



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TWICE WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11

Mr. W. B. Taliferro has introduced a joint resolution in the House of Delegates proposing an amendment to the Constitution by which voting shall be viva voce, and not by ballot. The ballot system, in our opinion, while originally an effect of democratization, has been a potent cause of the spread of that blight in this country, any other of which we have cognizance. It is entirely foreign, not only to the sentiments, but to the instincts that prevailed in Virginia before the civil war, that made her name honored throughout the civilized world, and reflected proud distinction upon her citizens wherever they went. Human nature is weak, and the temptations to deception, to which it is subjected, and the opportunities afforded it to deceive, by the ballot system, are strong enough in too many instances to be effective, and one who has been taught by the system to practice deception with regard to his vote, will not be long in learning to employ it with regard to other and less general matters. When men walked up to the polls and boldly cried out the name of the candidate for whom they voted, even though his opponent might have been their dearest personal friend, their children looked on and learned to be bold and independent too, and grew up learning both by precept and example to be manly and outspoken, and to have no acquaintance with such a vile thing as dissimulation. We trust that the old system may be re-established in order that its teachings may be again operative, and therefore hope that Mr. Taliferro's resolution may be adopted, and that the ballot boxes may be burned, and people vote as they did in the good old days, when a man could not be a "turncoat" without letting it be known.

Mr. Lovell has introduced a resolution in the House of Delegates for dispensing with the registration of voters, except in cities of five thousand inhabitants and upwards. This is a very proper resolution, and we hope it will be adopted. Every expense that can possibly be avoided should be saved, and as the cost of registration is by no means small, the State will be a considerable gainer by the abolition of the system, save to the exception mentioned. Virginia is especially settled that nearly all the residents of the several precincts are known to each other, and consequently those not entitled to suffrage have but little chance to vote. One of the advantages of registration was the hindrance it put upon illegal colored voters in precincts in which there were large colored majorities, but as the colored people are not now hooded by the ostia of loyal leagues, and vote for whom they please, that advantage has ceased to exist, and as the system is expensive and useless, and as the State has urgent need for every cent she can save, the sooner it is done away with the better.

E. N. Hill testified before the Hot Springs Investigating Committee at Washington yesterday. He stated that Benson had threatened him, and once tried to bribe him into testifying, intimating that the evidence was wanted against Senator Conover. In reply to a question by Senator Randolph, "that witness then knew of no clue to the missing check," Hill replied, "None, whatever, unless it can be found in the demijohns and whiskey bottles that were about the Capitol on that night."

Blood will tell. The anticipations regarding the action of the General Assembly with respect to the status of the present session, formed from its previous proceedings, have been realized, for the Senate has declared this a regular session, and the present indications are that the House of Delegates will do likewise.

The Legislature yesterday re-elected Hon. R. M. T. Hunter State Treasurer for the unexpired term. Mr. Hunter was cleared last session, but inadvertently omitted to qualify within the time prescribed by law, and was appointed by the Governor until the Legislature assembled.

We would call attention to the communication of our correspondent H. in to day's Gazette as worthy of consideration.

Foreign News. The debates in the British Parliament on government policy was resumed yesterday. Mr. Gladstone and other spokes. It was stated in the House of Commons that the Government was not sending any troops from England, but that the Indian army was to be increased by 15,000 men.

Mahmoud Damad Pasha has been appointed Governor of Tripoli, and was sent thither without being allowed to visit his home, so that he has been virtually banished. A number of Turkish statesmen have been banished to the provinces.

The Grand Duchess of Hesse, Queen Victoria's daughter, who is ill at Darmstadt with diphtheria, was worse yesterday.

The Russian Imperial Council has adopted a proposal imposing a duty upon imports of raw cotton.

Colonel B. Hammer has been elected President of the Swiss Confederation for the ensuing year.

A terrible famine is prevailing at Mogador, carrying off an average of 25 per day.

Another American fugitive has been committed at Bowstreet, London.

