sovereign. What these fundamental principles are it would be more tedious than difficult to enumerate.

"They may all, however, be comprehended under the following general heads: Protection by the Government, with the right to acquire and possess property of every kind, and to pursue and obtain happiness and safety, subject, nevertheless, to such restraints as the Government may prescribe for the general good of the whole."

"Was it the purpose of the framers of the fourteenth amendment, by the simple declaration that no State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, to transfer the security and protection of all the civil rights which we have mentioned from the States to the Federal Government?"

"Such a construction, followed by the reversal of the judgments of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in these cases, would constitute this court a perpetual censor upon all legislation of the States on the civil rights of its own citizens, with authority to nullify such as it did not approve as consistent with those rights as they existed at the time of the adoption of this amendment. The argument, we admit, is not always the most conclusive where it is drawn from the consequences urged against the adoption of a particular construction of an instrument. But when, as in the case before us, these consequences are so serious, so far-reaching, and pervading, so great a departure from the structure and spirit of our institutions; when the effect is to fetter and degrade the State Governments by subjecting them to the control of Congress in the exercise of powers heretofore universally conceded to them of the most ordinary and fundamental character; when, in fact, it radically changes the whole theory of the relations of the State and Federal Governments to each other, and of both these Governments to the people; the argument has force that is irresistible in the absence of language which expresses this purpose too clearly to need construction.

"We are convinced that no such results were intended by the Congress which proposed these amendments, nor by the Legislatures of the States which ratified them."

The Supreme Court of the United States thus proves itself a far better friend and advocate of States' rights and home rule than the *Whig*, and puts an end to all the fine-spun theories of our neighbor as to the right of Virginia to regulate suffrage to suit herself. We take it for granted that the *Whig* will "own up," and let its readers know how far its arguments have misled them out of the true path of constitutional construction.

The *Whig* proceeds to argue that Virginia will lose a congressman or two because her Constitution requires the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting. That journal is mistaken in regard to this matter also. The question was presented to the United States Senate last winter in connection with a report from certain Democratic members of that body upon the provision in the Rhode Island Constitution requiring foreign-born citizens to hold real estate as a qualification of voters, and upon the provision of the Massachusetts Constitution which requires an educational qualification as well as the payment of a poll tax of all her voters; but we have never learned that either of those States was thereby deprived of a congressman.

The *Whig's* bugbear will not deceive any of the Democratic aspirants to Congress in Virginia. They are too well skilled in the law to be misled by such expositions of the Constitution. When, however, either Massachusetts or Rhode Island shall have been deprived of even one congressman as a penalty for regulating the right of suffrage to suit herself, then we will unite with our neighbor in advocating a change of the Virginia Constitution so as to allow all males otherwise qualified to vote without paying any tax.

The Alliance—Again.

The Barkeville Convention of Readjusters did not nominate a Republican as their candidate for Congress, but postponed action until the 18th of October—two weeks before the day of the presidential election. Why this postponement? We gave a hint on the subject yesterday. They were afraid of the effect which the nomination of a Republican would have had upon the Democratic voters. They were anxious to conciliate the negroes and get their votes for the MAHONE electors, but they were afraid to run the risk of nominating a Republican. The Democrats of the district and of the whole State would have kicked against such a nomination. It would have exposed the cloven foot. Yet there were the negroes to be pleased. How was it possible to conciliate both the Democrats and the negroes? The answer is given in the fact of the postponement of the Convention until a time when it is calculated the passions of the voters will have been excited, and the white Mahoneites will be ready to swallow any candidate whom their leader may put up.

The regular Democrats ought not to overlook the signs of the times. They must keep their eyes open. Our canvassers must call the attention of the people to these evidences of an alliance between the negroes and the bolters.

