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DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. LX. RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1881. NO. 89.

THE DISPATCH.
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is warranted to cure ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK-CRUST, ALL ROUGH, SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, PIMPLES, and TENDER ITCHINGS ON ALL PARTS OF THE BODY.

It makes the skin white, soft, and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST TOILET-DRESSING IN THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, two bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment. All first-class druggists have it. Price, $1 per package.
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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR ALL THOSE PAINFUL COMPLAINTS AND WEAKNESSES SO COMMON TO OUR BEST FEMALE POPULATION.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression, and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepaid at 233 and 235 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price, $1; six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, and Torpidity of the Liver. Twenty-five cents per box. Sold by all druggists.
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THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, BEST FOR TOILET, BATH, AND SICK ROOM.

[mh 16-W&Sa9m]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

GODDARD & MOSES have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public generally that they have removed to their new and commodious store, No. 920 MAIN STREET.

THEIR STOCK OF DIAMONDS, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, as well as RINGS, CHAINS, and JEWELRY generally, is very complete—new styles and selected with care.
Their stock of STERLING SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARE is entirely new; and a very large assortment of BRIDAL AND OTHER PRESENTS is displayed.
You are cordially invited to examine their stock, and they will take great pleasure in showing their goods to you, whether you care to purchase or only wish to examine.
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BANKERS AND BROKERS.

GEO. W. WARREN, late Real Estate Broker. | W. R. QUARLES, late cash'r P'r's N'l B'k

WARREN & QUARLES, BANKERS AND BROKERS, 1117 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.,
BUY and SELL STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT, STATE, CITY, and other SECURITIES on commission.
LOANS NEGOTIATED ON REAL ESTATE.
COMMERCIAL PAPER bought and sold.
Pay special attention to the investment of funds
[jy 19-3m]

Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 12, 1881.

☞ THE CIRCULATION OF THE DISPATCH IS LARGER THAN THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF THE CITY.

[Entered at the Post-office at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter.]

WEATHER REPORT.

INDICATIONS FOR TO-DAY.—For the Middle Atlantic States, fair weather, easterly winds, stationary or lower barometer, and stationary or higher temperature.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was clear and cool.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY: 6 A. M., 45; 9 A. M., 52; noon, 66; 3 P. M., 64; 6 P. M., 55; midnight, 50.
Mean temperature, 55½.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Church Notes.

The meetings which have been in progress at Venable-Street Baptist church, in which the pastor, Rev. R. H. Pitt, has been aided by Rev. J. H. Wright, of Richmond College, have been quite successful, resulting in about fifteen professions of conversion. Rev. Mr. Wright preached Sunday morning and night. In the morning there were four professions of conversion; seven were received for baptism—three on experience and one by letter. After the conclusion of the usual services the Lord's Supper was administered by Rev. R. H. Pitt, Rev. J. H. Wright assisting, and the right hand of fellowship was given to eleven. At night a large number of persons rose for prayer, and there were six professions of conversion. Congregations have been large, and interest in the meetings seem to be on the increase. They continue this week under the conduct of Rev. Mr. Wright.

At Ebenezer Baptist church (colored) Rev. Ed. Anderson preached on Sunday morning.

At the First Baptist church (colored) Rev. W. H. Brooks, of Louisiana, preached on Sunday morning, and in the afternoon assisted in the administration of the Lord's Supper. In the morning the pastor, Rev. J. H. Holmes, baptized five. At night Rev. Ed. Anderson preached.

At the First Baptist church Rev. Dr. Hawthorne preached on Sunday morning to an overflowing house from I. John i., 1. At night he preached from Acts i., 10-11.

At Clay-Street Baptist church Rev. S. C. Clopton, having returned, preached morning and night. In the morning one was received for baptism and one by letter, and after the sermon communion was administered.

The meetings at Cool-Spring church, Hanover county, have closed. On Sunday afternoon Rev. J. William Jones, pastor, baptized thirteen persons in the presence of a large and attentive congregation.

