Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 28, 1880.

The Amendments.

Are the new amendments to the Federal Constitution threatened? Ridiculous as this question is, it is gravely answered in the affirmative by the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. One of the reasons given is that the Legislatures of Virginia and other States voted against ratifying them. We are amazed at the ignorance of the *Bulletin*; for we will not assume that it is mendacity. Let us quote the *Bulletin*'s words:

"They were not approved by a single Democratic Legislature, and Democratic Legislatures in some cases repudiated the favorable action of their Republican predecessors upon them. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Texas, and Arkansas voted against the adoption of the fourteenth amendment, in each case almost unanimously."

Was there ever before seen such a batch of falsehoods, or rather a falsehood with so many branches?

The *Bulletin* will acknowledge that Mr. SPOFFORD, the Librarian of Congress, is good Republican authority. Now, if that journal will consult SPOFFORD'S *American Annuals* for 1878, page 197, it will find the following as to the thirteenth amendment:

[Proposed by Congress February 1, 1865, and declared in force December 18, 1865.

Ratified by Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—32 States out of 36. Ratified conditionally by Alabama and Mississippi. Rejected by Delaware and Kentucky—2. Not acted upon by Texas.]

And the following concerning the fourteenth amendment:

ARTICLE XIV.

[Proposed by Congress June 16, 1866, and declared in force July 28, 1868.

Ratified by Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—33 States out of 37.

Of the above, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia (9), first rejected the amendment, but finally ratified it. New Jersey and Ohio (2) rescinded their ratification.

Rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, and Maryland—3.

No final action was taken by California—1.]

And the following concerning the fifteenth amendment:

ARTICLE XV.

[Proposed by Congress February 26, 1869, and declared in force March 30, 1870.

Ratified by Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—30 States out of 37.

Of the above, Georgia and Ohio at first rejected but finally ratified. New York rescinded its ratification.

Rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, and Oregon—6.

No final action was taken by Tennessee—1.]

We shall of course not argue a question of this sort. We have furnished the *Bulletin* with the facts, and shall expect to see them repeated in that journal. Meanwhile we wish to say to that paper and all others that are concerned on the subject of the binding force of the new amendments to the Federal Constitution that if those amendments are ever attacked for the purpose of having them declared invalid as not having been ratified in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, the attack will be made by northern men. The foolish clamor which certain northern Republican journals have recently indulged in relative to the facts brought out by the new census as to the rapid increase of the South during the last ten years in population is a part of a plan of warfare upon the influence of this section in the councils of the nation which (plan) may at any time culminate in an attempt on the part of the northern politicians to deprive the South of a part of her representation in Congress. If the thirteenth amendment was not ratified in due form, and the negroes have never been emancipated according to law, or in the only manner in which they could be emancipated by national authority, (that is, by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States,) then, of course, the South has a dozen or more members of Congress to which she is not entitled.

The *Bulletin* may rest assured that the southern States will never raise a question as to the validity of the new amendments. But we doubt whether that journal will feel authorized to give any assurance that the northern people will not some day try to excise them from the Constitution as parasites.

Of course we know that the wide-branching falsehood which we have tried in this article to put an end to was gotten up as a campaign lie; nevertheless we give the *Bulletin* credit again, as we did in beginning this article, for ignorance, and do not charge it with falsehood.

SUGGESTIVE INQUIRIES.—The large gains in population reported in several southern States raise a pertinent question. These gains have been derived largely from immigration, and the immigrants here in many cases had property which has increased the total valuation of the States where they have settled. Even when they have not had property they have added by their muscle and skill to the productive powers of the South, and so to its total wealth. Is not this influx of new resources worth a thought on the part of the Readjusters and repudiators, under whatever name, who are so blatantly crying that their States cannot afford to pay the State debts, and will not pay them? If southern States can show, as many of them do under the new census, an increase of productive power parallel with that of many of the most rapidly-growing States of the North and West, what excuse can be offered when southern communities not only refuse to pay the face and interest of the bond, but also reject the liberal compromises offered by northern creditors?—*New York Evening Post.*

A very timely article. Virginia is every year becoming more and more able to pay her debt. In ten years from now she will have a population of two millions, and property subject to taxation worth not less than a thousand millions of dollars.

Judge LYNCOOK's letter, which we print in another column, is well worthy of perusal. He says some things concerning the Debt-Payers which will not sit well on their stomach, but as he doubtless says these to let General MAHONE know that he is still a Readjuster in State politics, we let them pass without comment.

Ah, General, Judge LYNCOOK has in few words told why the regular Democrats will succeed next fall. General HANCOCK is "*their candidate*, not ours," (not the Readjusters'.)