The Democracy of Virginia owe it to their brethren in other States, to the cause of constitutional government, and to their own self-respect, to unite upon an electoral ticket. They can do this without yielding an inch of ground on either side, so far as relates to the local question at issue between the two factions. The Democratic party of the Union has nothing to do with the manner in which the State of Virginia shall adjust her debt. That is for the people of Virginia to determine. But every Democrat has a right to expect that local disagreements shall not be carried into national politics. It is time for the Democrats of the Old Dominion to fairly consider this most serious business, and to meet the just and reasonable expectations of their friends by such an arrangement as shall give their united strength to a single electoral ticket.—*Washington Post.*

"I can easier tell twenty men what it were good to do than be one of the twenty to follow mine own teaching." Let the *Post* blaze the way to a compromise. The regular Democrats invited every man in Virginia who intended to vote for the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention to take part in sending delegates to their Convention that named the HANCOCK electors, and when the Convention met put the names of several Readjusters on the regular Democratic ticket. How much farther would you have them go?

We said that Funderism last year did its worst in denouncing the Readjusters as the "nigger party," but that the effect of this was the reverse of that intended.—*Whig.*

If the Conservatives last year denounced the Readjusters as the "nigger party," as we do not by any means admit that they did, and as we think the *Whig* would experience no little difficulty in proving, it is very strange that the *Whig* should have so often tried to make it appear that the Conservatives received a large number—even as much as one third—of the negro votes. Our neighbor says that when it declared that the effect was the reverse of that intended, it meant that the whites did not desert the Readjusters but stood all the more firmly to their colors. You are entitled to state your meaning; but we are sure you owe us thanks for giving you a chance to state it.

We had not expected that the Wilmington (N. C.) *Star* would be taken in by the bogus poem of the unknown RUTHVEN JENKYNS. But so it is. These verses, (including "though lost to sight to memory dear,") and those containing the line "Consistency's a jewel" were clever inventions of a young man employed on a paper in New Orleans, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*. Another young man on a New Orleans journal writes paragraphs himself and credits them always to that paper which of all others would be the last to have originated such paragraphs; as for instance, the vilest of poems or the smuttiest of anecdotes credited to the Oshkosh *Christian Advocate*, and the worst of doggerel to LONGFELLOW or TENNYSON.

Virginia Politics.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN THE SECOND DISTRICT—COLORED VOTES AGAINST READJUSTMENT.

[Special to the Baltimore American—Rep.]

NORFOLK, VA., August 19.—George E. Bowden, collector of customs; H. B. Nichols, postmaster, and Major John F. Dezendorf, of this city, are prominently spoken of as the probable candidates of the Republican party for Congress from the Second district, with changes in favor of Dezendorf.

The Readjuster leaders claim they have obliterated all color line, and that they have thus become public benefactors. But the colored people will not support the Readjuster ticket, nor will they be auctioned off, or, when sold, can they be delivered. Rev. Joe Griffin (colored), of Southampton, is now president of a Garfield club, notwithstanding he was second vice-president in the Readjusters' Convention of July last, and he is rallying his colored followers with passionate energy in support of the Chicago nominees. The Nortons (colored) both participated in the Republican Convention held here Friday last. These men are far above the average of their race. They may be said to be men of talents, and the member of the Readjuster committee for this district has just appeared as an active member of the convention of Republicans referred to above.

These facts, which are of common notoriety, show that the leaders of the Readjuster party have been mistaken in their calculations. They have reasoned like mathematicians, and ignored human nature. Whatever their process of reasoning, they have been in error. They cannot hold the colored vote. What the Readjuster leaders will do cannot be predicted. They have burned bridges and boats, and have no retreat. The colored allies of the Readjusters have already gone over, or, rather, gone back to the Republicans, and they are aligned like veterans under the Garfield banner. The Readjusters admit that from 20,000 to 25,000 colored people voted their ticket in the State election, and they expected to carry them for their Hancock ticket, but they reckon without their host. The colored people are going for Garfield, and the hopes of the Readjuster leaders to beat the Debt-Payers are not as strong as they were three weeks ago.

Major Glass and Colonel Jones.

ANOTHER AND PROBABLY BETTER ACCOUNT OF WHAT OCCURRED AT THE LATE MEETING.

[Danville Times.]