The meetings which for several weeks have been in progress at the Manchester Baptist church have closed. During these meetings there have been about sixty-five professions of conversion. Up to this time forty-four have been received for baptism, two by experience, and one by letter. On Sunday morning and night Rev. W. T. Derieux preached. In the morning a collection was taken up for foreign missions. In the morning fifteen were received for baptism, and at night twelve were baptized.

At Centenary Methodist church the pastor preached morning and evening. Revival meetings were held during the past week. Two persons were converted. These services will be continued during the present week.

At Park-Place Methodist church the pastor preached in the morning and Rev. A. G. Brown at night. Two persons were received by certificate.

At Laurel-Street Methodist church the pastor preached morning and night. Three persons were received on profession of faith. Revival services will be continued at this church during the present week.

At Clay-Street Methodist church the pastor preached in the morning and Rev. John Hannon at night. One person was received on profession of faith.

At Nicholson-Street Methodist church Rev. Charles Petherbridge preached in the morning. Prayer-meeting at night.

At Union-Station Methodist church the pastor preached morning and night. One member was received on profession of faith. Revival services will be held during the present week.

At Broad-Street Methodist church the usual Sunday services were held.

VIRGINIA PRESS ASSOCIATION.—The resident members of this Association held another meeting yesterday, Mr. R. F. Beirne, of the *State*, in the chair. A committee was appointed by the Chair to make suitable arrangements for the entertainment of visiting members of the press during the Centennial celebration. Mr. G. Watson James, of the *Standard*, is chairman of this committee. Their principal duty is to have the Centennial headquarters of the Association suitably furnished with writing material and other accessories for the comfort of the visiting journalists. The room to be used for "press headquarters" is in rear of the office of the Home Insurance Company. It is easily accessible and near the post-office. Commencing to-day, the resident members of the Association will assemble there daily at 1 o'clock P. M. They will constitute a "committee of the whole" to dispense the hospitalities of Richmond to the visiting editors and correspondents from all parts of the Union.

STEAM-CARS TO RUN ON BROAD STREET TO THE FAIR-GROUNDS.—Judge Fitzhugh yesterday, by consent of all parties concerned, entered an order in the injunction case of Miller and others against the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, to the effect that the injunction heretofore awarded against the defendant company and made perpetual is so modified as not to prohibit or enjoin it from using on Broad street west of First street engines propelled by steam from the 17th to the 29th instant inclusive, but as to all times before the first-mentioned and after the last-mentioned date the injunction is to remain in full force and effect.

This action was taken to facilitate the transportation of visitors to the State Fair.

MOUNT ERIN BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.—A number of gentlemen, residents of Fulton, have organized the "Mount Erin Beneficial and Social Society," with the following list of officers: F. J. Paraté, president; James Hayes, vice-president; Rafael Cavedo, secretary; Charles Devota, assistant secretary; William H. Taylor, treasurer; Edward Baker, sergeant-at-arms; Stephen Reynolds, Thomas Landers, Philip Kautz, executive committee; John Mann, Jr., James Smith, Isaac Erskine, trustees. The Society meets every Monday night at Powhatan Hall.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.—The annual reunion of the Virginia division of the Army of Northern Virginia will be held in the hall of the House of Delegates Tuesday evening, October 25th, at 8 o'clock. Colonel Archer Anderson, the orator for the occasion, has selected for his theme "The Campaign and Battle of Chickamauga."

PASTEL PORTRAIT.—Mr. M. J. Powers, 812 east Main street, has at his gallery an excellent pastel portrait which for delicacy and truthfulness in the flesh-tints is especially remarkable. This picture is not a colored photograph, and is warranted to be indestructible.

RICHMOND RATIFIES,

And Hears General Early, Jno. Goode, Judge O'Ferrall, Ran. Tucker, and Mr. Ficklen.

The Conservative-Democratic Torchlight Procession and Ratification Meeting—An Immense Crowd of People on the Streets—Music, Colored Lights, Rockets, and Cannon-Firing—The Clay Ward Actives Out in Force—Petersburg Sends a Club—The Issues of the Canvass Discussed—General Early on Mahone—Mahone's Course in the Senate—Words of Good Cheer from all Parts of the State—The Cause Booming—An Attentive and Patient Audience.