A grand jury in London, has thrown out the bill of indictment against Lady Annis Louisa Gooch, who was accused of conspiracy to palm off a spurious obid on Sir Francis Robert Sheerlock Lamb or Gooch as his heir.

News of the Day. The comptroller of the currency has called on the national banks for the reports of their condition December 6.

Governor McCrory, of Kentucky, has ordered a part of the State militia to disband in order to suppress the riot there.

A masked party on Sunday surrounded a house near Summitville, in T. ex., and threw a torpedo into the dwelling. Upon the family rushing out they were fired at, John Smith, the owner, and Rufus Smith were killed, and Mrs. Smith and baby were wounded. The masked parties are not known.

A mob broke the jail at Belvidere, Ga., at 3 a. m. Monday, and riddled with bullets a negro named Wm. Cooper, confined for the atrocious murder of John McGehee, a prominent citizen. Cooper had previously been wounded by a mob but escaped, and was taken to jail for protection.

An extra freight train on the Troy and Greenfield railroad ran into a fifty foot washout at West Deerfield, Mass., yesterday. The locomotive and six cars was derailed. The Engineer was seriously injured by striking a telegraph pole in jumping. The east bound express was out there in a few minutes, and made a narrow escape.

Minister Foster gave a thanksgiving ball at the legion in the city of Mexico, Tuesday night. Two hundred persons were present, including President Diaz, the diplomatic corps, and many Congressmen. The thanksgiving proclamation of President Hayes was read in Spanish. Mr. Foster, in his speech, thanked the people for donations to the yellow fever fund.

The sugar importers and refiners of New York have adopted resolutions opposing the change in the sugar tariff proposed by Secretary Sherman as unjust. The rates proposed, amounting to 50 or 60 per cent, on the value, are said to be excessive and all reasonable duties should be reduced at least one-half in respect to the consumers and to avoid frauds and under valuation.

Advices from Callao, Peru, report that the greatest excitement prevailed at Lima in consequence of the assassination of ex-President Pardo. A well-manned plot has been discovered, having for its object the overthrow of the present government. Martial law had been proclaimed at Lima, and many prominent men implicated in the conspiracy had been arrested. Of the troops the only regiment showing any signs of disaffection is the one to which the assassin was attached.

Virginia News. The steamer Matilda, from Baltimore, which sunk in the river below Fredericksburg, Sunday, is in danger of being made a wreck of by the rise in the river. There seems to be no prospect of raising the steamer now.

The Senate, in executive session yesterday, confirmed the following among other nominations of postmasters: Samuel M. York at Staunton, Kennon White at Hampton, James H. Methey at Wytheville, and in Virginia.

Yesterday in Norfolk five were imposed at the custom house upon the schooner Virginia, of New York, and the steamer Virginia, of Georgetown, D. C., respectively, of \$100 and \$50, for omission of copies of essays from the hospital time book. The steamer Virginia was further fined \$100 for raising with an anchor without license.

A telegram from Lynchburg reports heavy rains, and that the James river has risen eight feet and is still rising. The North river at Lexington has risen five feet and is still rising. It rained heavily at the latter place yesterday afternoon. A heavy rain prevailed in Richmond up to 3 p. m. yesterday. A stormy flood in the James river is probable.

In the House of Delegates yesterday the joint resolution passed the Senate the day before that the present session of the General Assembly is a regular one, in conformity with the action of the last session, was defeated by adoption of the substitute that this is a regular and constitutional session, and that as such no further legislation is necessary on the subject. This sends the whole matter back to the Senate in its original form, as reported by the special joint committee.

A wholesale fair occurred in Fredericksburg yesterday, in which W. S. White, editor of the semi-weekly Recorder, assaulted R. B. Merchant, editor of the Virginia Star. White struck Merchant several blows with a cane. The parties then came together, blows with fists being interchanged, when the whole was broken up by the arrival of a large force of police.