Colonel A. W. Jones, one of the canvassers at large for the Readjusters' ticket, spoke in Danville Monday night, and was answered by Captain J. J. Wilkinson. We were not present, but from what we can learn the proceedings were quite warm. Colonel Jones made a statement which Major Glass, of the *Post*, pronounced false. The statement was this:

"That Senator Withers, Governor Holliday, General Echols, General Payne, and other leading Conservatives, held a caucus last winter in the Governor's mansion in Richmond, and made a proposition to the Republicans in the Legislature to elect General Wickham to the Senate in the place of General Mahone."

Major Glass said he was present at the audience, and felt called upon to brand it as "a falsehood."

Colonel Jones said he would get the evidence and have it published in the Danville papers, and make Major Glass "eat his words"; to which Major Glass replied that it was not his habit to dispose of his words in that sort of way, and that he believed his statement to be an unqualified falsehood and known to be such.

In his paper the next morning he says: "We are still of that opinion."

CHARLOTTESVILLE.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—ALL-NIGHT SESSION—NOMINATION OF S. M. YOST FOR CONGRESS.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

AUGUST 19, 1880.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the recess the Committee on Credentials made its report, which, after much wrangling, was adopted. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported, making A. B. Parker permanent chairman, Dr. Points, secretary, and a number of men as vice-presidents. Dr. J. A. Michie moved to amend this report by inserting the name of ex-Senator John F. Lewis for that of A. B. Parker. Lewis was elected—the vote standing: Lewis, 71; Parker, 51. The report as amended was adopted. Dr. Points declined the secretaryship, and R. B. Robinson (colored), editor of the *Virginia Post*, was elected in his stead. A number of resolutions were offered by Dr. Points, one of them declaring that it is inexpedient to make a nomination in this district. This excited a bitter debate, in which Dr. Points declared that it was proposed to carry the State of Virginia by taking advantage of the dissensions in the Democratic party of Virginia.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Convention met again at night, but utterly failed to come to a vote on the resolution before it—viz., Is it inexpedient to nominate? it was believed that a majority of the Convention was favorable to a nomination, but filibustering, led by Early and participated in by Foster (colored), Dr. Points, and many others, prevented the dispatching of this or of any other business. Speeches were made by everybody, and at times the whole Convention was on the floor yelling "Mr. Cha'rman!" In a very stalwart speech Senator Early declared that he felt himself under no sort of obligation to the Democrats of this State senatorial district for sending him to the Senate. He hated a Bourbon then as he hates them now. At one time, when Mr. Porter, who came here from the North, was in the chair, and his ruling displeased A. B. Parker, the latter vociferously declared that he would not be governed by the decision of any "Yankee jack." At another time charges were made that the Fluvanna delegate had accepted bribes for the vote of Fluvanna and Goochland. The delegate denied the soft impeachment, when Dr. Points declared that he had given him $30 to vote one way (against a nomination), and the delegate had been bribed beforehand with $20 to vote another, which he had done. The delegate denied this persistently, claiming he was too much of a gentleman to accept a bribe. It is impossible to give an idea of the bedlam which prevailed all this time; at times it seemed the thing (or Convention, if you choose) would break up in a general row, and a fisticuff between Parker and Foster (both colored) was only prevented by the interference of bystanders. Several gentlemen of this place remained on the scene until the adjournment of the Convention, at about 4 o'clock Thursday morning, just to see the animals fight. After much wrangling Lewis and Porter decided the Convention adjourned, when George W. Fisher (colored) took the chair, and A. B. Parker nominated Mr. S. M. Yost, of the Staunton *Virginian*, for Congress from this (the Seventh) district. The Convention voted in favor of the nomination. It was impossible to discover whether Chairman Lewis declared the Convention adjourned by a vote, or by his own sovereign will.

After the nomination the hall was speedily vacated, and Parker left with the satisfaction that he had carried his point. It is easy to be seen by this meagre report that the Convention was a very remarkable body in more respects than one. The negroes utterly routed the white Republicans. They declared that they were able to take care of themselves, and proposed to do it; and they did.

To-day is circus-day, and there are thousands of people here.