There was an almost unprecedented outpouring of the people of Richmond last night to witness the Democratic torchlight procession and to hear the speakers on behalf of Daniel, Barbour, and McKinney.

The procession was formed on Broad street between Sixth and Ninth, and was delayed a little waiting for the Petersburg Club, which arrived here 300 strong about 8 o'clock, and, with their own band playing and their torches and lanterns burning brightly, marched up Seventh street to Broad. They were welcomed with enthusiastic cheers and shouts, and so closely did the crowd press upon them it was with difficulty they could make their way to their place in line.

MOVE ON.

In the glare of red-lights, amid cannon-firing, rocket-shooting, and playing bands, and surrounded by thousands of Democratic people, the procession, at 8:30, moved off in the following order:

Chief-Marshal Maxwell T. Clarke, and Assistants, Mounted;
Mounted Police;
Members of Conservative Clubs and other citizens, Mounted;
The Clay Ward Actives;
The Petersburg Club and Artillery Band, under the command of Captain Frank Wright;
K. K. K.;
The John W. Daniel Club of Richmond;
Young Democracy;
Hon. John Goode, Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, General Jubal A. Early, Judge O'Ferrall, Hon. J. B. Ficklen, and other distinguished gentlemen, in carriages.

THREE BANDS.

Voelker's and Smith's bands had appropriate places in the line—making altogether three bands. The Clay-Ward Actives not only appeared with full ranks, but had several transparencies; one of which, carried on a wagon, represented General Mahone's monument—to be erected over his political grave, which it is expected this election will dig. It was the gun of this Club, mounted on a wagon, which every now and then thundered forth defiance to the Readjusters and to all the enemies of the Virginia Democracy.

ROUTE.

The route of march was down Broad to Nineteenth, down Nineteenth to Main, and up Main to Fifth. The headquarters of the John W. Daniel Club were illuminated.

The headquarters of the State Committee were very handsomely illuminated, and a large transparency over the door bore the following inscription: "Daniel, Barbour, and McKinney, a Trio of True Virginians"; "Conservative Democracy Triumphant"; "Honor of Virginia Safe."

Up Fifth the procession moved to Franklin, thence to Second, up Second to Broad, and down Broad to the old City Hall lot.

THE STAND.

Arriving at the stand it was found to be brilliant with gaslight and colored lanterns, and handsomely decorated with Irish, French, German, American, and Virginia flags and shields.

The crowd about the stand was immense. The speakers were severally introduced by Mr. J. Bell Bigger, chairman of the City Conservative Committee, to whom much praise should be given for his indefatigable personal efforts in originating and perfecting all the details of this display. It was a splendid demonstration, and the good accounts of the first-rate condition of our organization and the auguries of a glorious victory enthused everybody, and happy returns may be expected.

FROM MAJOR DANIEL.

After calling the meeting to order Mr. Bigger read the following:

LYNCHBURG, October 11.

J. Bell Bigger, Esq., Richmond, Va.:

Accept sincere thanks for your invitation for to-night. I regret that engagements elsewhere interfere. Please present my warmest greetings to our friends. We are driving the enemy all along the line, and good work will give us complete and glorious victory. JOHN W. DANIEL.

[Great cheering.]

Mr. Bigger stated that he had letters from General J. A. Walker, General Fitz. Lee, Dr. Moffett, and Hon. George C. Cabell, expressing regrets that they could not be present.

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY.

General Jubal A. Early was introduced as the first speaker. As he laid aside his overcoat and advanced to the front of the stage clad in his well-known gray he was received with hearty and prolonged cheers. He said that it had "never fallen to his lot to address so large an assembly," and he feared that he should not be able to make himself heard by all. He regarded this contest one of the most important in the history of Virginia. It was even more momentous than was involved in the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Courthouse, for when Lee surrendered Virginia came out with honor. Every true and loyal son felt that she was grander in her misfortune than in her prosperity, and every such son felt proud to belong to the country of Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson.

