THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable to the carrier weekly. Mailed at $6 per annum; $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; 50c. for one month.

The SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH at $2 per annum, or $1 for six months.

The WEEKLY DISPATCH at $1 per annum.

Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for. Send post-office money-order, check, or registered letter. Currency sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. Subscribers wishing their post-office changed must give their old as well as their new post-office. Sample copies free.

ADVERTISING RATES.

HALF INCH OR LESS:

1 time	$ 50
2 times	1 00
3 times	1 50
6 times	2 70
13 times	5 25
1 month	9 88
3 months	25 00

Reading notices in reading matter type, 5 lines or less $1; in agate leaded 75 cents.

Card of rates for more space furnished on application.

All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

FRIDAY.....OCTOBER 10, 1884.

Mr. Blaine, Again.

There is no denying that the *Dispatch* had a different opinion of Mr. BLAINE up to the very day of his nomination, and for weeks thereafter, from what it now has. "The fierce light" that beats upon a presidential candidate has shown us the features of his character too clearly to allow us any longer to be deceived as to their repulsiveness. We have no apology to make, however, for anything that we have said about him whether before or since his nomination. His rulings on the force bill were certainly such as deserved all that we said about them. For no other public act that we can recall at this moment has the South any reason for not detesting him.

And as this point has been made against us, we continue this morning to give the results of our examinations of his record in the House of Representatives. We give in another column Mr. DAVIS's defence of himself from Mr. BLAINE's outrageous charges. That the reader may understand the nature of those charges, we will go a little into the history of the matter.

An amnesty bill had twice passed the House of Representatives, and been twice lost in the Senate. This same bill, Mr. RANDALL, as we showed yesterday, was trying to get the House of Representatives to pass once more in January, 1876. Mr. BLAINE offered for it a substitute which required every Confederate who applied for the benefit of the bill to take an oath that he would thereafter demean himself as a good citizen of the United States. In addition to this insult to Confederates, an exception was made of JEFFERSON DAVIS, who was not to be allowed to become entitled to the privileges of citizenship at all. Mr. BLAINE said of Mr. DAVIS:

"It is not because of any particular and special damage that he (Mr. Davis) above others did to the Union, or because he was personally or especially of consequence, that I except him. But I except him on this ground: that he was the author, knowingly, deliberately, guiltily, and wilfully, of the gigantic murders and crimes at Andersonville."

Mr. DAVIS's letter, extracts from which we give elsewhere in our columns, shows that Mr. BLAINE "knowingly, deliberately, guiltily, and wilfully" slandered Mr. DAVIS in the council chamber of the nation. But never mind Mr. DAVIS. We now quote further from Mr. BLAINE's speech to show that as an aspirant to the presidency—as a seeker after the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, which met a few months afterwards,—he "knowingly, deliberately, guiltily, and wilfully" endeavored to excite in the minds of the northern people the most bitter and unrelenting of prejudices against the southern people. In his infamous tirade Mr. BLAINE said:

Sir, since the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Randall] introduced this bill, last month, I have taken occasion to reread some of the historic cruelties of the world. I have read over the details of those atrocious murders of the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries which are always mentioned with a thrill of horror throughout Christendom. I have read the details of the massacre of Saint Bartholomew, that stand out in history as one of those atrocities beyond imagination. I have read anew the horrors untold and unimaginable of the Spanish Inquisition. And I here before God, measuring my words, knowing their full extent and import, declare that neither the deeds of the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries, nor the massacre of St. Bartholomew, nor the thumb-screws and engines of torture of the Spanish Inquisition, begin to compare in atrocity with the hideous crime of Andersonville.

Mr. ROBBINS, of North Carolina: That is an infamous slander.

Mr. BLAINE: Thank God, Mr. Speaker, that while this Congress was under different control from that which exists here today, with a committee composed of both sides and of both branches, that tale of horror was placed where it cannot be denied or gainsaid.