Railroad Accidents. Concord, N. H., Dec. 11.—A serious accident occurred on the Montreal Railroad last evening, at Sewalls Falls, about a mile and a half above East Concord, in consequence of a washout caused by the heavy rain of yesterday. As the evening through train to Montreal, consisting of a smoking, baggage and mail car combined, and passenger and Pullman cars were passing over, the engine and tender were precipitated down an embankment about 150 feet from the road. The baggage car struck into the side of the washout and telescoped into the passenger next behind. In the passenger car were some fourteen people, and in the smoking car eight or nine. In the baggage car were only two persons, neither of whom was injured. Some seven persons were injured, but none fatally, so far as we can learn.

On the same road at Tilton a washout occurred yesterday evening and the Warren Railroad bridge was carried away. BELTON'S FALLS, VT., Dec. 11.—About quarter past seven o'clock last night an accident occurred on the Rutland division of the Central Vermont Railroad, about two miles south of Bartonville, in which two persons were instantly killed, another was fatally and a number seriously injured. A culvert had been undermined by the heavy rain which prevailed yesterday. The express train which left Boston at two o'clock p. m., left this place on time and proceeded rather cautiously as it approached the culvert and the first intimation of danger was the precipitation of the whole train, consisting of a locomotive, one baggage car and one passenger car into the gulf. The stream, though usually a small one, was swollen largely last night and the gulf opened about eighty feet in length. The engineer, A. L. Prate, had his collar bone broken and otherwise bruised, fireman Edward Davis, of Rutland, was instantly killed. Kit Rice, baggage master, was probably fatally injured. Frank Kemp, of Belton's Falls, United States and Canada express messenger, was instantly killed. There were only eight passengers on the train. The engine was thrown clear across the chasm and the baggage and express cars lay on top of it in the middle of the stream. The passenger car hangs on the edge of the chasm one third of its length over.

High Water. PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The New York alignment of the Great Suspension Bridge at this place was carried away at 9 o'clock this morning, cutting off communication with Pike county Pa. The river has risen about 12 feet, the highest known for many years. The loss to the bridge company is very heavy.

THE STEAMER MATILDA.—The steamer Mary Washington, of the Weeks Line, which went to the Rappahannock bundy to the relief of the sunken steamer Matilda, placed three extra steam pumps on board the latter vessel, which is now being pumped out, and will probably be raised today. The steamer Matilda was then towed on her trip to this city and put up here for repairs. The steamer Wenonah is now at Fredericksburg, and will take the place of the Matilda on the Rappahannock line.—Baltimore American to day.

Letter from Richmond. Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. RICHMOND, Dec. 10.—The House to-day had some discussion over the status of the General Assembly. There is no doubt about one thing that everybody agrees that this is a regular and lawful session of the General Assembly. After this matter is disposed of there will be no special subject for discussion until after the Christmas holidays.

There are now over eight thousand volumes in the law library of the State, and the number is steadily increasing. This library is in the Court of Appeals building, which is little more than a shanty itself, and a good effort will be made to get a fire proof building for the library and the records of the Court of Appeals. The present building was erected as a church, and just before it was taken by the State, was occupied by the Deputies as their church.

The president and directors of the Fredericksburg Railroad Co. have notified the board of public works that in accordance with the instructions of their stockholders they propose as soon as practicable to re-establish boat connections for the day line between Quantico and Stafford and Washington. They ask that if the State of Virginia has any objection to make it will make it now before the contract for building the boat is awarded. The Attorney General informed your correspondent that the State will resist the movement, and that he is now making preparations with this object in view. When the stockholders, or the majority of them, determined to establish boat connections it was then predicted that the Pennsylvanian Railroad would be down here to get a charter for a road by the side of the Fredericksburg and Potomac Road, in order that it might connect with the Washington and Potomac at Quantico. There have, since the Legislature has met, been rumors to this effect, but they cannot be traced to any authoritative source.

In the House today Mr. Allen offered the following resolutions, which were not read, as under the rules they go to a committee: Resolved by the General Assembly, That the Governor be and he is authorized to call a conference of the members of the State of Virginia to meet in the Capitol at Richmond on Wednesday, January 8, 1879.

Resolved, That the Governor, Treasurer, First Auditor and five members of the Senate and seven of the House, to be selected by their respective bodies, be and they are hereby appointed counters on the part of the State of Virginia.