But in this contest what do we find? On the one hand the question is whether the virtue and intelligence of Virginia shall rule her, with John W. Daniel as Governor [great applause], James Barbour as Lieutenant-Governor, and Phil. McKinney as Attorney-General, or whether Billy Mahone shall rule Virginia, with Cameron as Governor, Lewis as Lieutenant-Governor, and "a fellow named Blair as Attorney-General." If we are defeated in this contest Virginia is doomed to disgrace and dishonor. We have had some experience of public affairs as administered by Mahone. He came out of the war with almost nothing, and succeeded in getting possession of three railroads. After five years these railroads were put into the hands of a receiver. Mahone came out rich. But the State of Virginia and the cities of Norfolk and Petersburg and the stockholders came out quite otherwise, and the laborers had to sacrifice their claims to support their families. After the road was sold and a small sum was left above the mortgaged debt, Mahone comes forward and claims $125,000 salary for the performance of no services. General Early thought that this record indicated what would be the fate of Virginia should Mahone unhappily get control of it by this election.

"But he is for a free ballot and a fair count, is he?"

General Early asked when it was we first heard of a bribed Legislature in Virginia. It was when Mahone was before it with his consolidation bill. Then for the first time was heard of in the history of this State a bill bribed through the Legislature. "But now," said the General, "he has quite another rule of conduct. After setting his sleuth-hounds on Major Daniel—who with one kick from his lame leg has sent them howling back—the following has been published in the Richmond *Whig*:

"Jube Early is for Daniel! Surely that "is sufficient reason why everybody else "should be against Daniel."

General Early read the quotation calmly, and quite as calmly said: "This is sufficient reason for Mahone to be against Daniel. I know him to be a miserable coward and a base liar." [Great cheers, repeated and prolonged.]

General Early said "Mahone is not for anybody that I am for," and that he could well understand how he (Mahone) "didn't want to fight the enemy at Spotsylvania Courthouse when I wanted him." He then went on to speak of Major Daniel's service upon his staff, of his gallant and chivalric conduct upon the field, and how worthy he was to be Governor. But, said the General, "Billy Mahone don't wan't any such man to be Governor." Of himself [General Early] it had been said that he was not well reconstructed. Nevertheless, he would declare "I have no objection to any man on account of race, color, or *previous* condition of servitude, [great applause,] but I do object to any man who wears the collar of Mahone." He objected to *present* servitude. He went on to refer to a comment of the editor of the Charlottesville *Chronicle* upon the above paragraph of the *Whig*, and the answer of the *Whig* thereto, saying, "Both Daniel and Early "are not only for the Yankees, but for the "Yankee brokers against Virginia." "Really, that's curious," said he. "I have been charged with being an unreconstructed rebel, and now I am charged with being for the Yankee brokers."

But he proceeded briefly to show that it is Mahone, not he, who is for the "Yankee brokers"; or if Mahone is not, how comes it that "he has been begging money from a Yankee Loyal League." "Is it possible for the people of Virginia to submit to the dictation of such a man? Is there such a dire calamity in store for us that Mahone and his crew are to be foisted upon us for four years?" The General could not believe that there was.

On account of hoarseness he excused himself from further speaking, and resumed his seat, while vigorous applause was given him.

HON. JOHN GOODE.

Hon. John Goode, of Norfolk, was the next speaker introduced. His appearance was greeted by a storm of applause.

Mr. Goode returned thanks for the kind and cordial greeting. In coming before a Richmond audience he did not feel like a stranger in a strange land. He did not exaggerate, but spoke the words of truth and soberness when he said that the people have never been called upon to take part in a more important contest than that in which we are now engaged. We have to elect a Legislature, whose duty it will be to select State officers, a United States senator, and; above all, members of the Court of Appeals. It is a contest for the maintenance of public faith and credit and the preservation of Anglo-Saxon supremacy in this State against Mahone Republicanism. He declared that the Democratic-Conservative party would settle the public debt on a fair basis and without increase of taxation. The Riddleberger bill is a delusion and a snare. It is an utter failure as a basis of settlement. General Early had asked whether Virginia shall occupy her accustomed place at the head of the Democratic column or be tacked on to the car of Radicalism. Bossism has never flourished here. Logan might boss Illinois, Cameron Pennsylvania, and Grant the whole Republican party; but the people of Virginia would never submit to the one-man power. Lord Roscoe had sent his loving telegram to Mahone, saying his heart, his whole heart, was with him. How loving! "Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken dear." The late Readjuster Convention had passed resolutions endorsing the course of Mahone in the United States Senate. Do you? [Cries of "No!"]