I hold in my hand the story written out by a committee of Congress. I state that Winder, who is dead, was sent to Andersonville with a full knowledge of his previous atrocities; that those atrocities in Richmond were so fearful, so terrible, that Confederate papers—the Richmond *Examiner* for one—stated when he was gone that, "Thank God, Richmond is rid of his presence." We in the North knew from returning skeletons what he had accomplished at Belle Isle and Libby. And fresh from those accomplishments he was sent by Mr. Davis, against the protests of others in the Confederacy, to construct this den of horrors at Andersonville.

The "different control" spoken of was control by the Republicans, and the "story" spoken of was the report of malignant enemies of the South. Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, an older and better Republican than Mr. BLAINE, reproved him for raking over the embers of that investigation. Mr. KELLEY said on the same day:

"The report from which the eloquent gentleman from Maine read the terrible story of the horrors of Andersonville was made in 1867. The Government knew then all that he has recited to-day in order to harrow our feelings and sway our judgment. Jefferson Davis was its prisoner. I do not remember just how long he was held in confinement. Then he was bailed, Horace Greeley and other men like him in the North being his bondsmen and amply responsible for his production for trial at any time. If he were guilty of crime beyond all others, why was he not tried?"

"Why, the story he read from the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War came to us all almost as news. Many of us had not known it, and those who had had forgotten it. The incidents so shocking to humanity had passed into oblivion."

It is true Mr. BLAINE denied that he was arraigning the southern people. Recent events have taught us what his disclaimer was worth. But to prove that he was wickedly endeavoring to excite sectional animosities, it is only necessary for us to quote other extracts from the same speech from which we have already quoted. Mr. BLAINE said:

Mr. BLAINE: Now, I undertake here to say that there is not a Confederate soldier now living, who has any credit as a man in his community and who ever was a prisoner in the hands of the Union forces, who will say that he ever was cruelly treated; that he ever was deprived of the same rations that the Union soldiers had—the same food and the same clothing.

Mr. COOK: Thousands of them say it—thousands of them; men of as high character as any in this House.

Mr. BLAINE (afterwards): As to the general question of amnesty, Mr. Speaker, as I have already said, it is too late to debate it. It has gone by. Whether it has in all respects been wise, or whether it has been unwise, I would not detain the House here to discuss. Even if I had a strong conviction upon that question, I do not know that it would be productive of any great good to enunciate it; but, at the same time, it is a very singular spectacle that the Republican party, in possession of the entire Government, have deliberately called back into public power the leading men of the South, every one of whom turns up its bitter and relentless and malignant foe; and to-day, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, the very men who have received this amnesty are as busy as they can be in consolidating into one compact political organization the old slave States, just as they were before the war. We see the banner held out blazoned again with the inscription that, with the united South and a very few votes from the North, this country can be governed. I want the people to understand that is precisely the movement; that that is the animus and the intent.

It is of this same Mr. BLAINE that the Republican National Committee is speaking when it declares that "the broad and generous national views of Mr. BLAINE have inspired the members of the Republican National Committee to make a frank appeal to southern men"! What a burlesque. We suspect that the speech from which we have quoted above is the one to which ROB INGERSOLL alluded when he said in the Republican National Convention of 1876 that BLAINE "took the rebel Congress by the throat and shook them until their foreheads were as black as their records and their tongues hung out like flags of truce." Oh, generous BLAINE!

Blaine's Genius for Blundering.

Mr. BLAINE may be a very astute politician, but he has certainly developed recently a most remarkable genius for blundering. Nearly every time he has put his pen to paper during the last few months he has made a mess of it, and nearly every time he opens his mouth he says something that it would be well for him to have left unsaid. To illustrate specially this latter point we quote the following from the Boston *Herald*:

The advice which Mr. Blaine gave the people of West Virginia, "not to vote upon tradition or prejudice, not to look to the past, but to the future," is equally needed by the people of the North. More than half the Republican voters in these States are such by inheritance or through prejudice. They look to the past more than to the future. They adhere to their own party more for what it has been than for what it is, and dislike the Democratic party more for what it was twenty years ago than for what it is to-day.