There is an evident desire on the part of many members of both bodies to have a conference with the bondholders, and this will, no doubt, be done, that is if the bondholders agree. Indeed one member of the House expressed his opinion a few days since that the bondholders had not secured their bottom figure and that they had a mill lower figure to fall back to if their present terms are not accepted.

The announcement that the U. S. Senate refused to confirm the nomination of Dr. Powell, of Virginia, as assistant surgeon in the U. S. army came as a surprise, much comment here, where the Doctor is well known and has relatives. It recalls the fact that there is a singular fatality connected with the efforts of physicians from Virginia to get in the army. This is the third one who has failed in three years, and the other two were not rejected on account of having served in the army of the Confederacy. The last gentleman graduated at the Medical College of Virginia, and was pronounced a good doctor. But not stopping there he served as a hospital surgeon with the first surgeons. He then made an attempt to get a position of surgeon in the army, went before the examining board, failed to the surprise of his brother physicians here, was rejected. He gave a very good account of the examination. Among the questions which were put to him were such as: "If the Confederacy had been on one side of a ditch and the British army on the other what would you do?" "Not one, but many of such absurd questions were put to him—answers of the character, although not perhaps couched in the same language. He failed.

There will be no session of the Senate to-morrow. The House will, however, have several matters from the Senate to act upon.

Governor Hampton. Governor Hampton, of S. C., who received such serious injuries to one of his legs some time ago by being thrown from a male while hunting, had the wounded limb amputated yesterday below the knee. His physicians have contended that amputation would grant the operation. The immediate friends of the Governor say that his situation now is not dangerous; that he stood the operation well under the influence of chloroform, and that his system is in such a condition as to bear the amputation of the leg. The Legislature elected the Governor United States Senator. The vote was taken separately in each House, as required by law. The Senators who were present—twenty-nine in all, including the Republicans—voted unanimously for the Governor. The House, with the exception of two members, also voted for Hampton. The exceptions were Messrs. Miller and Simmons, colored members from Beaufort, who voted for E. W. Mackey. The scene in the House was quite impressive. A letter was read from W. R. Ransom, grand defender his position, saying he was not a candidate, but that the office was neither to be sought nor declined.

THE STORM.—The storm which began on Sunday night continued during Monday, Monday night, yesterday and last night, and extended along the Atlantic coast and into the interior of the Middle Atlantic States. Dispatches from various points indicate extensive and probably demaking floods. A large number of Baltimore tugs and sailing vessels were driven into the harbor at Annapolis last night by the heavy storm. A very heavy blow prevailed at Norfolk. Torrents of rain fell, and hail so thick up the Seaboard Railroad in the afternoon it could be scooped up with a pail.—Vessels bound to sea were detained. Along the New Jersey coast the storm was very severe. Snow and rain fell in Massachusetts. There was a flood in Vermont along the Whitestone and Connecticut rivers. In Philadelphia and New York there was a violent wind and rain storm doing much damage.

MARINE.—The Grand Lodge of Masons of Virginia, now in session at Richmond, elected the following officers last night: Beverley R. Wellford, Jr., grand master; Peyton S. Coles, deputy grand master; Reuben M. Page, grand senior warden; Mayo B. Carrington, grand junior warden; Oscar M. Marshall, grand treasurer; J. T. Kears, deputy grand treasurer; W. R. Ransom, grand defender; William B. Adams, Jr., deputy grand secretary; Henry W. Murray, grand senior deacon; T. J. Hill, grand junior deacon. The following officers were reappointed: James Evans, grand lecturer; Rev. G. W. Dams, grand chaplain; J. E. Tidick, grand purveyor; Thomas Angel, grand steward; James M. Taylor, grand tier. After the election of officers the craft was called to refreshment, and enjoyed a most delightful supper. To-day the Grand Lodge was called to meet at 1:30 p. m. to attend the unveiling of the Dove monument, at Hollywood.