In discussing General Mahone's position Mr. Goode said:

That an open coalition was formed between Senator Mahone and the Republican party in the Senate there can be no doubt. Everybody admits that. If the coalition was based upon mutuality of opinion and an agreement in principle I have nothing to say against it except this: If Senator Mahone really and honestly became a Republican after he went to Washington, it was clearly his duty to resign his seat in the Senate and ask the people of Virginia to approve his change of heart and endorse him as a Republican. With this proviso he had a perfect right to become a Republican if he thought fit to do so, but he had no right to become a Republican and retain a place which the representatives of the people had bestowed upon him as a Democrat. I repeat, with this limitation, that if the coalition between Senator Mahone and the Republicans was based upon mutuality of opinion and an agreement in principle, it was all right; but if it was not based upon mutuality of opinion and an agreement in principle, if it was entered into solely with reference to the spoils of office and the acquisition of honor, then it was a coalition against public morality, and deserves the reprobation not only of the people of Virginia, but of fair-minded men everywhere throughout the world.

The friends of General Mahone insist that his coalition with the Republicans does not necessarily make him a Republican. It is an old saying, but no less trite than true, that a man is best known by the company he keeps. We are told in Holy Writ that a tree is known by its fruits. Yea, verily by their fruits ye shall know them. If General Mahone is not a Republican, why was he petted and lionized by the Republican leaders in the Senate? Why was he singled out by them as the recipient of so many distinguished honors? Why did they make him chairman of one important committee and assign him to a leading position on three other important committees? Why did they permit him to designate the Republican candidates for two of the most important offices in the gift of the Senate? Why did he vote every time with the Republicans on the organization of the Senate? Why did he vote for the Republican Morrill, of Vermont, against the pure and gifted Bayard, of Delaware, as chairman of the Committee on Finance? Why did he vote for that bitter and malignant enemy of Virginia and her people, Roscoe Conkling, of New York, against our tried and trusted neighbor and friend, General Matt. Ransom, of North Carolina, as chairman of the Committee on Commerce. Why did he vote in executive session to confirm the appointment of William E. Chandler, of the State of Maine, for the office of Solicitor-General, a man distinguished, perhaps, over all men at the North for his misrepresentation and persecution of the southern people, and more especially distinguished for the part he played in manipulating the Returning Board of Florida in 1876, whereby the electoral vote of that State was stolen from the Democratic party and the great presidential fraud of that year was accomplished? If General Mahone is not a Republican, why did he herd all the time with Republicans in the Senate? Why does he select his seat, as a matter of choice, on the Republican side? Why is he permitted to dispense the patronage of a Republican Administration? Why is he permitted to levy an assessment of two per cent. on Republican office-holders? Why do we find him at Lynchburg through his agents manipulating and controlling a Republican Convention? Why do we find him before the Union Republican League in New York and soliciting campaign funds from Republican brokers in Wall street? Why do we find him in the Senate yesterday voting for one of the most uncompromising Republicans against one of the most faithful and distinguished Democrats as the President of that body, and possibly President of the United States? Birds of a feather will flock together.

[Great applause.]

Judge Charles T. O'Ferrall, of Rockingham, was then introduced.

He said that this was the first time that he had ever appeared before an audience in the metropolis of the State, though he had often wished to do so. Public speakers were wont to say of every political canvass that it was the most important of any that had ever preceded it; but, he could truthfully say that not since 1869 had the people been called upon to decide such momentous issues as were involved in the present canvass. He then proceeded, in a most eloquent and impressive manner, to recount the sufferings of this State during the dark days of reconstruction. But the people arose in 1869 and shook off the cruel bonds. In 1881 the same fight must be gone over again. The war of 1812 had been called the second war for national independence. This was the second war for Virginia's independence. He did not intend to raise the color line as the opposition had done, but whenever he had to choose sides he would always be found on the side of his race. [Applause.] A man once prominent in the Conservative party was now leading the mongrel gang who were opposing the best interests of the State.