The *Herald* then notes a few of the changes that have taken place in parties during the past twenty years, and adds:

"There are some Democrats who would be really more in place in voting for Blaine than for Cleveland, and they are generally acknowledging this affinity by going for Mr. Blaine's 'twin brother politically,' Benjamin F. Butler. There is a far greater number of Republicans who would be truer to their convictions and interests in voting for that aggressively honest man and consistent reformer, Grover Cleveland. Thousands of them have decided to do this. We suggest to those who are still halting between two opinions whether they can do a better thing than to take Mr. Blaine's advice, and 'not vote upon tradition or prejudice,' but upon their beliefs and inclinations—remembering that 'a government of the people is safe in the hands of any majority of the people.'"

Comment could hardly be more comprehensive and incisive than is the above. When we consider that the stock and trade of Mr. BLAINE's party is prejudice; when we consider that gentleman's record in respect of appeals to sectional feeling, he has literally hoisted himself with his own petard.

Mr. Blaine—The Catholics.

Whilst looking into Mr. BLAINE's record, we found upon page 18 of the *Congressional Record* of January 11, 1876, a characteristic remark of Mr. BLAINE's. He was trying to show up "the horrors of Andersonville," and referred as follows to the testimony of a Catholic priest. Mr. BLAINE said:

"I will read but a single paragraph from the testimony of Rev. William John Hamilton, a man, I believe, who never was in the North, a Catholic priest at Macon. He is a southern man and a Democrat and a Catholic priest. And when you unite those three qualities in one man you will not find much testimony that would be strained in favor of the Republican party. [Laughter.]

Governor Cleveland will visit New York on the 15th instant, and will probably stop at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. He goes on business of a private nature, but has promised to attend the Democratic demonstration in Brooklyn on the 16th instant. Governor Cleveland has also accepted an invitation to attend a Democratic demonstration to be held at the Academy of Music, New York, on the evening of the 15th instant, to be held under the auspices of a large number of leading capitalists and businessmen.—*Baltimore Sun.*

As we advised Mr. CLEVELAND to go to Ohio, we shall not censure him for visiting any and every town and city in New York if he thinks proper to do so. But what will they say who have forbidden him to leave his office?

Nobody who knows his resources and his methods would be surprised if Mr. BLAINE should remain in Ohio until Tuesday next, and on Monday give such assurances to the Germans of Cincinnati and Cleveland as he might deem necessary in order to get their votes. Look out for developments. CLEVELAND is staking all upon New York, BLAINE is staking all upon Ohio, and will not hesitate to do whatever he shall find necessary to the accomplishment of his object.

The prospects, we are glad to say, are favorable to Republican success. We have reason to believe that the State ticket will be elected by a majority of not less than eight thousand. It may be more; we hope so; but that will depend upon the Republicans of the State individually.—*Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.*

If that is the best you can do, you might as well "shut up shop." If your majority in Ohio next week shall not exceed ten thousand, BLAINE will be snowed under in November.

If there is a Democrat in this district that is dissatisfied with the action of the Democratic Convention in making a nomination, let him remember that it was the sense of a large majority of the Convention to do so, and that, after all, he is as likely to be mistaken as to what is best for the party as other people.—*Petersburg Index-Appeal.*

True; but it is so difficult for "the other fellow" to believe that about himself.

"Independent," we would say to the Farmville *Journal*, is a Prince Edward man. He meant to do no injustice to anybody. We repeat, to correct a misstatement of his, the *Journal's* averment that Captain PHIL. MCKINNEY and Colonel SAM. COLEMAN, when they ran for Congress, made speeches in almost every county of the district.

The Farmville *Journal* has come under the editorial control of E. F. HILLIARD, Esq., the last editor, L. C. IRVING, Esq., having sold it to Mr. HILLIARD. The new editor seems to be a ready writer and worthy successor of Mr. IRVING.

The old pump at Spring and Washington streets was yesterday taken away and the well covered by order of the Board of Health, which decided that the water was unfit for use.—*New York Tribune.*

No doubt there are a good many wells in Richmond which ought to be filled up.

The *Virginia Law Journal* for October is on our table: JAMES C. LAMB, Esq., editor, Messrs. WEST, JOHNSTON & Co. publishers.

We return thanks to the Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C., for a copy of his last annual report.

New Books.