CARROLL.

THE FIRST DISCUSSION BETWEEN CABELL AND STOVALL—NO CEREMONY ABOUT IT—STOVALL COMPLIMENTARY TO THE REPUBLICANS, BUT UNABLE TO REMEMBER HOW HE VOTED IN THE SENATE—CARROLL FOR CABELL.

[Correspondence Lynchburg Virginian.]

HILLSVILLE, August 16, 1880.

The campaign in the congressional race was opened in the Fifth district here to-day. No interview or conference between the candidates was had as is usual, but Colonel Cabell was informed by a note from Mr. Stovall that he would be at Carroll court to-day for the purpose of commencing its canvass. Colonel Cabell had no regular means of travel, and of course did not expect to enter upon a long journey over mountains without preparation, but accepted the gauntlet as thrown down, and was here before the challenger put in his appearance.

There was a large turnout of the people, and until the discussion was over the weather was quite pleasant.

Mr. Stovall opened with the cut-and-dry-debt-question speech, and was quite complimentary to his Republican friends. He dragged from the start.

Colonel Cabell took him up on his own ground. Stovall was evidently surprised to find his record in the State Senate confounding him on the professions he had announced. It did not take the Colonel long to run through the inconsistent and chequered course of his contestant, after which he turned to the great question of the presidential election and supplied information in respect to both Hancock and Garfield which his Republican fraternizing friend had so carefully avoided. In both the leading speech and rejoinder the stripping off of the mask was complete. I have heard political discussions in many parts of the State during the last forty years. I never witnessed one so completely withering and, I may say, pitiable. From high-sounding praises which have been sent out in regard to Mr. Stovall I had supposed he would approach to some equality in debate with Colonel Cabell. But the truth is he seemed to feel from the start that his effort would be a hopeless one. There was seldom a response from the crowd, and when made, of the feeblest kind, and then by Garfield men.

Mr. Stovall exhibited his pretensions to the ridicule of every well-informed man. He did not know his own record in the Senate, and was silent under the accusation of being false to his professions in the matter of withdrawing the exemption from taxation which the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad had possessed. When Colonel Cabell was pursuing him on his own chosen field, he stood corrected by information which Colonel Cabell gave of his votes, and the impression he (Stovall) made on the crowd was that he had no accurate recollection of whether he voted for or against the proposition referred to.

The people of Carroll are strong for Cabell, who never appeared better in his life than he did to-day. They rallied around him and cheered him from the start. In challenging his antagonist to point out a single flaw or remissness in his five years' service as a representative in Congress, the pitiable reply that came from Stovall was that the appropriation be secured for a Government building at Danville should have designated the centre of the district for the erection of the same. Such a ridiculous reply fell flat, as every man knew the Government only erected such buildings in cities where the various branches of the public service were located.

The people up here are not only strong for Cabell, but they take a personal pride in him. In truth he is from the heart a genuine people's man, and can exhibit himself so naturally, and has nothing to affect or put on, as the speculating manufacturer, who all at once has become a horny-handed and toiling farmer.

But enough. Cabell will carry this county. The lowest estimate I have heard made of his majority is five hundred, and some say it will reach eight hundred.

The discussion will now go on in this end of district. Grayson Court convenes next Monday, where the candidates will again appear.

HANOVER.

THE DISCUSSION BETWEEN PAUL AND GREGORY—PAUL DECLARES THAT HE DOES NOT CARE WHETHER THE NEGROES VOTE FOR HANCOCK OR GARFIELD; A QUEER DEMOCRAT—COUNTY-JUDGE NEWMAN AS A FOLLOWER OF PAUL—PERSONAL, &C.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

AUGUST 20, 1880.

I intended to write you yesterday concerning the notable things that occurred at our court-house on Wednesday, but have been delayed in doing so. I am really glad of the delay, as I have had the pleasure of seeing the account published in the organ of Readjustment from "Hot Shot" annexed to his account of the proceedings of the Readjuster Convention. If the followers of the 7th-of-July ticket are satisfied with the result of that discussion, we who are working with confidence for the success of our regular Democratic ticket hope they may come to Hanover with Captain Paul and Mr. John S. Wise "wool-gathering" often between this and the 2d of November.