Judge O'Ferrall then paid a glowing tribute to our candidates, and said that he had traversed all sections of the State, and that their election was assured. [Applause.] He gave a brief and succinct history of Major Daniel's course in the Legislature, and said that, notwithstanding all that had been said to the contrary, he was a friend of the public schools. He spoke of Mr. Barbour as a man who had always been prompted by the strictest sense of duty—a representative Readjuster.

The speaker was himself a Readjuster, but as between Mahone, Readjusterism, and Democracy, he would always cling to the latter. Duty is the sublimest word in the English language. Virginia expects every man to do his duty at this time. We are members of the national Democratic party, and the eyes of the whole country are upon us. We have a ticket that we can stand by, no matter how you take it—Daniel, Barbour, and McKinney; or, McKinney, Barbour, and Daniel.

Judge O'Ferrall is an easy and graceful speaker, and his speech made a fine impression, as was evidenced by the frequent bursts of applause which greeted its delivery.

RAN. TUCKER.

Hon. J. Randolph Tucker was the next speaker. On his appearance the enthusiasm of the audience seemed to know no bounds. Mr. Tucker commenced by saying that he had been travelling all the week, and felt tired. He had always heard that early rising was an admirable thing, but he had never thought so. Certain issues, said the speaker, had been obtruded in this canvass, such as the debt, school, and fair ballot and honest-count questions, which were as tubs thrown to the whale. But the true question was whether the white people of Virginia would allow themselves to be drawn into the Republican party by Mahone. These other questions were a mere blind. Mahone had voted for Anthony against Bayard for President *pro tem.* of the Senate. That looked like a very small matter; but it was really a very important one, as that officer would become President of the United States in case of the death or inability of the President to perform the functions of his office. Mahone had always voted with the Republicans since he became senator, and yet in the last presidential contest he claimed to be a better Democrat than members of the Conservative party. Who stood between the people of the South and the hatred of the Radical party? Thomas F. Bayard. And yet Mahone on Monday voted against him. The Republican party is opposed to the Virginia idea of liberty. Could any man vote with the Readjuster party after Mahone's course on Monday? Some people tell you that the Readjusters have a majority of the white vote; but if it was not for the black vote Cameron would not stand a shadow of a chance. The great mass of the Conservative party is composed of whites, yet there are honorable exceptions among the colored people, who believe that real prosperity can only be obtained by a rule of intelligence and virtue. The speaker then compared the condition of the State two years ago with what it is now. Two years ago it was a question of doubt with some whether the State could manage her debt, run the government and public schools. Since then a great change has taken place. We are now prosperous, and the fact has been established that we can meet all of our obligations and still have a large surplus of money left in the Treasury each year. He showed that the present healthy condition of the public schools was due to Democratic legislation. He declared that the only thing needed to insure a bright future for the State was to restore her credit. He refuted the base insinuation of the opposition that the Democratic party was opposed to a free ballot and an honest count.

Mr. Tucker said that he had been all over the State. He brought good cheer from every quarter. The Conservatives are coming back to the fold. They understand that the Readjusters have nothing but baits to decoy them, and they see Mahone leading them into the Republican party. In concluding Mr. Tucker said God bless the capital of the Old Dominion and our people, whom he had learned so to love in the past.

MR. J. B. FICKLEN.

It was 11½ o'clock when Mr. Tucker concluded his speech. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour and the chilliness of the night, the crowd stood in compact mass about the stand and listened attentively, showing that the speaking was by no means thrown away upon them. When Mr. Ficklen was introduced, and while he spoke, there were as many people present as would have filled Mozart Hall.

Mr. Ficklen, beginning, said that he was "sleepy, tired, and dry" [laughter], but, nevertheless, he made a good, strong speech, and held the attention of his audience. He was "more than gratified at seeing this sea of upturned faces." He had been all over Virginia, and he saw by the countenances of the white men that they proposed to meet W. E. Cameron as he went marching with Africa into the war. He would be the last man in this Commonwealth to talk about the color-line; but the issue was forced upon him. While absent canvassing another field he had been nominated for the Legislature. His opponen is the negro Shed Dungee, who proposed to repeal the statute prohibiting the intermarriage of whites and blacks. In view of that nomination Mr. Ficklen admitted that he did propose to ask the white people to stand by him, and he doubted not that they would do it.