DAMAGE BY THE STORM. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 11.—Telegrams from the interior of the State this morning report no material damage by the floods. The rivers are now generally falling. At Allentown, however, the Lehigh river is still reported to be fifteen feet higher than usual and the whole lower portion of that city is reported to be under water. The residents of the submerged district have removed their effects to a safe quarter.

Proceedings of Congress. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1878. SENATE. Mr. Windom, of Miss., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments the reformation appropriation bill. Passed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported without amendment the House bill to correct an error in the enrollment of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill of last session in regard to the District reservation. He asked for the present consideration of the bill, but Mr. Edmunds objected and it went over.

Mr. Beck, of Ky., introduced a bill of which he gave notice yesterday for the repeal of Sec. 1218 of the revised statutes of the United States which prohibits any person who has served under the Confederate government from being appointed to a position in the army of the United States. Laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Ferry, of Mich., introduced a bill to designate, classify and fix the salary of persons in the railway mail service. Referred to the Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads.

Mr. Merrimon, of N. C., submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for a statement as to the arms and equipments issued for use by officers of the Treasury and Interior Departments, and Department of Justice, where such arms are now, and whether any of them have been sold. Agreed to.

At one o'clock on motion of Mr. Hamble, of Me., the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Blaine on the first day of the session in regard to inquiry as to whether at the recent election the constitutional rights of American citizens were violated, &c.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, of Cal., the Senate bill providing for holding terms of the Circuit and District Courts for the District of Colorado was passed after being somewhat amended.

Mr. Smith, of Pa., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the pension appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole and made the special order for to-morrow.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill, reported last year from the Committee on Commerce, to regulate inter State commerce, and prevent discrimination by common carriers.

THE HOT SPRINGS INVESTIGATION. The committee investigating the Hot Springs case this morning examined J. J. Brooks, Chief of the Secret Service division of the Treasury. He gave Brink, the Secret Service employee, who made the report in the case, a very bad character. He never believed that Senator Conover had anything to do with the omission of the case, and had soon become satisfied that it was purely accidental. He testified for the committee's inspection Brink's daily reports showing that Senator Conover's name was mentioned but once, and that accidentally and not in connection with the alleged obstruction. If he had given instructions to invent false reports, Senator Dorsey and Mr. Atkins, a report of the result would certainly have been prepared by Mr. Brink.

I. L. Gibbs and two other witnesses were called and testified to Brink having said to them that he had evidence to show Senator Conover's complicity with the transaction, and that Brink could give him out at the next day's trial. Brink asked to be recalled and made a general denial of all these statements. Mr. Gibbs asked leave to contradict the statement by additional witnesses, which was granted.

The committee adjourned until 11 a. m. next Saturday, when Susan Harbison, ex-Governor Stevens and the witnesses to the conversation between Brink and Gov. Gibbs will be heard. This is expected will close the testimony.

LABOR QUESTION. Mr. Hewitt's committee to inquire into the cause of the present depression of labor laid a meeting this morning and heard Isaac Cohen, the leader of the disturbances among laborers which occurred in Washington during the past summer. Cohen was listened to with much attention and inquired questions as to the present of his peculiar views on the relations of capital and labor.

THE INDIAN BUREAU. The Indian Transfer Committee to-day continued the further hearing of testimony which was generally adverse to the transfer.

Virginia Legislature. In the Senate, yesterday, the president announced the following as members of the special committee under the resolution of Mr. Johnson to inquire into the alleged usurpation of jurisdiction by Judge Rives, of the United States District Court: Messrs. Johnson, Daniel, Grimsley, Watson, Bates, Hurt of Putneyville, Blair, Sinclair and Palegar.

A bill was passed to relinquish to the United States jurisdiction where life saving stations are established.

A joint resolution providing that when the General Assembly adjourns on December 20th it shall assemble on January 31, 1879, was agreed to.

January, 1879, reported that the judges of the several north and circuit judicial circuits, which were now circuit created since the adoption of the present Constitution, under the said Constitution hold their terms for eight years from the first of January, 1876, and the terms of all the other judges expire on the 1st of December, 1878.

