



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1879.

Judge Bell, of the County Court of Culpeper, in response to a petition of the colored men of that county for the "privilege" of sitting upon juries, takes the ground that the law provides that he shall select for jurors persons known to him to be honest, intelligent, and of good behavior and suitable in all respects to serve as jurors. He also denies, what the petition asserts, that the white people of his county entertain a prejudice for their colored fellow citizens, but reasons that if the latter really believe in the existence of any such prejudice, then that fact operates a positive disqualification to their fitness to serve on juries, because that presumed prejudice must necessarily be felt and reciprocated by them. Jury trial has been resumed to an extraordinary degree in this country, and the removal of the few existing juror qualifications asked for by the petition referred to, would, we are induced to believe, break up the whole system. If all judges, however, in the selection of their juries, would pursue the course which Judge Bell says he has adopted, and let none but those who are personally known by them to possess the required qualifications, reasonable and upright men, outside the jury box, who had heard all the evidence and listened to all the law of a case, could always form an idea of at least an approximate verdict—which is utterly impossible under the system now generally adopted.

A gentleman who has just died in North Carolina left his entire estate, valued at twenty thousand dollars, to three of his former slaves, who remained with him since their freedom, nursed him in his old age, and to whom, he says in his will, he desires to show his gratitude. And yet the radicals say there exists an antipathy between the white and colored races in the S. U. and that the only uses the former have for the latter is to get the maximum amount of work out of them for the minimum amount of money, and to make them vote the democratic ticket at elections!

The denunciation in the Sprague Conkling affair has come no sooner than was expected, and the only reason for the non-existence of a vacancy in the U. S. Senate is the difference in the ideas prevailing in the two sections into which the country is divided respecting the manner in which such offices as that of Mr. Conkling are treated by the injured party, though it would seem from the accounts that Mr. Sprague did entertain the southern idea upon the subject, but did not have the spirit to carry it into effect.

The Washington Sunday Gazette, edited by Mr. Geo. C. Wedderburn, formerly of this city, appeared yesterday in a new form and dress. It is now an eight page paper, hand somely printed and full of interesting reading matter. The Gazette is one of the most prosperous Sunday papers in Washington.

Ismael Pasha, ex Khedive of Egypt, will probably take up his residence in Naples.

The St. Pierre and Brest section of the French cable was repaired on Saturday evening and is now working day and night.

Much damage to the crops in Lancashire and Cheshire, England, has been caused by the overflow of the river Mersey. The disaster involved some loss of life.

Warm weather improves the crop prospects in France, but farmers are troubled at the decline in wheat, caused by imports from America.

The Empress of Austria and Germany met at Gastein Saturday. There was great enthusiasm when the two sovereigns embraced. The town and heights were illuminated at night. The Emperor of Austria departed to-day.

Private letters from Alexandria state that one Mizim, a trader and a naturalized American citizen, recently attacked D. H. Pasha, the confidential agent of the ex Khedive Ismael Pasha, near the Bourée, in consequence of a private grudge. Mizim was arrested.

A Paris dispatch says that it is understood that M. Gambetta, president of the Chamber of Deputies, is hostile to the radical proposal for the abolition of the concordat. He stated in conversation yesterday that the concordat should be improved not destroyed.

A Berlin dispatch says it has been succeeded that if Rumania agrees unconditionally to accept the principle of equal rights for the Jews, some allowance should be made in respect to its application. Germany, among other powers, appears willing to grant this concession.

Official intelligence has been received at Constantinople that a party of English officers surveying the frontier between Macedonia and Bulgaria were fired upon by a band of Bulgarians, but none of them were hurt. The Governor of Salonica has ordered the escort of the officers to be strengthened.

The Duke de Rivoli, a Bonapartist ex Deputy, who was recently put up for council general in the district of Noe, France, has been fined three thousand francs for bribery and corruption, and his two electoral agents have each been sentenced to a week's imprisonment. M. Anquet, now Councilor General of Noe, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for aiding and abetting the above named crimes.