Mr. Ficklen went on to discuss the pending issues with a vigor and directness which have made the name of "The Buckingham Farmer" well known throughout the State. He created a good impression, did fine work for our cause, and will be welcome here when he comes again.

About midnight the meeting adjourned.

Letters Received.

RICHLAND, VA., October 10, 1881.

Mr. J. Bell Bigger, Chairman, &c.:

My Dear Sir,—Important duties connected with the encampment of Virginia troops at Yorktown on the 17th instant, and which were not foreseen when I accepted the invitation to speak at the great meeting to be held in Richmond on the night of the 11th, will now, I find, prevent my being with you on that occasion.

In war, on the Richmond lines, I tried to do my duty in defence of the capital city. In peace I have been greatly overpaid by the rare unanimity with which its people have supported me for the highest position within their gift; and now, in this political struggle, grand old Richmond stands fixed and immovable, the perfect bed-rock of pure Conservative-Democracy. The spray of the coalition wave falls harmless at *her* feet. With lustre undimmed, by her noble example she points out to all parts of the State the dangers of repudiation and dishonor.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
FITZHUGH LEE.

FROM GENERAL JAMES A. WALKER.

WYTHEVILLE, VA., October 3, 1881.

J. Bell Bigger, Esq.:

Dear Sir,—Your letter inviting me to the ratification in Richmond on the 11th is to hand, and it is with sincere regret that it is out of my power to attend. I have an important circuit court in session that week, and besides have an appointment to speak to the people of Carroll on the 10th. Yours very truly,
J. A. WALKER.

HON. GEORGE C. CABELL.

DANVILLE, VA., September 30, 1881.

John Bell Bigger, Esq.:

My Dear Sir,—I am just from the Southwest, and find your letter of invitation to be present at your procession, &c., on the night of October 11th. My engagements are such, I fear, as to preclude my being in Richmond on the evening named, much to my regret, as it would give me great pleasure to unite with the gallant Democrats of Richmond in their demonstration in favor of Virginia's just cause.

I think I can say to you truthfully that our prospects in the Southwest are most encouraging.

With thanks to your committee for their kind invitation, and regards for yourself personally, I am, very truly,
GEORGE C. CABELL.

DR. S. H. MOFFETT.

HARRISONBURG, VA., October 6, 1881.

John Bell Bigger, Esq.:

Dear Sir,—Your invitation to attend your Democratic mass-meeting in Richmond October 11th came duly to hand, for which accept my thanks. It would afford me the highest gratification to participate in a meeting of the Democracy of Richmond, but I am prevented by circumstances beyond my control. I am due in the Southwest on and after the 10th of October, and shall start for that region as soon as it is practicable for me to leave here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. H. MOFFETT.

Briefs and Personals.

The Governor has reappointed E. H. Simpson and J. B. Davis inspectors of tobacco at the Public warehouse, in this city. This warehouse is owned by the State.

The figure of Liberty now being erected at the intersection of Main and Fifth streets is the first attempt at sculpture by Mr. Elder. It shows that he might excel in that department of art almost as greatly as he does in painting, where his rank is unquestionably high.

B. A. Richardson, city editor of the Savannah *News*, was in the city yesterday, and called at this office.

Superintendent Bailey has arranged for daily mail-service from Richmond, Baltimore, and Norfolk to Yorktown.

The Grand Master I. O. O. F. of Virginia, (T. J. Crowder, of Staunton,) has granted permission to the subordinate lodges of Richmond and Manchester to turn out in regalia, if they so elect, on the 26th instant, to take part in the Centennial celebration.

Persons who have promised to loan pictures and other articles to the Industrial Exposition are requested to send them in at once.

Workmen are engaged in taking down the scaffold around the steeple of Dr. Read's church.

The Bon Air passenger trains have been discontinued.

There will be a rehearsal by the full Yorktown Centennial Chorus at Singer Halle to-night at the usual hour.