Really, when you said in your report of the Convention "an account of the skinning and wool-gathering which eventuated on this occasion will be found in the Readjuster paper," had you not peeped into "Hot Shot's" hands? Your correspondent has no hesitation in saying that every Conservative citizen of Hanover present at that discussion, and having truly at heart a desire for the success of Hancock and English, was fully convinced of what is his duty in the coming election. During Captain Paul's speech a colored man in the crowd announced to him that the colored people would vote for Garfield, and Captain Paul replied, "I expect you will, and *it makes no difference with me whether you do or not.*" And the eyes of all Democratic voters who honestly sympathize with Readjustment in State politics, but who really desire the success of our national Democratic ticket, were fully opened when Major Gregory in his able speech, after saying that if the National Democratic Committee decided that the 7th-of-July ticket was the regular ticket he for one would vote for it, turned to Captain Paul and asked him if the same committee decided that the 19th-of-May ticket was the regular ticket would he vote for it. Captain Paul, upon being pressed by the crowd for an answer, shook his head and said, "Nary time," or words to that effect. I will not say that there were no cheers for Captain Paul during his speech, as stated by "Hot Shot," for there were a number of non-residents of Hanover present (delegates I presume) who clapped, hallooed, and whooped just as if they had been brought there for that very purpose. And there sat near the feet of the so-called eloquent orator an eminent county judge, who clapped and hallooed in a most dignified manner. No one was surprised to see him jubilant, for it was said that he was jubilant over a discussion between himself and Virginia's gifted orator at our Courthouse during our last congressional canvass, when it was admitted by some of his warmest supporters that the starch was effectually taken out of him. I use the word starch, because I believe there is such a thing as Green starch, or may be I am thinking of *Greenbacks*.

More at the next wool-gathering.

Yours, &c., LOOKER-ON.

CULPEPER.

THE RECENT DISCUSSION BETWEEN ATTORNEY-GENERAL FIELD AND JOHN S. WISE, ESQ.—HANCOCK AND ENGLISH CLUB ORGANIZED WITH 102 MEMBERS.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

CULPEPER, August 17, 1880.

The unusually large attendance at our August court (yesterday) gave our town the lively appearance of old times, while the animated discussion between General Field and John S. Wise, Esq., reminded one much of the days gone by. Mr. Wise, who had been advertised to appear several days ahead, I presume did not expect to meet "opposition," as was evidenced by his reply to the gentlemen who waited on him to arrange for a division of time with General Field; to which he, agreeing, said he supposed the General would not want much time, as he would probably read his written essay, as at his former speaking; but during the discussion which followed he found the General had other fund to draw on beside his essay, and successfully met all the special pleadings of Mr. Wise, and gave him some solid jars. General Field was listened to by the large audience present with marked attention. Mr. Wise, by his genial tones, anecdotes, and earnest manner, made a favorable impression upon our people as a speaker. But we don't think the kind of seed he is sowing is likely to produce much crop in this region. At night a Hancock and English club was organized, and 102 members promptly enrolled, and to-day many more names have been added, and I learn arrangements will at once be made to erect a pole and throw a banner to the breeze.

In court to-day Stapleton Lewis and Bob White (both colored) were sentenced to the penitentiary for three years each for larceny. R.

AMHERST.

POLITICAL MATTERS—GENERAL ELLIOTT AND THE READJUSTERS—RAN. TUCKER AND JOHN DANIEL—RAILROAD EXCITEMENT—A RICHMOND PREACHER ACCEPTS A CALL—BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, &C., &C.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

PEDLER MILLS, August 19, 1880.

A movement to press the name of Daniel for Congress by some of his many friends in this county has been checked by that patriotic and distinguished statesman. He is for Tucker and for closing up the ranks and insuring complete victory. General W. M. Elliott is evidently the coming man as candidate of the Readjusters for Congress.