The great fire at Saratoga, the capital of Benin, has been subdued, but the town is nearly destroyed. Some authorities estimate the loss at nearly fifty millions of dollars, but this is probably an exaggeration. The homeless people, numbering about 20,000, are camped in the squares and gardens. The Emperor of Austria has forwarded ten thousand francs to aid the sufferers. It has been definitely ascertained that the fire was caused by the explosion of some spirits. The greater portion of the crops have been removed outside the town to accommodate the homeless families in their quarters. Provisions have been served to the Duke of Wurttemberg has organized a committee for the purpose of relieving the burned districts. A correspondent says it is asserted that two thousand of the inhabitants of Saratoga perished in the flames, but this is not confirmed by telegrams direct from the spot, and is probably only a sensational report.

THE STATE DEBT. The Address of the State Conservative Committee.

RICHMOND, Aug. 8, 1879. To the voters of the Conservative party of Virginia:

The plan of organization of the Conservative party of Virginia defines the duties of the State Central Committee as follows: "The State Committee is charged with the affairs of the party, and shall have power to perfect its organization and to direct its conduct to obedience to the declarations and policy of the party as the same shall be set forth by this Convention. With this grave public trust reposed upon them, the committee has viewed with painful concern an effort made by persons endeavoring to be Conservative to disrupt and destroy the organization of the party and to overthrow a great public measure accomplished by a Conservative Legislature in strict accordance with the policy proclaimed by the last Conservative Convention. This disorganizing faction, while endeavoring to be recognized as Conservative, has actually established a rival political organization throughout the State, and is actively at work with its independent party in entirety, evading its duty to nominate and support candidates for the next Legislature by means outside of the methods prescribed by the constitution of the Conservative party and in defiance of that constitution. We should be false to our trust if we failed to defend our party from such assaults, and to maintain all true Conservatives in the Republic in strict accordance with the policy of the party, and to maintain a loyal and firm allegiance to the faith and policy of the Conservative party, and thus to uphold an organization which never held higher claims to the confidence and gratitude of Virginians than at this hour. For ten years it has met and conquered every difficulty and danger which menaced the liberty, the peace, and welfare of our people. It is now straggled and assailed by this faction for accomplishing a beneficent settlement of a grave and difficult public question which threatened the vital interest of all the people of the State—viz., the providing a plan for the settlement of the public debt which should maintain the public faith and impose no more onerous burdens upon the people.

To exhibit the means and the method by which this great public need has been met by the Conservative party is a duty of the highest obligation laid upon us; and it is a duty as well as imperative; for it is susceptible of absolute proof that the plan of settlement is in the highest degree wise, just, and practicable, and advantageous to all the people. To make this plain we proceed to set out from the public records a detailed statement of the action of our party upon the public debt from the day when the Conservatives declared their policy and purpose in public convention, and announced the plan to the Legislature with reference to that policy, up to the actual consummation of it in the act for the settlement of the debt. The Conservative Convention which met in August, 1877, fully conscious of the imperative duty laid upon the party to accomplish a settlement, declared the line of policy to be pursued in effecting it. The Legislature previously had created serious obstacles. The creditors were divided into classes with conflicting rights. The magnitude of the yearly interest to be paid was emptying the Treasury of the means necessary to provide for other great public demands. The public credit and confidence were suffering, and a substantial debt of over three quarters of a million was incurred.

To settle the debt at once and forever, to maintain the schools, to ensure the support of the State Government, to aid against annual deficits, and to do all this without discredit to the good faith and good name of Virginia, and without increasing, if possible, the burdens of the tax payers, was the great task assumed by the Conservative party, to the fulfillment of which it pledged its faith and pledged its standard bearings.

This policy was proclaimed in the platform of the August convention as follows: "Be it resolved by the Conservative party of Virginia, in convention assembled, 1. While the Conservative party, true to the principles of history of Virginia and proud of her good name and fame amongst the nations of the earth, would scorn to repudiate her just obligations, and are resolved to preserve inviolate the public faith and credit, yet we cannot but view with concern and anxiety the accumulation of our financial difficulties and the increasing weight of our public debt, we therefore earnestly urge upon the Legislature and executive branches of the government the importance of doing all just and honorable means of bringing about an adjustment of the obligations of the Commonwealth which will bring the payment of interest upon our entire indebtedness within the resources of the State derived from the present rate of taxation and do equal justice to all classes of our creditors.

"2. That every effort should be used by the legislative department of the State to reduce the expenditures of the government and return to the methods of frugality, economy and moderation practiced by our forefathers and approved by former generations of Virginians, even in the palmy days of our prosperity.