General Hampton and Mr. Yost.

The *Valley Virginian* of this week publishes the following certificate:

We, the undersigned, heard the speech of Senator Wade Hampton delivered in Staunton on the 26th of July. We have also read the report thereof published in the *Valley Virginian* on the 29th, and hereby certify that that report is substantially correct.

ARCH. G. STUART,
H. C. TINSLEY,
A. G. GORDON,
HUGH F. LYLE.

These gentlemen are all Democrats. They certainly would not wrong General HAMPTON in any way. Mr. YOST has clearly made out his case; and General HAMPTON was indiscreet, to say the least, when he denied that his remarks had been correctly reported. He no doubt used language which conveyed a meaning that he did not wish nor intend to convey.

We attach no more importance to General HAMPTON'S utterances than to those of Mr. TOOMBS or any other well-known southerner. We do not fear that they will drive off any considerable number of voters from General HANCOCK. In 1874, when the Democrats gained the greatest victory which they have gained since the war, electing a large majority of the members of the national House of Representatives, OLIVER P. MORTON planned the campaign on the part of the Republicans, and in a speech carefully prepared in Washington and delivered in Indianapolis, furnished to the northern people ten times as much bloody-shirt literature as can be manufactured out of anything that either General HAMPTON or General TOOMBS has said or can say. But all in vain. The Democrats, as we have stated, swept the country. They gained an overwhelming victory. The war, too, was six years nearer to 1874 than to 1880. In fact, if any danger to the Democratic party was ever to be apprehended from the waving of the ensanguined undergarment it is not now. The presidential election will be decided by the suffrages of sensible men. The fools are not numerous enough to control an election that calls out a full vote.

We have in another article taken the Philadelphia *Bulletin* to task for publishing a falsehood as to the ratification of the new amendments to the Federal Constitution. In that article we gave the *Bulletin* credit for ignorance, not wishing to charge it with mendacity. We have never classed that journal amongst those Republican journals which wilfully lie about the South. But what are we to say when we find in the same copy of the *Bulletin* in which we found the false statement already commented upon, the following misleading paragraph:

"When northern papers tell the truth about southern persecution of the negroes, about schemes for cheating the blacks of their wages, about the use of violence for political subjection of the blacks, they are accused of indulging misrepresentation for partisan purposes. We have now a very important witness to the fact that these statements are true. The *Methodist Advocate* is a religious newspaper published in Atlanta, Ga. It is not at all partisan, but it knows what the truth is, and it states it boldly."

Now, this *Methodist Advocate* is a sheet published by the Northern Methodist Church in a southern city, and is absolutely a more malignant and unblushing vilifier of the southern people than the New York *Tribune* or the Providence *Journal*. And the *Bulletin* knew it to be such a paper; for here is a part of the language quoted from it:

"Colored people have been whipped and murdered without regard to age, sex, condition, or character, till many have fled as from the jaws of beasts of prey. Persecution for opinion has prevailed to such an extent that multitudes of white people have sought homes in other portion of our country. This is seen in the fact that while the Methodist Episcopal Church has been bringing tens of thousands of dollars into Georgia through all of these years, which sums have been expended for educational and religious purposes, instead of receiving the encouragement and support from other churches and from thoughtful and well-meaning men which was our due, we have been opposed, slandered, and vilified; our church houses for both white and colored have been burned and our schools broken up."

The *Advocate* is an organ of the Northern Methodist Church. Nothing more need be said.

A stuffed ballot-box and a stuffed census are a little too much. The North will knock some of the stuffing out of the South this fall.—*New York Tribune.*

And this is what the journal established by HORACE GREELEY has come to!

Things to be Remembered.

We want our people to remember, when asked to support Mahone's electoral ticket, who had a hand in putting that ticket in the field.

From Prince Edward Senator Bliss and Thad. Harris were delegates to the Convention, and Captain B. S. Hooper, H. C. Brightwell, and Captain H. T. Owen alternates.

And then we want them to remember who are some of the county canvassers for that same electoral ticket—viz.: For Prince Edward, Thad. Harris and Matt. Gregg (colored Republicans); Cumberland, Samuel Bolling (colored Republican); Buckingham, Frank Moss and Cæsar Perkins (colored Republicans).