Just now the question of an appropriation by this county to the new railroad that is to come through here is exciting great interest and will secure a majority vote, I think.

Rev. J. H. Wright, a young Baptist minister of your city, has accepted a call to three Baptist churches in Albemarle.

The eighty-ninth annual session of the Albemarle Baptist Association is being held at this place and preachers are abundant. Rev. Dr. G. H. Snead, of Fluvanna, has been elected president, and D. P. Powers, Esq., of Scottsville, clerk. Rev. J. M. Pilcher preached the introductory sermon. Rev. A. E. Dickinson and Rev. W. E. Hatcher, both of Richmond, are here, and both have preached. The next meeting is to be held at the Fluvanna Baptist church.

The tobacco and corn are very fine in all this region and our people are making money, and they want Ran. Tucker, Hancock, and peace among Democrats. By the way did you know that no Amherst man has ever cast a vote for a Readjuster, and no man of the county has ever spoken a word in public for the Readjusters? What county in the State can say as much?

AMHERST.

BRISTOL-GOODSON.

HANCOCK CLUB FORMED—READJUSTERS FOR THE REGULAR TICKET—DISCUSSION BETWEEN MESSRS. RIDDLEBERGER AND TRIGG—RAINS—PERSONAL.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

AUGUST 18, 1880.

The true Conservatives of Goodson township have formed a Hancock and English club, and with but little effort so far (the club has only been organized a few days) have enrolled about one hundred and fifty members, good men and true. I was informed yesterday by one of the Executive Committee that a very large majority of the club were, so far as State matters are concerned, strong Readjusters, but cannot, nor will not, vote the third ticket made up by Mahone with which he is trying to gull and deceive the honest Conservatives of Virginia solely for his own personal aggrandizement and for the benefit of Massey for Governor, Paul, Fulkerson, Lamb, and others for Congress.

Mr. Riddleberger spoke here last night. His speech did us no harm. It was only a rehash of the same old tune—the State debt. It is a notable fact that during his two hours' harangue he said not one word against Garfield or the Radical party, and as for Hancock, about all he said was that he highly approved of his No. 40 order and the Pease letter.

Daniel Trigg, of Abingdon, replied to Mr. Riddleberger, and gave him "particulars." It was evident that a vast majority of the large audience were on the side of Trigg.

Heavy rains prevailed all night last night and to-day, with high wind.

I failed to mention that John H. Winston, Esq., one of the strongest Readjusters among us, was made president of the Hancock Club, and is a faithful worker.

BORDER.

Indiana Campaign Work.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 19.—Arrangements have been perfected for 217 more grand rallies. The grand Landers rally will take place in New Albany August 30th. Senator Jones, of Florida, will also be present at the meeting, but the rally is to be purely a Landers affair. Another immense Democratic rally will be held in Greenville, Floyd county, about the middle of September, and Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees will be one of the speakers.

Two grand rallies will occur in Clark county—one at Jeffersonville and the other at Charlestown. Two also in Harrison, Scott, Crawford, Washington, Jackson, and Jennings. These meetings will be monsters, and the speakers will comprise the most able and eloquent men in the party. Senator Jones and Senator McDonald will speak in Jeffersonville next Saturday evening. Colonel Keigwin, chairman of the Clark county Democrats, has been officially notified of his appointment. Hon. George R. Wendling, the great orator, will speak in Jeffersonville about September 2d. Colonel Isaac P. Gray, our gallant candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, will speak in Charlestown, Jeffersonville, and New Albany some time in September.

The Democratic State Executive Committee has challenged the Republican Committee for Mr. Landers to meet Mr. Porter in twenty-six joint discussions instead of thirteen, or two in each congressional districts instead of one, the places of meeting to be equally divided, but the Republicans replied that they could not accept the challenge until they could communicate with Mr. Porter, and asked until Friday for that purpose. The Democrats consented, and the whole matter goes over until then. The Democratic Central Committee is now firmly of the opinion that the Democratic State ticket will be elected by not less than 10,000 majority.

Personal Explanation.