"3. That in the ordinary course of the operations of the Legislature it is earnestly recommended by the convention that the people shall elect their representatives with a view to their wisdom and integrity and their ability to deal with the difficulties presented by the financial situation of the Commonwealth.

"4. That our past experience demonstrates the great benefit resulting to the people of Virginia from an active, thorough and efficient Conservative organization for representation and expression of the views and wishes of all classes and conditions; that in order to continue to enjoy such benefits all good citizens should strive to strengthen and preserve that organization, and by mutual concessions to settle all differences of opinion, justly and fairly, inside of the party."

We proceed now to show from the public records with what fidelity and success this promise of our party has been redeemed.

Upon the threshold of the labors of the Assembly the first question was, What amount of income could fairly be anticipated as the annual resource?

For the five years preceding this assembling of the Legislature the total public receipts, exclusive of loans had been \$12,833,400.54—an average for each year of \$2,566,680.10. [See Senate document No. 14, session 1878-79.] The next inquiry related to the actual expenditures. This consisted of three items: 1. The annual interest on the debt, which at the existing rate was \$1,826,778.47 [See Second Auditor's report year ending 30th September, 1877.] 2. The current expenses of government, ordinary and extraordinary, which for the year preceding [Senate document 14 session 1878 and 1879, page 2] were \$1,029,045.94 3. The annual amount due the schools, for which report of the House Committee on Finance, January 12 1878] 497,782.85 Total expenditure \$3,353,607.26 Deduct average revenue, 2,566,679.00

made to the account of current expenses. The ordinary expenses of the Government for the year 1876-77 were \$967,393.42. A bold and exhaustive scrutiny of every item of public expenditure was made, and, with surprising results, every surplus was ascertained, and many salaries were diminished, and the appropriation bill for the current year (see Acts 1878-79, page 211) discloses the result in an accurate account of only \$790,533. from which, in estimating current expenses per cent, must be deducted \$30,000 appropriated to the maintenance of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, \$31,000 for the maintenance of the Western Asylum, and the half of the \$80,000 appropriated for legislative expenses—total, the sessions being held in odd years, this expenditure will be incurred only once in two years. With these deductions, the annual ordinary expenditure of the Government was ascertained to be \$899,533.

That the ordinary expenses of the State Government need not exceed this sum is demonstrated by the recent communication of the Auditor of Public Accounts, dated August 1, 1879, in reply to a Senate resolution, by which he estimates the ordinary expenses of the Government for the year 1879-80 at \$680,588, in which it will be seen he includes \$60,000 for the expenses of the General Assembly for the coming session, which will make that body only cost \$30,000 per annum, thereby reducing the ordinary expenses to \$650,588. It will be noted that this estimate of the Auditor is based upon the actual results of the retrocursive measures of the session of 1877-78.

This cutting down of expenses was indeed a great public question with heroic hardihood under the circumstances it was assumed and maintained the integrity of the party pledges of reform. The far more important difficulty of reducing the annual interest on the debt remained. The first bill passed—the Barbour bill—made no provision of a reduction of this item. It was simply a bill to apportion the revenue, and confessedly would not have diminished the annual deficit one dollar. It was vetoed by the Governor on the ground that it was unconstitutional, and failed of passage over that veto. Thereupon was passed an approved March 14, 1878 (Sess. Act 1877-78, p. 230). This was a tender to the public creditor of a new non-tax bond, bearing interest at 3 per cent for eighteen years, and 4 per cent for thirty years, in exchange for the outstanding bonds of the State carrying 6 per cent. Shortly after its passage the Legislature adjourned.

On its reassembling in December 1878, it was ascertained that no creditor had accepted the terms, and such was the apparently irreconcilable diversity of opinion which had been disclosed in the discussions in the body that a compromise seemed now hopeless. But our party had assumed the burden of that settlement, and under the strong appeal of the Governor in his message of December 4, 1878, accompanied by propositions from persons representing creditors, made through him to the Legislature, the Assembly resolutely resumed the task.

By a joint resolution approved January 15 1879, (Session Acts 1878-79, page 29) the creditors and their agents were invited to resume negotiations with the Assembly on the basis of the Conservative platform of August, 1877—"that such a speedy, just, and final settlement of the public debt should be consummated by bringing the payment of the interest on the funded debt within the ability of the Commonwealth."