Bills were reported from committee to amend an act providing for working the roads of Shenandoah and Page counties; to provide that in case of a violation of part of leased premises, such violation shall not work a suspension of the whole rent and authorizing the sale of certain real property belonging to the vestigians of St. Andrew's Protestant church, Shenandoah county; and an adverse report was made upon the bill to amend an act approved March 20, 1875, in relation to working and keeping the roads of the Commonwealth in order.

The Senate's joint resolution declaring this to be a regular session of the Legislature in conformity with the action of the last session, coming up, an amendment was offered declaring that the present session of the General Assembly is regular and constitutional, and that it is inexpedient to legislate further on the subject, which was, after debate, adopted.

A message was received from the Governor communicating to the General Assembly the resignation of the Hon. Z. T. Doty, Judge of the Circuit Court of Floyd county, and the election to fill the vacancy was ordered for to-morrow.

The House proceeded with the election of State Treasurer. Mr. Hunter was the only person placed in nomination. The whole number of all votes cast was 187, of which R. M. T. Hunter received 147, R. H. Robertson 37, and Bruce I. Johnston 3.

A bill imposing a tax and prescribing the mode of collecting the same on the privilege of selling cigars and cigarettes within the limits of the Commonwealth for the support of the government and to pay the interest on the public debt" was placed upon the calendar. This bill proposes to use the Mofett register for the collection of this tax.

The Presidency.—Mr. Bayard. To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette: In the columns of your time honored journal, subject to ratification by the last Democratic national convention, we respectfully submitted the name of the honorable senator from Delaware, heading this article, as the fittest to be considered by that body for the Chief Magistracy of the United States. Since then the name has been sought and a democratic Presidential elector. He did not take his seat, preferring to let his office go by default. This people would have no less an aspirant for him and would have no less a man in the chair by the process of major election than that of the President elect. He would have no less a man in the chair by the process of major election than that of the President elect.

With perfect deference to the views of my friends, we propose to discuss one that Mr. Bayard, who, for so long a man, received a very flattering vote in the last convention, is still the most able and energetic candidate to go before the electors. It is proposed to do so by reviewing the two candidates that are urged upon the public mind. Let me be a hard money man. And that is the position of our small States. We take them to their own.

It is surely worth to have been apparent months ago, that the democracy to maintain the financial question a party measure were committing a serious blunder. Why? First, because any measure they might venture in the complicated financial maze was sure to be regarded by a large section of the people as a surrender of power. Second, the republicans in their hands the reins of power had already frightened many of the friends of the party and should have been allowed to do so at the end.

They should have been left severely alone in order to carry on the war they had waged upon currency over the head like water, requiring a horde of contractors, soldiers and speculators at the expense of the laboring class, whom they made, and still make the basis of taxation. They had, and still have, a civil service, which is a combination of the life and the death of Egypt. After the war, literally or corruptly, they ran up the bonds of the U. S. to the highest possible price, and then bought them in, a half score years or more, for one third of their value. Who made money by it? \$500,000,000 in gold were expended to buy these bonds. This enormous sum was wung from the sweat of labor. With it in the Treasury, prosperity would now be upon us, and specie payments resumed long ago. If they are re-um-d-um, what credit to the republican party? Why should any section of the democracy war against a resumption which has been accomplished in one of the pillars of their adversaries? It is most true that Mr. Bayard has been guilty of the purest idiosyncrasy of fighting resumption, which, with democrats of his school in power, would have been brought about at the emanagement of this decade. It is most true that Mr. Bayard is in favor of hard money, which is a corollary of resumption as well as of prosperity in this long suffering land. Resumption effected, the hard earned dollar of the poor man; paper or gold, will buy as much as the dollar which Vanderbilt joggles in his plethoric pockets.