Think of it, Democrats! Is that the Democratic ticket for you?—*Farmville Journal.*

The Western Campaign.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—A private letter to a gentleman in this city from Governor Hendricks, not written for publication, says that Indiana will undoubtedly elect the Democratic ticket in October, and this despite the fact, Governor Hendricks says, that the Republican managers have succeeded in colonizing at least 3,000 colored voters in the State. Representative Morrison, of Illinois, writes here that never before in the history of politics in that State have the Republican managers put forth such efforts as in the present canvass. The Democrats have never before had such a strong State ticket in the field, which accounts for Republican activity. Mr. Morrison says unusual pains is being taken to defeat him for reëlection, but he has no fear of the result.—*Telegram in Baltimore Sun.*

Many prominent Readjusters were in the Convention which assembled here yesterday and nominated Mr. Tucker. Among those from Nelson we noticed Mr. H. W. Perrow and our old friend John J. Camp, Esq., both men of high character and extensive influence. They are determined and conscientious Readjusters, but in national affairs they are true Democrats, and as such will vote for the regular Democratic electoral ticket and for Ran. Tucker, as all the other true men in the county will do.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

A well-informed gentleman told us last week that he did not know a single Readjuster who is going to vote the Mahone ticket who would not also vote for Garfield if necessary to defeat the regular Democratic ticket or if Mahone ordered it. In other words, he knew of no genuine Democrat who would vote the July ticket; but he knew many Readjusters who intended to vote the May ticket. And so say we all!—*Pincastle Herald.*

The Board of Health of Evansville, Ind., have declared typho-malarial and typhoid-fevers epidemic in that city.

[From the Danville Times.]

Letter from Judge A. M. Lybrook.

PATRICK COURTHOUSE, VA., August 11, 1880.

General Mahone: Dear Sir,—I received your flattering letter yesterday asking me to act as canvassor for the Fifth congressional district. I reply to-day and give my reasons, whether worth anything or not, why I cannot conscientiously accept the appointment. I have been a sincere opponent of Funderism since 1871; no one more opposed to its adherents in 1879; no one more opposed to them in the State to-day, and for this very reason I am opposed to the plan for the present campaign adopted by the July Convention. Last spring, when it was announced from headquarters at Richmond that the keynote of our party in the national campaign was to be an independent electoral ticket, committed to neither national party, I had misgivings as to its feasibility or propriety. Nevertheless I secured the adoption of resolutions in conformity thereto at a meeting of our party in this county. Two weeks later similar resolutions were offered at a meeting in Henry county. Counter resolutions were offered, a disturbance occurred, and the meeting adjourned without adopting the first, but informally adopting the latter. This expression of sentiment, which really accorded with my own, convinced me that the people would not, and could not, vote with the solidity and enthusiasm for this scheme that they did for the cause of readjustment last fall. The issue last fall was purely a State and financial one—this fall it is purely a political and national one. The people so understand it, and will act accordingly. My idea then was from the first to take no part in the presidential election *as a party*, but permit the individuals of the party to vote as they might choose through the electoral machinery of the other parties in the presidential contest, but to maintain the autonomy of party in the congressional contest by nominating candidates of our party. This plan would have gained many friends, and made no enemies. It would have granted to our Republican friends the same liberty of free vote that we claim for ourselves, and they, conscious of their hopeless minority in the State, would have rewarded us by uniting with us on our candidates for Congress, and we would have swept the State by a majority unparalleled in the political history of the State. I am perfectly sure of this. Funderism would have been dead forever. The next step we take is no step at all. We defer action until after both national conventions have determined on their respective candidates, as our enemies say, "to see on which side to fall." We allow them to take the inside track and quietly constitute themselves the regular Democratic party of the State, send delegates to the National Convention, assist in the nomination of Hancock, and put in the field a regular electoral ticket, and are to-day, by their activity and our non-committal inaction, recognized by the Democracy of the United States as the only Democratic party of this State, and the only real supporters of their ticket. In the mean time the astonishing popularity of *their* candidate, *not ours*, forces us to surrender our scheme of an independent electoral ticket, and claim it as our duty, not theirs, to elect their candidates through another hostile and antagonistic electoral ticket.

The natural and certain result of this action will be to weaken the Readjuster party, by abandoning our former Republican supporters and sending them to the support of Garfield, and putting to hazard the success of Hancock by this unnatural schism between his friends. If we should thus be the cause of his defeat in this State, we will be charged with having so intended, and then I would respectfully ask you, What will be our chance of carrying out to a successful issue next year our policy in regard to that most preëminent and vital of all questions, so far as we in this State are concerned—the public debt? The Republicans will not assist us, for we have already abandoned them; the Conservatives will not, for we will have assisted to defeat them in their most cherished hopes. I have a suspicion that we have fallen into the trap set for us by the Funders when it was determined to keep this debt question open till after the presidential election through the Governor's veto.

The only possible vitality our party can ever have is purely financial and not political—its sole strength is entirely local and confined to this State. Here it is all powerful though in its infancy. Let it assume the *rôle* of a political party, and as such assume a place in national politics, it is essentially nothing. Hercules was an infant at home in his crib when he strangled the serpent. Had the infant toddled abroad the serpent might have swallowed him.