The result of these negotiations and of the discussions which ensued thereon was the present settlement, familiarly known as the McCulloch bill, under which the creditors are now rapidly funding the entire principle of the debt and one half of their past due interest (setting up the other half) in new bonds, non-taxable (see the Book of Fowler bill provided) having forty years to run after January 1, 1879, when they are due, bearing interest at 3 per cent for ten years, 4 per cent for twenty years, and 5 per cent for the remaining ten years; the interest coupons for which are receivable for all taxes, duties and demands due the State.

This settlement, which has been accepted by the public creditors with a promptness and eagerness under the strong appeal of the McCulloch bill, under which the creditors are now rapidly funding the entire principle of the debt and one half of their past due interest (setting up the other half) in new bonds, non-taxable (see the Book of Fowler bill provided) having forty years to run after January 1, 1879, when they are due, bearing interest at 3 per cent for ten years, 4 per cent for twenty years, and 5 per cent for the remaining ten years; the interest coupons for which are receivable for all taxes, duties and demands due the State.

The year ending September 30, 1878, was the first year of the full effect of the Budget liquor tax, and the revenue of that year, with a deduction therefrom for interest on the debt, was used to heretofore stated, offers the most reliable standard by which to measure the full income of the Commonwealth. The income of the State that year, exclusive of loans, was \$2,631,672.25. (Communication of Auditor of Public Accounts, Senate Document 14, 1878-79.) From this deduct the tax on out-of-pocket bonds, which for that year amounted to \$66,822.16. [Report of Second Auditor December 5, 1878; Senate Document No. 3, p. 11.] This leaves the net revenue of the Commonwealth, available for the public debt, \$2,564,850.09.

The expenditures are: 1st. The expenses, ordinary and extraordinary of conducting the Government. The ordinary expenses for the current year (and the future will diminish, not augment, them) are, as shown before, \$689,533.

The extraordinary expenses have fluctuated greatly, and we may conclude that they will be reduced in the future; but following our plan of adhering to the four s, and basing our operations, we place them at their average for the years which have passed since the restoration of the party to power, January 24 1875, at \$74,359.67—making the total expenditures, ordinary and extraordinary, \$763,922.67.

2d. The annual amount due the schools, fixed by the quota of the schools, is set apart to be \$497,782.85 (Report of House Committee on Finance, January 12 1878, page 7.)

3d. The interest on the public debt. If every unredemmed obligation of the Commonwealth due to general creditors and to the literary fund shall be presented, the principal of the public debt will amount to \$30,796,203.31 [Communication of the Second Auditor January 21, 1879, House Doc. No. 5, page 3]

If every dollar of the arrears of interest fundable under the McCulloch bill is presented it will be according to the Second Auditor's report of 30th September, 1878, as follows: Amount of past due interest, \$ 4,640,990.59 Off tax on taxable coupons which have been or will be paid, and was included in the above, 954,446.00

\$ 3,686,544.59 Add past due interest on the literary fund, 263,273.28 Making a total of, \$ 3,949,817.87

One half of which (the remaining half being surrendered by the creditor) amounts to, \$ 1,974,908.93 Add principal of the debt, 30,796,203.31

Making total principal of new bonds, \$32,771,112.24

Upon this sum the interest at three per cent per annum is, \$ 983,133.36 Add expenses of government, 763,922.67 Add for public schools, 497,782.85

And we have, \$ 2,244,841.88

This sum the annual revenue of \$2,564,850.09 will fully discharge, and leave a surplus plus of 320,031.21

\$ 2,564,850.09 \$ 320,031.21 The annual surplus of \$320,031.21 will be appropriated to the payment of the past due coupons, which the Second Auditor informs amounted to \$419,492 on the 30th June, 1879; to the arrears as to the public schools, which was ascertained by the General Assembly by an act approved 14th of March 1878, at \$63,732.26 [see above]; and a permanent increase of this sum shall be a permanent reinforcement of the sinking fund for the extinguishment of the public debt.