The Letters and Times of the Tylers. By LYON G. TYLER. In two vols. Vol. I. Richmond, Va.: WHITTET & SHEPPERSON. 1884. With a portrait of JOHN TYLER, judge of the United States District Court for Virginia (father of President JOHN TYLER), and also one of President TYLER.

"The author submits this work to the public with the greatest diffidence." It is to be valued none the less for that reason. He seems to have done his work well. He is evidently abreast with the times. He has a laudable family pride, but no foolish vanity. He treats fairly the old question as to whether WAT TYLER was a blacksmith or a tyler, and gives his vote in favor of the former. We confess to an inclination to take the other side of the question. We think he was WAT the tyler. The various spellings of his name indicate nothing more than that even up to Queen ELIZABETH's time there was no rule for spelling proper names—nor, we might add, any other words. To this day we know not how to spell SHAKSPEARE's name. We copy from the book where it quotes STOW, who said:

"Whereupon her mother cried out; neighbours came running in; and her husband being at worke in the same towne, *tyling* of an house," &c. "Whereupon the *tyler*, avoyding the blow," &c. "Every one prepared to support the said John *Tyler*."

The Masonic fraternity still use the word "tyler" to describe the man who "tyles an house"—the Masonic house. The equivalent French word is "*Couvreur*," or coverer in English. Plainly in this last sense of "tyler" or "couvreur" it means a concealer.

We notice in a letter from President TYLER to WILLIAM TYLER, Esq., that he pronounces a poll-tax "the most unjust and unequal that can be imposed, since it operates *per capita* and without regard to property."

The book is highly interesting. It is also valuable. Would that we had more room to devote to it. It is sold by subscription, and can be had of Mrs. LUCY MEANLEY.

BRIEF COMMENT.

Mr. BLAINE has not yet denied that he made a tour of Ohio.

Judging from LOGAN's performance at Hinton, his manners are no better than is his grammar.

The Philadelphia *Times* says: "This country doesn't always vote as it hurrahs." Mr. BLAINE would do well to stick a pin here.

For an exhibition of pure, unadulterated cheek commend us to Mr. BLAINE's advice to the people of West Virginia "not to vote upon tradition or prejudice."

"The BLAINE hippodrome failed to take in Iowa." If the BLAINE hippodrome does not take in Ohio the bottom will drop out of the Republican party sure enough.

"At a Quaker marriage the bride never promises to 'obey.'" And with the sweet perverseness of the fair sex the Quaker wife obeys more implicitly than any other.

The country is safe. Two of our contemporaries have mentioned MACAULEY's typical New Zealander within the last week. We had feared that that individual was out of the canvass.

It is gravely announced that Colonel DUDLEY has been sent to Ohio to check frauds; which suggests the following paraphrase of a well-known saying: "Set a fraud to catch a fraud."

The Philadelphia *North American* says: "The Republican hosts had to march through a good deal of mud last night." The Republican hosts shouldn't mind a little mud, considering that mud-slinging is their chief reliance.

"The total transactions of the New York Clearing-House Association since its organization thirty years ago have amounted to seven hundred and fifty thousand millions of dollars and one cent." Now let us know what the clearing-out operations of New York cashiers amount to.

Personal.

Cardinal Manning's health appears to be quite restored.

Matthew Arnold is preparing for press a popular edition of his "God and the Bible."

Professor C. A. Young's book on the sun has been translated into French, German, Italian, and Russian, and 8,000 copies have been sold in England.

Not a very cheerful gathering was the recent meeting of the three Emperors; for Kaiser Wilhelm arrived in such a state of exhaustion that he could scarcely step out of his carriage, and fears were expressed that he would not be able to bear the journey back to Berlin.

Professor F. P. Dewey, curator of metallurgy for the United States National Museum at Washington, is at Butte, Montana, for the purpose of personally inspecting the operation of the mills and smelters of that region, with a view to obtaining a practical knowledge of the different metallurgical processes in use.

Interlaken, in Switzerland, is unusually cosmopolitan in character this season. A glance at the list of notabilities staying there discloses such names as Lord and Lady Napier of Magdala, M. Octave Feuillet, the Countess Von Moltke, M. Alphonse Daudet, the wife of Nubar Pacha, and Dr. Evans, the American dentist, of Paris.