Parties should never be personally hostile—how they can remain politically hostile when they are advocating the same policy and striving to elect the same man to office as the representative of that policy I can't conceive. The only question now before the people of the country is the great one whether the Republican party is to be perpetuated in power, or whether Democracy shall again take control of the National Government. This is the all-absorbing question. Its daily-increasing magnitude as the struggle grows in warmth overshadows all other local and minor issues. Virginia presents the only exception. We here present the unnatural spectacle of ignoring that great issue, and are engaged in a spiteful quarrel over a matter that can have no possible connection with or influence over the presidential contest. The people know, or will know this before next November, and will act accordingly. For my part, I am now for Hancock, and I want every legitimate means resorted to to secure him the largest vote possible. I want the undivided influence of my vote in his behalf to reach the Electoral College. I would prefer a Readjuster to have the privilege of taking it there; but if he can't take it there, I will send it by any other man whom I can trust to discharge that duty. I don't propose to employ two men to do what one can, and have them quarrel on the way—split that vote into halves—cause one half to neutralize the effect of the other, and finally crystalize it into a full vote for James A. Garfield. Yet that is just what the two contending parties are doing in this State today. If I were to accept the appointment you tender me this letter would contain about the substance of my stump speeches. You see how unfit I would be to advocate the propriety of the policy adopted by our Convention of July last. I am perfectly sincere when I say that I am absolutely devoted to the cause of readjustment and the reörganization of the State government. I subordinate every other question to this. Next to this is the success of the Democratic party this fall. I shall cheerfully support the Readjuster for Congress; and if nothing better can be done, and I think it will not jeopardize Hancock's election, I shall support the Readjuster electors. But if there is probable danger in that direction I shall promptly vote the other ticket. But I do hope and trust that both sides will see the folly of this unnatural struggle about "who" and not about "what" before it is too late, and that we may by mutual concessions derogatory to the honor of neither side adopt some plan by which the Democratic ticket may secure the entire Conservative vote of this State. And to you, sir, the singularly able and recognized head of our party, I make a sincere, honest, and, as I write, an almost hopeful appeal, that you will yet use your wonderful influence in this behalf.

This great party of ours was solely and almost spontaneously created by the people forced to act for themselves by a sense of impending danger to their property and their homes from a taxation necessary to carry an ever-increasing debt put upon them by fraud and bribery. It had but one single object, and that was to reduce that debt to its honest amount. It had no other object in view, at least with intelligent and thinking men of the party. They are beginning to fear that its organization is being used for other and illegitimate purposes. They see that their ablest and most trusted servants are abandoning their trust, and before they have accomplished their great work are attempting to use the party organization to elevate themselves to higher and more lucrative offices. Thinking and seeing this, they will doubt, and doubt begets distrust. This is not as it should be.

I am, sir, respectfully yours, &c.,
A. M. LYBROOK.

HAMPTON.

ELOQUENT SPEECHES—GREAT ENTHUSIASM, &C.

[Correspondence of the Norfolk Landmark.]

HAMPTON, VA., August 26, 1880.—For some weeks past notices have been posted here announcing that Mr. Massey, Colonel Lamb, and Mr. Valden would address the good people of this county in this town on the night of the 25th. Therefore we thought a few of our speakers might come down and divide time.

Captain James Barron Hope reached here in the steamer Accomack, and Judge Watts, Captain J. H. Gayle, and our own Goode reached here from Old Point near 7 o'clock. A committee from the Goode Club went to Old Point to meet them.

On looking around for the Readjuster speakers we found only one had put in an appearance—the Rev. Mr. Massey.

About 8 o'clock a committee waited on Mr. Massey to find out in regard to the speaking and make arrangements for a discussion, but our Readjuster friends sent word that they would have no speaking, but would do so on the morrow. But the crowd, which had been slowly gathering, did not propose to miss what they had come to hear; therefore they congregated in front of the hotel and called for Goode, and when he made his appearance in response to the call he was greeted with rapturous applause that continued for several minutes. Mr. Goode stated that, as he proposed to speak to-day, he hoped his friends would not look for a speech, but as he was called, he would state a few facts for their encouragement, and for about thirty minutes he spoke warmly, and was cheered again and again as he retired by the large crowd who had gathered around. Captain Gayle was the next one called, and he fired another volley into the Readjuster and Republican ranks. He was followed by Captain Hope. This gentleman was greeted with prolonged applause, and throughout the speech he made in defence of his loved State and party he was frequently interrupted by cheering. Just before Captain Hope finished his speech Parson Massey, *who had been to church*, arrived on the scene, and with about five followers stood in the crowd and listened.