Along with the Daniel Club in the procession last night were members of the Old Dominion Club, East-End Pleasure Club, and Marshall-Ward Club.

There will be no game of base ball at the Base-Ball Park this afternoon, as was previously announced, owing to the failure of the Baltimore nine to reach the city.

Policeman Baker was struck on the head with a rock by some unknown person last night on Main street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth while the torchlight procession was moving up Main street. He was only slightly injured.

POLICE COURT.—The following cases were disposed of yesterday:

George Williams (colored), charged with using obscene language on the street, was fined $2.50.

Allen Roach was fined $1 for being drunk.

Mrs. D. J. McCormick was fined $10 for keeping her bar-room open on Sunday.

Walter Crutchfield, charged with using profane and obscene language in the Second Market during market-hours, was fined $2.50.

Tyler James (colored), charged with stealing one ulster overcoat—the property of A. L. Jacobs—was sentenced to be punished with twenty stripes.

Silas Wilson *alias* Wilkinson (colored), charged with stealing one ulster overcoat—the property of K. Fisher—was sentenced to be punished with thirty stripes.

Plunk Chalkley *alias* William Burwell (colored), charged with assaulting and beating William Johnson, was fined $10 and required to give surety for his good behavior.

Monroe Quarles (colored), charged with assaulting and striking John Burruss, was fined $2.50 and sentenced to be confined in the city jail twenty-four hours. Appeal taken to the Hustings Court and the accused bailed.

William Minor (colored), charged with stealing $1.50 from Granger & Jennings, was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

Mattie Taylor (colored) was fined $2 for contempt of court.

Valentine Austin, charged with trespassing on the premises of Margaret Badger, was required to give surety for his good behavior.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—Mr. E. L. Courtney, telegraph operator at Summit station, on the York River road, met with a painful accident Monday afternoon while hunting by the premature discharge of a gun. It seems that he was holding the weapon by the barrel when it went off, a portion of the load taking effect in his right ear, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. He came to the city yesterday morning and proceeded immediately to the residence of his father, where his injuries received proper attention.

YORKTOWN MEMENTOES.—Mr. J. D. Chamberlain has gotten out for the Centennial a memento of the "Lost Cause," in the shape of a photo-lithograph card bearing in miniature *fac-similes* of the different denominations of Confederate notes from one dollar to five-hundred dollars, and likenesses of the Hon. Jefferson Davis and other historic characters of the late war. It is also embellished with appropriate and suggestive designs. The work was done by the Lee Gallery, and is quite handsome.

LECTURE AT RICHMOND COLLEGE.—One of the regular exercises in the College is a biblical lecture every Wednesday from 1:20 to 2:20 P. M. Besides the students, there is room for some visitors, and they will be gladly welcomed. The lecture for to-day is on the versions of Scripture, especially the English translations, from Tyndale to the Canterbury Revision. It will be delivered at the hour named by Dr. H. McDonald.

THE THEATRE.—"The Mascotte," the charming comic opera, whose performance gave so much pleasure to music-loving citizens on Monday night at the Theatre, was again presented last night by Mr. Charles E. Ford's company of Baltimore artists in the same finished and admirable style as on its first presentation. The singing and general action was even better. The smallness of the audience present on the occasion is to be ascribed to the prevailing political excitement, accompanied as it was by that lively accession, a torch-light procession. The opera was excellently rendered and well received. To-night we are to have Gilbert & Sullivan's latest production—"Patience"—a comic opera that has been voted a more than worthy successor to "Pinafore."

RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY EXPRESS.—The Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company has established an express to all points on its line, and *via* the Norfolk and Western railroad to all points south and southwest. B. S. Barbour is the general express agent, and A. L. Wilkinson local express agent.

MORTUARY REPORT.—The following is the comparative weekly mortality in the city of Richmond:

	Week Ending Oct. 11, 1879. W. C.	Oct. 3, 1880. W. C.	Oct. 1, 1881. W. C.	Oct. 8, 1881. W. C.
Total deaths	9 7	11 17	21 31	19 30
Still-born	2 3	0 2	0 3	1 1

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