On the ground that it is his duty to "oppose heresy and schism," Archdeacon Lightfoot, of Wellingborough, England, has refused to allow an organist to play in his church because he had previously officiated in a Congregational church. He went so far even as to cut off the unfortunate musician from all the offices and ministrations of the church.

Mr. F. B. Carpenter is at work on a large historical painting, "The First Council of Arbitration." It will contain portraits of Lord Ripon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir John McDonald, Chancellor Bernard, Lord Tenterden, Secretary Fish, General Schenck, Judge Nelson, Judge Hoar, Attorney-General Williams, and Judge Bancroft Davis.

Here and There.

One of the anarchist prisoners on trial at Berne, Switzerland, lately declared that he was in the employ of the Berlin police. His statement was confirmed, and caused considerable sensation. His functions were to excite the anarchists of Switzerland to commit outrages which would lead to their expulsion from the country.

According to the account which was generally believed fifty years ago, the original Seckel pear-tree was a seedling which sprung up on the grounds of a farmer named Seckel, near Burlington, N. J. It was introduced in Delaware by Ashton Richardson, who resided near Wilmington, and who had two trees in his garden in full bearing in 1831.

One of the largest single contracts ever made by the British Government was that awarded to Armour & Co., of Chicago, for 1,000,000 pounds of canned corn-beef and 1,000 cases of bacon, for the army in Egypt. It is stated that half the contract was fulfilled by delivery at Woolwich within an hour after the order was given, and on the same day the rest of the beef started from Chicago by flying freight train for New York.

Many of the principal cities of France sent workmen out to America to visit the Boston Exhibition. Marseilles, amongst the number, voted 6,000 francs to divide amongst three delegates. It now appears that the latter group, instead of embarking for America, stayed in Paris as a more preferable alternative than crossing the Atlantic and making excursions to Boston. One of the delegates, it is assured, is so charmed with the capital that he still remains within its boundaries.

According to recent statistics there has been a great increase in the consumption of liquor in the United States, and one far outstripping the growth of population. In 1840 the number of gallons of liquor consumed was 71,000,000, and how the number has gone up since is shown in the following figures: 1850, 94,000,000 gallons; 1869, 302,000,000; 1870, 293,000,000; 1880, 506,000,000; 1883, 655,000,000. That is, while the population has only trebled during the last forty years, the consumption of liquor has increased by almost tenfold, and the amount of money expended in its purchase shows a still greater proportional increase. The annual expenditure for liquor in the United States now exceeds $800,000,000.

The great superiority of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to all other cough remedies is attested by the immense popular demand for that old established remedy. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

JAMES-RIVER VALLEY FAIR.

A SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITION.

Scottsville in Holliday Attire—Notes Taken on the Grounds—Large Crowd in Attendance—Exhibits and Exhibitors.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

SCOTTSVILLE, October 8, 1884.

The James-River Valley Fair, at Scottsville, commenced to-day. It is to last three days. The gates were thrown open to the public at 10 o'clock. The number of people in attendance was much larger than that of the year previous, and there are a large number of people in town from the surrounding country. Much credit for the assured success of the Fair is due to Major J. C. Hill, of the Scottsville *Courier*, and the officers of the Association, President W. G. Merrick, Vice-President M. L. Vandoren, Secretary John S. Andrews, and the Board of Directors: Messrs. A. S. Burgess, John T. Oliver, Samuel R. Gault, R. B. Moon, R. J. Leekie, M. L. Vandoren, D. H. Pitts, H. A. Keith Murray; and much credit is also due to the people of Buckingham and Fluvanna, as well as to those living in remote sections of Albemarle. The Fair-Grounds are located on the suburbs of the town, and are well enclosed by a high fencing. The buildings are plain but substantial.

COLONEL HARRISON'S ADDRESS.