Just before Captain Hope concluded the Readjusters decided to call for the *Parson*, and did so, but their faint cry was lost in the call for L. R. Watts, who came forward and made a telling speech of about forty minutes' length. Then Mr. Massey was again called for, and immediately took his stand on the hotel porch, but the crowd evidently did not care to hear him speak, as cries of "Tabb! Tabb!" filled the air. The reverend gentleman stood there for five minutes, unable to say a word, and it was only at the request of Captain Hope that he was allowed to speak. He made no argument; said he would leave that till the morrow. In his remarks, in some way, he spoke of the negroes as that noble little band of Gideon, which was applauded by the negroes. After Mr. Massey resumed his seat Mr. Goode proposed three cheers for the regular electoral ticket, and they were given with a will, as was also the case when some one named John Goode the cheering was deafening. The negroes gave three cheers for Mr. Massey, and almost in the same breath cheered Garfield and Arthur. They seemed to think that Mr. Massey was working for them; and who will say they are very far from the truth?

There were about one hundred and fifty white persons present last night, and of that number only about *six* were Readjusters.

The Hancock and English and Goode Club here has now almost seventy-five members. They have adopted a neat white ribbon badge, and turned out to the meeting last night in goodly numbers. The said Club commenced raising a ninety-foot pole yesterday, and will get it up all right to-day. As the crowd left the hotel last night the Republicans gathered at the corner, and George L. Pryer, one of the speakers, mounted a box and spoke for a short time. He spoke very well. Attacked nobody, but counselled his followers to stick together and vote with no other party. Democratic or Mahoneite, and if they did so they would surely be successful in November next. He was followed by Rufus S. Jones, who said he should do all he could to keep up the split in the Democratic party, for if the division existed on the 2d of November Garfield and Arthur would get the vote of this State. A. Z.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

CHRISTIANSBURG, August 24, 1880.

Editors Dispatch, Richmond, Va.:

Gentlemen,—To-day is the regular monthly term of our County Court.

The Readjusters have made a call for a meeting to appoint delegates to the Wytheville Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. Blair and Fulkerson are the leading aspirants, and the friends of these gentlemen had exerted themselves to drum up as large a crowd as possible, as it is understood that the delegation from this county will determine the result in the Wytheville Convention.

Captain Riddleberger, elector at large on the Mahone-Garfield ticket, had been invited to address the meeting, and was on hand. It had been announced a month before that Captain P. W. McKinney, elector at large on the Hancock and English ticket, would address the people of this county today, and he being present, application was made for a division of time, and the following terms were submitted: McKinney to open in a speech of one hour and a quarter; Riddleberger to reply in a speech of one hour and three-quarters; McKinney to rejoin in thirty minutes; and Riddleberger to close in fifteen minutes. As these gentlemen had met yesterday in discussion at Liberty, where the same terms was insisted upon and submitted to by Captain McKinney, we informed them that their terms were unfair, and that a reversal of the order at Liberty would be nothing more than right to-day. This they declined. We then proposed the following: One side to open in an hour's speech; a reply of an hour and a half; a rejoinder of half an hour; and to close by a speech of fifteen minutes—they to have choice of position. This they also declined, and we had to accept their original proposition.

At 12 o'clock M. the Judge vacated the chair, and it was announced that the discussion would begin, and the court-house was soon packed to overflowing. It had been the intention of the chairman of the Readjuster Committee not to hold the meeting for the appointment of delegates to the Wytheville Congressional Convention until after the discussion, and so he informed your correspondent and others; but, taking advantage of the large crowd gathered in the court-room, he changed his mind, and called the meeting to order for the selection of delegates. Upon a test vote it was found that Blair had 29 friends in the meeting and Fulkerson 10. Thus you see that only 39 out of about 300 people present in the court-room took any part in the proceedings of this meeting; but as the chairman of the meeting (Senator Eskridge) stated that no one but *Readjusters* would be allowed to vote, this accounts for the *smallness* of the vote. A delegation instructed for Blair was appointed. Later in the day, after the discussion, Fulkerson's friends held a meeting and appointed a full delegation for him. Look out for a Kilkenny-cat fight at Wytheville.

These preliminaries being disposed of, T. E. Sullivan, Esq., chairman Conservative-Democratic County Committee, introduced Captain McKinney, who for an hour and a quarter did valiant service for Democracy. His arraignment of the Radical party and the imperative necessity for a change of administration was presented in a manner at once forcible, ornate, and eloquent. He showed by figures the possibility of the loss of the State by the division in the Democratic party, and earnestly appealed to the Readjusters to support the regular 10th-of-May ticket, and avert the impending calamity. He showed in an earnest and eloquent manner how they could support the regular ticket without sacrificing any opinion or principle they held upon State issues, as these questions did not enter into the issues of this campaign. The great question was, Shall Hancock or Garfield be our next President?