Apprehensions were entertained that the past due coupons clipped from the old bonds might intercept so much of the revenue that the Auditor would be forced to use the school fund to meet the interest on the new bonds. This would only happen during the transition period from the old to the new bonds, and would soon cease, as the stream of coupons would be dried up by the refunding of the debt. But our party was committed as well to the maintenance of the schools as to the settlement of the debt, and accordingly passed an act [Session Acts 1878-79, page 157,] committing almost the entire school fund to the custody of the several counties and corporations into which it is disbursed, and stating distinctly every bond that might seek to divert it. At the same time the Auditor was allowed, for the purpose of maintaining impartial faith with the creditor, to anticipate the revenues applicable to the payment of interest by the temporary loans; and on the failure (and only on the failure) of that expedient, to sell certificates of indebtedness at a price no less than seventy-five cents on the dollar.

It is plain that the revenue of the State will be sufficient for all purposes unless the past due coupons are presented at once, or within a short period. The experience of the past does not justify the belief that they will be so presented, and the communication of the Auditor dated August 1, 1879, heretofore referred to, shows that he has been unable during the current year to repay the money borrowed from the banks, the interest on the new bonds due July 1st 1879 and to distribute in addition a large sum to the public schools, and this has been done notwithstanding the fact that a larger amount of coupons have come in than ever before during the same period. We can safely say, therefore, that the trouble is past, and we are now in a position to refund the debt at the rate at which the refunding is being accomplished with soon stop the flow of old coupons into the Treasury. We have satisfactory information that up to this date about \$12,000,000 of bonds are under the control of the funding associations, including upwards of \$5,000,000 presented for funding before July 1, 1879.

In this statement we have given every detail against the Commonwealth—every chance against the settlement. Pursuing the same route we proceed to consider the consequences of an alleged diminution of the revenue, resulting from a re-assessment of lands, which will be made in 1880, and the effect of such reduction on this adjustment. No one anticipates, or has predicted, a large reduction of the gross revenue from lands (more than four hundred thousand dollars) that will be the case. We are informed by the Auditor that the net revenue for the year 1878-79 derived from real estate amounted to \$1,075,370.60. One fourth of which is \$268,842.65. Of this one fifth, or \$53,768.53, will under the law be lost to the schools; so that the remaining four-fifths—to wit, \$820,104.07, will represent the amount to be deducted from the total amount of \$320,031.21, which will still leave a surplus of \$104,957.09. But we do not believe that such a reduction of values is possible.

It is, therefore, plain that if the worse apprehensions of the most dependent are realized; if no further reduction of the expenses of the government be practicable; if the wisdom of the Legislature should fail to provide additional sources of public revenue; if no new capital, or thrift, or industry should appear in Virginia; if every bond and its certificate of indebtedness were to be surrendered to the State before 25 years ago should be presented, still the Conservative party has redeemed its pledge, has solved the great difficulty, and brought the debt within the ability of the State without new burdens upon the people, and has preserved in the settlement the good faith and credit of Virginia.

We claim this wise and beneficial settlement to be distinctly a Conservative measure. Every man who is opposed to the record of the McCulloch bill was, when it was passed that body on the 6th of March, 1879, by a record vote of 28 yeas to 9 noes. (Senate Journal, page 463.) In the list of the 28 yeas no Republicans are indicated, while of the 9 noes but 6 were Conservatives. The bill passed the House of Delegates March 21 1879, by a record vote of 76 yeas to 50 noes. (House Journal, page 100.) Of these 76 yeas, 72 were Conservatives, while of the 50 noes, but 24 were Conservatives. Thus of the 120 Conservatives in the Legislature who voted upon the bill 110 voted for it and only 10 voted against it, showing that more than three-fourths of the Conservative members of the Legislature, sustaining the bill, were Conservatives. Under the same conditions, and your authority, detestable as it is, we would not claim to your confidence or support.

In the midst of the labors of this Legislature, when every patriotic member was earnestly striving to effect a beneficial settlement, this faction attacked, and by complete subterfuge, introduced the McCulloch bill, a proposition, composed of Independents and Republicans, assembled at Mozart Hall, in Richmond, on the 25th of February, 1879, and proceeded to do every thing to prevent the Conservative party from being organized, and your authority, detestable as it is, we would not claim to your confidence or support.

The leaders of this faction, who call themselves "Radicals," without waiting for the result of any amendments or modifications to the bill then pending in the Legislature, proclaimed their hostility to it, and avowed their purpose on this single issue to set up a rival and competing party organization throughout Virginia, pledged to resist the McCulloch bill, no matter by what imposing weight of Conservative votes it might be passed. They opened as all invited into their organization, Republican as well as Conservative, and your authority, detestable as it is, we would not claim to your confidence or support.