The half-mile race-course is well laid out, and, considering the weather, in good condition. At noon a large number of people gathered at the grand stand, when W. G. Merrick, Esq., president of the Association, introduced Colonel Randolph Harrison, State Commissioner of Agriculture. That gentleman delivered an address on farming and agricultural industries, which was listened to with marked attention and much enjoyed by the farmers. At its close the crowd dispersed, visiting the different departments to see and to be seen. On the grounds the usual games of chance were exhibited. Among these was the wheel of fortune, and around it was a crowd of people. Some were lucky and won, while the greater number as usual lost, and, though unhappy, learned the lesson to beware in the future.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Baptist church of Scottsville have the refreshment privileges. The lady managers are Mrs. J. C. Hill, Mrs. R. Moon, Mrs. J. H. Fox, Mrs. William M. Perkins, with a number of young lady assistants. They are doing a thriving business, and deservedly, for they can furnish everything that could gratify the appetite.

THE EXHIBITS—HORSES.

In Department 1—horses—the exhibit is not so good as that of last year, and this on account of a disease which has recently made its appearance in this part of the State. It is thought to be the bloody murrain or Texas fever. Some attribute the disease to the drought, as the pasturage is very dry. In this department entries are made by the following gentlemen: T. S. Martin, of Scottsville; C. G. Timberlake, Carter's Bridge; Joseph Seay, Columbia; R. L. Goodman, Scottsville; Tucker S. Coles, Carter's Bridge; John L. Pitts, Scottsville; Dr. B. L. Dillard, New Canton; H. A. Keith Murray, Warren; George R. Easton, Charlottesville; G. G. Hanmer, Covesville; J. H. Farris, Red Hill; J. W. Lyon, Yancey Mills; W. G. Merrick and O. S. Harris, Scottsville; and Mrs. Julia Coles, Estuteville; Mrs. I. L. Barksdale, Scottsville. There are some very fine horses, embracing strains especially designed for the road and grade horses adapted to the breeding of draft-horses for agricultural and other purposes. Mr. Charles B. Gallop has charge of this department, and Messrs. Charles H. Harman, Z. R. Lewis, Sr., and Dr. J. M. Durrett judges.

CATTLE.

In the cattle department the exhibit is good. It embraces thoroughbred registered Jerseys and short-horns and some other good grades, but the exhibits would have been much larger had the weather been more favorable for grazing; but for all this it is considered better than last year. Here may be noticed a fine herd of Jerseys, the property of W. Gordon Merrick, Esq., and some fine short-horns belonging to H. Keith Murray, Esq. Other good exhibits are made by E. G. Gibbs, of Warren; Dr. John O. Pendleton, of Overton; Mrs. Henry Gantt, Mrs. I. R. Barksdale, Thomas S. Coles, of Charlottesville; G. W. Clarke, of Scottsville; Major D. W. Anderson, S. S. Goodman, and John O. Lewis, also of Scottsville. Mr. John T. Oliver has charge of this department, and Messrs. J. T. Morris, T. S. Coles, and R. S. Campbell judges.

SHEEP.

In the sheep department are many splendid specimens of thoroughbred long wools, Cotswold, and Lincolns, also middle wools, Southdowns, Oxfords, and Shropshires that will do credit to any Fair. The largest exhibits are made by Mrs. I. R. Barksdale, of Scottsville; W. G. Merrick, of Glendower; H. A. Keith Murray, of Warren; and Colonel Randolph Harrison, of Cumberland. The others are also good. They are: T. T. Omohundro, of Glendower; W. O. Wingfield, of Porter's precinct; Mrs. E. J. Gibbs, of Warren; Miss Agnes Barksdale, S. S. Goodman, and M. G. Davis, of Scottsville; Norvell, Leake & Co., of Goochland. The judges appointed are Dr. Dudley R. Boston, John E. Massey, and Nathan T. Payne.

SWINE.

The following gentlemen had exhibits in the swine department: W. G. Merrick, H. A. Keith Murray, Z. Uppleby of North Garden, Harris & Brother of Scottsville, A. L. Pitts of New Canton, Dr. P. L. Dillard, Mead R. G. Leekie had charge of this department, and Messrs. George H. Nicholas, G. Walker Gilmer, and D. W. Anderson are the judges.

POULTRY.