Captain Riddleberger then took the stand and consumed his time in abusing Funders generally, Governor Holliday, the late Auditors Taylor and Rodgers, Hugh McCulloch, and others particularly. He charged that the Conservative party of Virginia was as corrupt as the Republican party we are seeking to displace. He urged the Readjusters to stick to their ticket, and very frankly gave as a reason that if the regular ticket was elected we would get all the Federal patronage. He was unwilling that the National Democratic Committee should settle our disputes; that he was unwilling that any one, North or South, should settle this matter.

The rejoinder of Captain McKinney was superb, and his blows so rapid and strong that Riddleberger was unable to rally in his reply.

This has been a glorious day for Democracy. At least two-thirds of the crowd was in sympathy with us.

Captain McKinney has fully sustained his high reputation as an orator and debater, and we hope that during the canvass he will come to speak for us again.

Montgomery is all right for 500 majority for our ticket. S.

John W. Daniel's Washington Speech.

The hour and the man have met, and Winfield Scott Hancock is his name. [Prolonged applause.] The Democracy of the United States are already victorious. They wait only the hour when the captain says, "We shall have a full vote, a free ballot, and a fair count," to register that victory, and for the people to enter into an enjoyment of its fruits. I see the augury of that victory in these prophetic fires that burn on the altars of triumph. I hear it in the deep, melodious bay of your mighty voices. It is in the very air we breathe. For six years the public voice and will of this country has been behind the Democracy. In 1874, by your voice, the Democratic House of Representatives was elected, and the Democracy stood with one foot in the stirrup. In 1878, after intervening victories which had swept the field, the Democratic Senate was elected, and the Democracy got another foot in the stirrup. They have saddled White Surrey for the field to-morrow. They have both feet in the stirrups, and they have got on the back of the old battle-steed of the Union, and when the captain, a hero of the spur and plume, of star and tournament, gets into the saddle, when his spurs go into the side, you may look for a straight shoot to the White House. And when his lance shall go into rest in November next you will hear the people from one end of the country to the other shout with one glad acclaim: "We have met the black knight of fraud with his visor down, and he is ours!" My countrymen, I wish I had the power to cluster together, as the beautiful flowers in this bouquet are grouped, the ideas which pointed the mind of the people towards Hancock, which led to him as the Democratic nominee. What were those ideas? Every candidate for nomination, every man who stands before the people for their suffrage, does not stand upon his personal virtues alone. He stands as the representative, as the embodiment, of the great ideas which are permeating through the minds of men. What were those ideas which led to Hancock? First, my friends, and foremost, was the idea of union. The perpetuity and the earthly immortality of that grand government which was framed by your fathers and my fathers to stand forever. [Applause.]

When our Government was founded and the Constitution established it was not distinctly stated whether or not a State might secede. Up to the year 1861 it was a question debated in Massachusetts, in Virginia, in Maine, in South Carolina. The legislatures differed, congresses differed, presidents differed, judges differed, people differed. The question was whether or not the union of States was a mere necklace of beads around the neck of the Constitution, or whether it was a massive chain of golden links, welded together in bonds that were never to be broken. That question passed in 1861 from a debate on the forum to the final arbiter of men, and laid before the god of battle. On the heights of Gettysburg and the plains of Appomattox it was written that the question should be debated no longer, henceforth and forever. As one of those who fought against the Union, who fought against Hancock, I say that the North and South alike shall chime in one grand chorus loud and long the song of Union, in the words of Tennyson: "Men may come and men may go, but the Union shall roll on forever." [Applause.]

My countrymen, there was another idea which led up to Hancock. It was the idea of the Constitution as the basis and foundation of union, just as the base of that monument opposite me is what the column should stand upon. The Constitution, with all its broad, liberal, liberty-loving clauses, points with all its fingers to that brave defender General Hancock as the man. The Constitution is to the Union what the body is to the spirit. Within the Constitution the Union lives and moves and has its being. Without it there can be no Union except such a Union as you would have under the bayonet of Ulysses S. Grant, and under the peculiar mathematical system of eight to seven and the Returning Board of Louisiana. [Applause.]