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No clearer duty could be imposed upon us as a committee charged with maintaining the organization and vindicating the principles and policy of our party than to invade the Conservatives in every county and town to brand with their reproach these factious agitators, and their schemes to erect a new party upon the ruins of Conservatism in Virginia. The leaders of this party make but one pretence for their disorganizing and destructive course. They profess, but only profess, viz., the repeal of the debt settlement. Yet most of their conspicuous leaders approved legislative measures to settle the debt, which, if carried out, would have left heavier burdens on the people than will be born under the provisions of the McCulloch bill. Many of them supported the "Barbour bill" as members of the Legislature. This bill provided for a large tax on property as well as imposed by the McCulloch bill, viz., fifty cents upon the hundred dollars. Yet obtained no response to the people's demand, principal or interest stipulated in the bonds, and left the accumulation of the unpaid part of the six per cent interest to swell up in annual deficits of nearly a million dollars. On the other hand, by the McCulloch bill, the creditors agree to reduce the rate of interest on all new issues, and have shown to enable the State to pay off all the interest accruing each year. The Barbour bill required the farmers, because they owned property, to pay in cash thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars of their property, and allowed the license-taxes of merchants and professional men, &c., to be paid in coupons. There is no discrimination among tax payers in the McCulloch bill.

The "radicalists" cry out against the coupon feature of the McCulloch bill. They declare against wretchedly styled the relation and insult to Virginia inflicted by the coupons. The demagogues of this faction, which is more consistent with the peace, prosperity, and honor of Virginia, to accept the McCulloch settlement, whereby the creditors agree to reduce the annual burden of interest so that the coupons for interest when paid at the Treasury will still leave enough money to meet the expenses of government, to maintain the schools, or to listen to counsellors who reject such an efficient proposal to leave Virginia still bound with the shackles of coupons for largely more than the amount imposed by the McCulloch bill, leaving her bonds for annual deficits of nearly a million dollars, and disable her from maintaining her schools, and deluding her people with the reckless assertion that she can maintain her property, peace, and fair name, and set rid of her debt, by defying the solemn action of her legislature and courts, by the McCulloch settlement, and by setting up a revolutionary government to repudiate her solemn contracts?

These opponents of the debt settlement make large drafts upon what they presume to be popular ignorance in other assaults upon the McCulloch bill. They invent a large number of the bonds from taxation. The creditors agree to surrender nearly a million dollars a year of annual interest for ten years, and nearly six hundred thousand for the next twenty years. It is well known that the interest on the bonds are held in Virginia. These coupons are held by Virginia, under a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and must be taken at their market value. Virginia therefore receives every year a large sum of money, about twenty-five thousand dollars in a settlement by which the creditors surrender the above large amounts. Yet some of the chief of said opponents who seek to impose on the people, and voted for the McCulloch settlement, which equally exempted the bonds from taxation.

These agitators for repeal fail to tell the people what they can do for their benefit in case the settlement is destroyed. They fail to tell the people that if destroyed it will place back again on their shoulders the entire burden of the old funding bill of 1871; that the people become bound again for ten years for upwards of nine hundred thousand dollars of yearly interest more than they are bound for under the settlement; and for the next twenty years for upwards of six hundred thousand more. When they are challenged to explain how this will bring relief to the people they meet the dilemma by advising that Virginia can throw the Book of Fowler bill, by Virginia, and a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and must be taken at their market value. Virginia therefore receives every year a large sum of money, about twenty-five thousand dollars in a settlement by which the creditors surrender the above large amounts. Yet some of the chief of said opponents who seek to impose on the people, and voted for the McCulloch settlement, which equally exempted the bonds from taxation.

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By order of the Committee JOHN F. L. VENABLE, Chairman. J. BRILL BROTHER, Secretary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Rev. Dr. Lawrence McCulloch was consecrated Bishop of the Catholic diocese of Hartford, at Hartford, Conn., yesterday.

The financial panic at Montreal has ceased, and there is renewed confidence in the stability of the banking institutions of the city.

Anatole Boque, a desperado, shot and killed Capt. Joseph S. Ely, of the s-swarmer H. Roine, at Mandeville, La., Friday night. After being mortally wounded Boque shot Boque twice, wounding him in the neck and shoulder.