HALIFAX COURTHOUSE, VA., August 16, 1880.

Editor Halifax Record:

Lest any friend of mine should misjudge my position, or any one of either party, please give me space to make the following brief statement:

I acted as secretary of the Readjuster Convention last Monday because I am a member of that party and did not wish any one to think or be able to say I had left it from selfish motives. Also, I had determined when the time came, if the resolutions were contrary to my convictions, I would rise and explain my position; but when Mr. Stovall rose and said he was a Readjuster and meant to vote for Garfield & Co. (which sentiment was applauded) I felt there was no need of any explanation, for if he could vote for Garfield and Arthur, and remain a Readjuster, surely I could vote for Cabell and Hancock and remain a Readjuster—*if not more so!*

In other words, my being a Readjuster does not prohibit my voting with the regular Conservative party of this State in national affairs. And in doing so I have not thought it my duty to abuse or in anywise be offensive to any of my friends (I hope they are still my friends) of the Readjuster party. I have acted from a strong sense of duty.

JOHN COSBY.

General Grant writes to the secretary of the Republican National Executive Committee: "You have my full sympathy in support of the ticket headed by Garfield and Arthur. I have lost no opportunity of saying what I could in private conversation—or rather in conversation—in behalf of the ticket, and shall not."

Captain E. W. Nichols, of Petersburg, is spoken of in connection with the vacancy at the Virginia Military Institute, caused by the election of Colonel Shipp to the presidency of Blacksburg College.

DEATHS.

Died, at his residence, in Hanover county, on Monday, August 9, 18-0, at twenty minutes to 8 o'clock P. M., ELLYSON GAULDING, in the fifty-third year of his age.

He leaves a devoted wife and four children and many relatives to mourn their loss.

In all the relations of life, so far as I could judge, he acted the true gentleman as nearly to perfection as it is in the power of mortal man to do, and was unquestionably a most interesting man in social life. To those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance it is not a matter of surprise that he was loved and respected by his near neighbors and friends; and while the latter will mourn over their loss, who can fathom the sorrow of his wife and children? for it was only in the home circle the loving traits of ELLYSON GAULDING's character could be appreciated as they deserved. He was a devoted husband, a kind parent, a good neighbor, and a true friend. When such a man dies his memory ought not to be permitted to die, but should be kept fresh and green as an example to be imitated by those who love honor and virtue and all the other elements which make up a noble Christian gentleman.

ONE WHO KNEW HIM.

Died, Friday the 20th, at 3 P. M., of typhoid-fever, Mrs. CHRISTIANA G. TAYLOR, beloved wife of A. J. Taylor, in the forty-fifth year of her age; leaving her husband and two children and many friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

Thus has passed away a devoted wife and mother, an affectionate sister, and a kind, warm-hearted friend.

The funeral will take place SUNDAY, August 22d, at 4 P. M., from the residence, Twenty-sixth street between Q and R. The friends of the family, and of Mrs. R. B. Allen, Mr. W. J. Holmes, and Mr. William H. Taylor, are respectfully invited to attend.

Died, on the 20th August, 1880, at 6:40 o'clock P. M., CORNELIA F., wife of Thomas J. Gates, and youngest daughter of the late James Warden, in the twenty-third year of her age.

Funeral from Clay-street Methodist Episcopal church THIS (Saturday) EVENING at 4 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances of the family invited to attend.

☞ MONUMENTAL CHURCH.—The Rector being in the city, divine service will be held in this church at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. on SUNDAY, 22d August.

☞ THERE WILL BE NO SERVICES AT EMMANUEL CHURCH TO-MORROW (Sunday), Dr. NORWOOD, the rector, being absent.

☞ BROAD-STREET METHODIST CHURCH, SUNDAY, August 22.—Preaching by Rev. W. G. STARR, D. D. At 11 A. M.—subject, "The Recoil of a Deed Under a Law of Life." At 8:15 P. M.—subject, "The Unity of the Brotherhood."

☞ TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH. Service on SUNDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock by Rev. J. K. HAZEN. No service at night.