But this will not be the case if a definite and definite addition is now made to the volume of the greenback currency. We will not dwell on an indefinite addition. We have no time to waste on the "absolute" money of absolute fools. We will suppose a law passed replacing national bank notes with greenbacks. Well; what then? Well, some \$300,000,000 (about the amount of the national bank notes) in greenbacks will be added to the government currency. If, with difficulty we resume now, with \$350,000,000 (about the number) greenbacks outstanding, when will we resume with \$650,000,000? Again, this \$300,000,000 additional greenbacks, as the law stands, will be altogether exempt from taxation. Is this desirable? Is it not enough, in all conscience, to have United States bonds thus exempt? In 1870, in the Senate, Mr. Bayard offered an amendment to tax these bonds like all other property. But the money power in that body overwhelmingly defeated it. This does not look much like being a mouth piece of the bondholders, as Mr. Bayard has, in certain quarters, been charged to be. In his speech, delivered at Newport, Del., Aug. 29, 1878, Mr. Bayard says: "It never was my fortune to hold one of these bonds." In the same great speech Mr. Bayard thoroughly explodes the notion that the present "hard times" are caused by insufficiency of currency, by showing that in the money centres, where the volume of it will go, money can be had, on undoubted security, at 3, 4 and 5 per cent. He also demonstrated, by the treasury tables, that since the passage of the resumption act the currency, instead of being contracted, has been expanded to the extent of \$200,000,000. It is more wanted on the hard money side, so let us give it. As this difficult question ought to be settled by the preponderance of mental power brought to bear on it, let us summon the black world of spirits the august shade of Webster. In a life he knew what it was to be poor, living a farmer's boy, on the bleak New Hampshire hills. By sheer brain power he became the first living American. Said this King of Mind: "Sir, the very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency, who suffers most by its chievious legislation in money matters, is the

man who turns his daily bread by his daily toil. Has he a dollar? He is advised to do that which will destroy it, and his value. Has he no dollar? Let him take his water wheel and his mill, and let it be put into use by hand, and let him support his family, and let him support his labor and his hopes." That this, the English tongue can be no more eloquent and convincing.

It is a proposed measure to suppose that the South has profited the West in a demand for what is called "soft" money. Not so, truly, by half is the South, which has had a plentiful plethora of the trash. Besides, of all things, the South wants capital. Can the West, therefore, afford to over-wild the South's mortgages, lead it to her? Can a drawing man, entering in a screw, help his sinking brother? What distinguished southern representative has profited with the soft money madness? Are the two Senators from the State, worthy members of its dignity and conservatism? Not that we ever heard. Is the railroad and patriotic gentleman who ably fills the gubernatorial chair so afflicted? We know not. Most southern representatives have wisely concluded to let the republicans do majority with their own money machines. But, that we can recall, have given any utterance, and the location of the South in the person of James, and his method, so that of Butler, have commended the money of the world as the money of America.

Woodlawn Agricultural Society. This association meets at R. P. Roberts on Saturday the 14th inst. President Gillingham is the chair and N. W. Patterson, Secretary.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the petition of the R. P. Roberts county reported an act containing the same and over-seen system of workable the public roads. It is proposed to amend and amend the present road law. Mr. R. Roberts stated that some of the petitioners are to be limited to road on their lands for 1879, a law passed for working the roads which they were obliged to pay, although they had worked out their road last year. In one instance a person had paid the road tax in money to the overseer of roads, and paid it again to the County Treasurer with his interest. One of the petitioners stated that he had been obliged to pay a road tax in money to the overseer of roads, and paid it again to the County Treasurer with his interest. One of the petitioners stated that he had been obliged to pay a road tax in money to the overseer of roads, and paid it again to the County Treasurer with his interest.

These who have paid their road taxes in money to the overseer of roads, are to be very much obliged and commiseration, because that the matter of road taxes must be paid at whatever the cost.

The essay on the condition of the State by W. Gillingham was read and a vote of discussion was taken thereon.

A memorial to the Hon. J. Johnston of Alexandria on the subject of the proposed law to amend the act relating to the registration of voters, was read and a vote of discussion was taken thereon.

The following is the report of the Central Committee: The President and members of the Woodlawn Farmers' Club.

Dear friends, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

It is a pleasure to hear from you and to know that you are all well and happy. We are all well and hope you are the same.

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