My friends, there was another idea which opened the way for the people to march towards Hancock—a way as broad as Pennsylvania avenue between the White House and the Capitol. It was the idea of liberty. When the Republican party came into power it fought for the Union. When the Union had been saved it forgot its mission, and all over that territory which was conquered it placed upon the people a system at war with all the fundamental principles which had been declared as its doctrine. When the ideas of the people had been familiarized with the despotism of the Republican party, which, like the poison which may begin in the foot, but creep upward and upward until the whole system feels its influence, the time came when Charles Sumner declared in the Capitol that the centralized power of this Government was like a sword whose hilt was the capital of the nation and whose point radiated throughout the States. But the time came when men began to put aside the implements of war and put on their thinking-caps. Long before this, however, there was one who never forgot what a solemn oath he had taken, as an officer of the army, to support the Constitution. At the time when one who had worn a gray coat could not be tried before a jury of his peers, or practice a profession, or enjoy any of the rights of a citizen, there was one who stepped forth from the ranks of cruelty and revenge, a grander figure than when he stood in battle on the field of Gettysburg. Then he said these words, which, as a Democrat I never weary of repeating, and you, as Democrats, are never weary of listening to. In these are the only true system of all Democratic government: "The great principles of American liberty are still the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the *habeas corpus*, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved."

There was another idea which, like a sign of God, said Hancock; that idea was reconciliation. I remember what Edmund Burke said upon one occasion to the people of Great Britain when they hated the rebels in America as badly as John Sherman hates some other rebels who were closer to him: "Magnanimity in politics is not seldom the highest wisdom; great empires and little minds go ill together." This is a great empire, but the little minds have had control for sixteen years. Hancock has come in now with the grand idea that we shall have an old-fashioned handshake all around. As the man whose hand I would rather shake than any other man is he who stood up, right there, eyes front, in a straight up-and-down fight, and had it out; but after he had got me and mine lying bleeding and broken in the last ditch looked down and said: "My brother, come and let me help you up, and stand with me as my equal in the glorious sunshine of this great republic."

Do you know the reason why Mr. Burks don't want to reconcile rebels? He came down South during the war, but he never got close enough to them to see what kind of men they were. If he had got up a little closer, like Hancock did, he would have seen some pretty good fellows, and that the courage and loyalty which God has dispensed to every man was not all on one side. There was another idea which lead up to Hancock, it was what Dan Dougherty, of Philadelphia, said when he nominated him. It is in one short, sharp, and decisive sentence. Let me see how you like it: "If he is elected he will take his seat." [Applause.] You all seem to like that pretty well. [Laughter.] That is just the kind of man Hancock is. He made a good many of us down in Old Virginia sit down, and I want to help him sit down now in the right place. These are the great ideas which lead up to Hancock. Did you ever hear of Mr Hayes? [Laughter.] and John Sherman? and Carl Schurz? Did you ever read any of their most beautiful sermons on civil-service reform? I read Mr. Schurz's speech which he delivered in Cincinnati, in which he offered as an argument against a change of administration that a great many office-holders would be turned out, and who would care for mother now? [Great laughter.] While I was reading that I had lying on my table a beautiful constitutional speech delivered by the same gentleman. He was then an office-seeker, and his cry sounded like an alarm in the middle of the night, that we needed a change, and needed it mighty quick. But Carl Schurz is now in office. I am reminded of the words of Tom Moore, and think he must have had Schurz in his mind when he wrote them: [Laughter.]

"To place and power all public spirit tends;
In place and power all public spirit ends."

Colonel Daniel referred also to the various topics of political interest, and in conclusion congratulated in the warmest manner the District Democracy on the ratification. He would go down to the Old Dominion with his heart encouraged and brimful of enthusiasm. He referred in a touching and elegant manner to the marble statue of Lincoln and its decorations of evergreens. He believed that if the martyred President was alive he would place these garlands upon the brow of Winfield Scott Hancock. As the statue stood with its face towards the South he could almost hear Lincoln repeat these noble words: "With charity to all and malice towards none."

Two handsome bouquets were presented to Colonel Daniel, whose splendid effort was highly complimented. The Marine Band, which furnished the music, then struck up "The Red, White, and Blue," and a magnificent piece of fireworks, representing a United States flag, was simultaneously displayed from the City Hall roof. This was greeted with cheer after cheer.

Senator Smith in the Convention yesterday pledged the vote of Nelson to the Democracy by a majority ranging from three to five hundred. If the people of Nelson will do their duty, as we believe they will, the majority will even exceed Senator Smith's highest figures.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

When the statement is made that the Readjusters of Wythe county are solid for the July ticket it is made regardless of truth. Some of the best men who have supported that party have avowed themselves as opposed to the Julyers, and intend voting the straight-out Democratic ticket.—*Wytheville Enterprise.*

MARRIAGES.