The towboat Iron Valley exploded her boilers opposite New Cumberland, Va., Saturday, destroying the entire forward part of the boat and sinking the vessel. The pilot, the captain's son, and a Mr. Prosser, of New Cumberland, are missing.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have awarded to the Harlan & Hollingsworth company the contract to build a huge steam locomotive which will be ferried between East Point and Canton, thus avoiding the Pratt street transit in Baltimore.

D. L. Tift, a prominent man of Mystic, Conn., was arrested in Webster, Mass., Saturday. His wife died some days ago, and he had at the funeral discovered several articles which had been stolen from her. A warrant was issued for Tift's arrest, and as the officers entered his front door he fled from the back, leaving some \$700 worth of silver which had been stolen from various neighbors, on his table.

Edwin Forest made the fastest mile that was ever made in the world by a trotter on Saturday afternoon on the three quarters track on Mr. Bonner's farm, near Tarrytown. The first quarter was made in 32, the half in 1:05, the three quarters in 1:34, and the full mile in 2:11. Three watches were held on him; the fastest made the mile in 2:11 and the slowest in 2:12, consequently the time according to rule is 2:11.

John Coleman, a miner at Pittston, Pa., was lately killed by a fall of top soil this morning.

Details of the swimming match between Boyton and Webb 20 miles for \$1,000, were partially arranged in New York to-day. A dispatch from Pittston, Pa., says: Elias Williams, a miner in No. 11 Pymu mines, was caught between two cars on Saturday afternoon and crushed to death.

Saratoga Races. SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—In the races to-day George McCulloch, Governor Hampton and Gabriel were the winners. No man is nearer contentment and real contentment than he who can truthfully say he is out of debt.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Court of Appeals, lately in session at Wytheville, adjourned on the 8th inst., having disposed of the docket. A storm, doing considerable damage to the crops and forcing, passed over Anahost county, last Wednesday night.

Governor Holliday left Richmond on Saturday for Black-Burn College, where he will attend a meeting of the board of visitors of that institution. On Friday a spin of horses ran away with the carriage of Capt. Eustace K. Lee, of the Gosport Navy Yard, while in N. H. K. Mr. Kuz, his wife, his mother, two children, a colored nurse were in the carriage, and were all killed and much mangled and hurt. One of the children is believed to have been killed.

Dr. John S. Davidson, of Montross county, whose death was mentioned in Saturday's Gazette, was married only six weeks ago to Miss Trotter, formerly of Winchester. He was thirty years of age, and recently made a will in which he made the usual provision for his young child in case of his death occurring first.

Major John S. Braxton, Collector of Customs at Norfolk, died suddenly on Saturday night of an attack of the heart. He served with distinction gallantry as major of infantry in the Confederate army. He was appointed collector by Mr. Hayes about two years ago. Quite a party of prominent local physicians are present in Washington to make application to the President in person for the vacant cabinet position, among the applicants being J. F. D. Johnston, who was defeated for Congress by Mr. Good last fall.

The Governor has appointed E. K. Felt, member of the Board of Visitors of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of Charles Graham; Thomas R. Ransom, member of the same board, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of William Frazier, esq., Col. John Porter and Captains William A. Asby and Thomas B. Harris to be the board of examiners of volunteer companies for the support of Culpeper.

It is reported that at Port Royal, Carolina, on last Thursday night, a young man named Richard Madison, having had jealousy aroused by his wife being courted by her brother-in-law, by Phil Travis, an unmarried man, fired a shot at him from a revolver, and which took effect in the chest, and he fell to the right of the house, when it is reported Madison fired several shots at his wife, wounding her, but one of the shots seriously wounding another lady. It is believed Travis will recover. All the parties involved in the case are in jail, and the proceeding is much retarded. This is not the least suspicion against Travis or Mr. Madison.

Scandal in High Life.

An Associated Press dispatch from Philadelphia, R. I., states that a sensation was caused in the vicinity of Narragansett Pier Saturday by the reports of an unpleasant occurrence Friday evening at the summer residence of ex-Senator Sprague. The report is that Governor Sprague has a violent antipathy against German and Irish immigrants, and that he had ordered to the house under the name of Sprague ordered the term from the house, and it is said, even attempted to shoot him. It is further said that Senator Cookling, who was on his