Young men's prayer-meeting from 3 to 4 P. M.

☞ NOTICE.—The next monthly meeting of the METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL SOCIETY will be held at Nicholson-Street church instead of Clay-Street. C. P. RADY, Secretary.

☞ GRACE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. M. MAURY will preach at 11 o'coock A. M. No night service.

☞ CLAY-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Clay and Graham streets).—Preaching SUNDAY, August 22d, at 11 A. M. and 8¼ P. M. by Rev. S. C. CLOPTON, pastor.

☞ 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 8 o'clock P. M. Strangers are cordially welcome.

☞ GRACE-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner of Grace and Foushee streets).—Rev. H. MCDONALD, D. D., will preach at 11 o'clock A. M. There will be no services at night.

MEETINGS.

ROYAL ARCANUM—THE MEMBERS of McCARTHY COUNCIL, No. 468, R. A., will attend a stated meeting on THIS (Saturday) EVENING, August 21, 1880. The report of the Committee on Hall is to be acted on. Candidates are requested to be prompt in attendance. Members of sister Councils invited to be present.

By order of the Regent. R. S. DENNY,

au 21-1t* Secretary.

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 REMNATS 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.

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 WEFTED 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 Lupin's 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 6¼c.;

LAWNS at 6¼c. the price of which were 50c. during the season.

ALL SUMMER GOODS AT A PRICE TO CLOSE.

jy 31-Sa&Su

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

SPLENDID STOCK OF STATIONERY,

embracing

WRITING PAPERS of every description, from the cheapest made to the highest class;

ENVELOPES of all sizes;

BLANK BOOKS, suitable for every purpose;

STEEL PENS in great variety;

GOLD PENS—the finest stock we have ever offered;

LEAD PENCILS—Black, Colored, and Copying;

The best INKS and FLUIDS;

Indeed, all kinds of STATIONERY, at wholesale and retail. WOODHOUSE & PARHAM,

au 20 Booksellers and Stationers.

LLOYD'S NEW RAILWAY AND SHIPPING MAP, 38 by 48 inches large, showing all the railways and county-seats in the United States, is for sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & CO., 911 Main street, or RANDOLPH & ENGLISH, 1302 and 1304 Main street.

Price, 10 cents, colored. au 10-1w*

HISTORY AND REMINISCENCES OF THE MONUMENTAL CHURCH, RICHMOND, VA.,

from 1814 to 1878. By GEORGE D. FISHER. A handsome volume of 526 pages, with plates.

It will be sent to any address on the receipt of $2.

jy 14-d&w J. W. RANDOLPH & ENGLISH.

REMOVAL.

FINDING THE FORMER STORE OCCUPIED by us, No. 1312 Main stret, too small for our business, we have taken the large and commodious warehouse No. 14 FOURTEENTH STREET, lately occupied by Messrs. C. P. Stokes & Co., where we will be pleased to receive consignments of every description of MERCHANDISE, for which we promise satisfactory sales and prompt returns.

Liberal advancements made on consignments.

PAINE & NOWLIN,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

No. 14 Fourteenth street.

AUGUST 17, 1880. au 17-eod3t

IRON, STEEL, &c.

BEST REFINED BAR AND SWEDES IRON (assorted sizes),

RUSSIA, GALVANIZED, and AMERICAN SHEET-IRON,

NAYLOR'S CAST-, TIRE-, and AMERICAN BLISTERED STEEL,

PIG-TIN, SPELTER, SHEET-ZINC, HORSE-SHOES, &c., for sale by

au 6-10c23 HENRY M. WORTHAM.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

BUY THEM NOW AT LAST YEAR'S LOW PRICES!

JULIUS MEYER & SON,

603 BROAD STREET,

having purchased a large and full assortment early in the season at last year's low prices, which are fully 20 per cent. below this season's prices, are enabled to offer them at much under regular prices.

They are selling—

A heavy ALL-WOOL WHITE FLANNEL, 33 inches wide, at 25c. worth 31c.;

A good ALL-WOOL FLANNEL at 20c.;

15 pieces