Married, at First Baptist church, Richmond, Va., on the 18th instant, by Rev. R. H. Pitt, Mr. W. W. POINT, of Huntington, W. Va., and Miss DOROTHEA HAGAN, of Richmond.
Huntington papers please copy. *

Married, in Richmond, Va., August 19th, by Rev. R. H. Pitt, Mr. W. S. WOODALL and Miss BETTIE YARBROUGH; both of Richmond, Va. *

Married, at First Baptist church, Richmond, Va., on the 25th instant, by Rev. R. H. Pitt, Mr. W. M. HALL, of Staunton, and Miss EMMA F. WHITLOCK, of Richmond. *

DEATHS.

Died, Friday morning, August 27, 1880, at 8 o'clock, JAMES LEE BRIGHT, only son of William H. and Mary J. Chiles; aged nine months and one day.

Darling, thou art gone to rest;
Thine is an early tomb;
But Jesus summoned thee away;
Thy Saviour called thee home.

His funeral will take place from his parents' residence, No. 113 east Clay street, at 4½ o'clock THIS (Saturday) EVENING. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Norfolk, Petersburg, Danville (Va.), and Goldsboro' (N. C.) papers please copy. *

Died, Friday afternoon, August 27, 1880, at his residence, No. 732 north Fifth street, after a short illness, WILLIAM TOBIEN, SR., in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the Universalist church (Mayo street) SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

New York *Staats Zeitung* please copy. 2t

Died, at "Lanefield," the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. John M. Garnett, in King and Queen county, Va., August 26, 1880, Mrs. HANNAH W. HANCOCK, widow of the late Captain Higgason Hancock; in the seventy-ninth year of her age. R.

☞ GRACE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by the Rev. W. F. BISHOP at 11 o'coock A. M. No night service.

☞ SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH (corner of Main and Sixth streets).—Rev. HENRY MCDONALD, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. No services at night.

☞ SIDNEY CHURCH.—Rev. EDMUND HARRISON will preach at Sidney Baptist church on SUNDAY NEXT, morning and evening, at usual hour.

☞ 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. At 8 o'clock the quarterly sermon before the Missionary Society of the church will be delivered by the pastor. Visitors are cordially welcome.

☞ GRACE-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner of Grace and Foushee streets).—Rev. J. A. LESLIE will preach at 11 o'clock A. M. There will be no service at night.

☞ TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. W. E. JUDKINS, pastor, having returned to the city, will preach on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 8:15 P. M.
Young men's prayer-meeting from 3 to 4 P. M.

☞ BROAD-STREET METHODIST CHURCH, SUNDAY, August 29.—Preaching by Rev. W. G. STARR, D. D. At 11 A. M.—subject, "A Word in Behalf of Our Young Men." At 8:15 P. M.—subject, "The Evidence of the Unseen." Strangers cordially welcomed.

MEETINGS.

THERE WILL BE A MASS-MEETING OF THE CONSERVATIVE-DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND PUBLIC SPEAKING AT AMELIA COURTHOUSE on the following days—to wit:
SEPTEMBER 10, 1880 (Circuit Court day).
SEPTEMBER 22, 1880 (County Court day).
OCTOBER 27, 1880 (County Court day).
W. F. JACKSON,
au 28-6t County Chairman.

AMUSEMENTS.

RICHMOND THEATRE.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY—

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, AUGUST 30 AND 31.

A GIGANTIC AGGREGATION!

ENTIRE NEW COMPANY!

ENTIRE NEW COMPANY!

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

BIG 4 MINSTRELS,
BIG 4 MINSTRELS,
BIG 4 MINSTRELS.

8 END-MEN 8
8 END-MEN 8
8 SONG-AND-DANCE MEN 8
8 SONG-AND-DANCE MEN 8

Brass-band parade each day, under command of Major BURK.
Prices as usual. au 27-3t*

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MILLER MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL, POST-OFFICE, BATESVILLE, VA., August 16, 1880.

TO CONTRACTORS.—The Board having postponed the letting of the contract for BUILDING OUR WORKSHOP until the 2d of September, 1880, we will receive at this office SEALED PROPOSALS for building the same until the eve of SEPTEMBER 1ST.

The building is to be of brick with stone finish, four stories, including basement, 48 feet by 128 feet.

Specifications will be sent by mail on application. Plans can be seen here at the SCHOOL.

Our depot is "Mechum's River, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, Va." C. F. YAWTER,
au 19-eod6t Superintendent.

EDUCATIONAL.

BOARDING- AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (to be educated with my daughter) at Montville, King William county, Va. Sixth session. Miss VIRGINIA ASHTON principal, opens SEPTEMBER 15, 1880.
TERMS: English,