The poultry exhibit this year is very good and contains many fine specimens. The hoarse crowing of the Brahmas and Cochins mingled with the shrill cry of the Bantams all during the day. The exhibitors are: Z. Uppleby, D. V. Merrick, H. A. Keith Murray, R. R. Pleasants, Miss E. Spangler of Central Plains, Miss Edie Eubank, D. H. Pitts, G. B. Cleveland, A. Duval, and George S. Merrick. Mr. William Scister has charge of this department. Messrs. John W. Nicholas, Edward Brown, and Camm Patteson are the judges.

FRUITS.

The exhibit in this department equals that of any ever had at the Virginia State Agricultural Fair in Richmond, and embraces a large variety of fall and winter apples, pears, peaches, quinces, and grapes a few. There are thirty-odd varieties of apples on exhibition; among them are the Winesap, Albemarle Pippin, Piedmont Pippin (some of the latter measuring sixteen inches in circumference), Pilot, Fallawater, Northern Spy, King of Tompkins County, Nickajack, Glorimundi, Prize Red, Rawls's Janet, Limber Twig, Yellow Bell Fleur, Rustic, Winter Cheese, Bonum, Beaver Creek, Porter, Romanite, Johnson's Fine Winter, Barcuslina, and Pennock's Red.

Pears—Vicar of Wakefield, Buerre Easter, Duches Argonleme, Louise Bonnis D'Jersey, Buene D'Aryon, Winter Nelles.

Peaches—Billiens Comet, Henrietta London.

Grapes—Catawba, Clinton, Concord, Dianna.

Quinces—Orange, Reas Monmouth.

The exhibitors are John Dollins, A. W. Robertson, and J. C. Gentry, of Crozet; William Southerland, of North Garden; J. W. Porter, of Charlottesville; W. G. Merrick and S. A. Burch, of Covesville; R. B. Moon, of Scottsville; and Mrs. I. L. Barksdale. This department is in charge of Mr. E. W. Robertson.

There is to be seen a good collection of flowers, embracing geraniums, colius, ferns, fuchias, &c.

The exhibitors are Mrs. R. B. Moon, Miss O. C. Burgess, of Central Plains, and Mr. G. W. Clark.

VEGETABLES.

Considering the extraordinary drought, this department makes a fine exhibit. In fact, many remarks were to be heard such as, "Oh, the drought has not affected you." A few of the vegetables here exhibited, especially to be noticed, are a fine show of Irish and sweet potatoes (equal to any in the Richmond markets), beats, tomatoes, cabbage, snaps, beans, carrots and parsnips, cymlins and squashes in large quantities, sweet corn, pepper, onions, and many others.

There is a rare vegetable here, which is something new for this section. It is the Kohl Rabi, which is a cabbage on top and below a turnip.

The specimens of Irish potatoes were of the following varieties: White Rose, White Elephant, Improved Scotch, Snowflake, Peachblow, White Mercer, Early Rose, Peerless, German Red, Victoria, Alivery, and several others. Sweet potatoes—Nansemond, Yellow and White Yam, Red-Nose, and Bermuda.

Beets—Blood Red-Egyptian, Early, Sugar, Blood turnip, Bassano and Yellow Globe, Wurzel and Tony Red.

Cymlins and Squashes—The Custard, Hubbard, or Winter, Crook-Neck or Golden Summer, Vegetable Marrow or Perfect Gem Squash.

The exhibitors are B. Barclay Moon, H. Keith Murray, George W. Clark, R. M. Burgess, Major J. C. Hill, E. C. Turner, Edward Beal, and Mrs. A. B. Carr, J. R. Harris, Anderson & Phillips, E. L. Luckadoo, Mrs. William Jennings, William L. Anderson, Mrs. C. T. Irving, D. H. Pitts.

FARM PRODUCTS.

The exhibit here betokens great interest in the object for which the Scottsville Fair was started. It can be said with truth that this venture was inaugurated really to help the country around, and it is very satisfactory to see what can be achieved from small beginnings.

The farm products do credit to the farmers who have labored to make their exhibits worthy of their section. I mention good yellow and white corn, wheat, oats, hay, fodder, tobacco, orchard grass, seeds, millet, black peas. In this department there is friendly rivalry among the farmers as to who can make the best exhibit. I could mention names, but there are so many of them I forbear.

THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

This is first-class, is much better than last year, and is one of the features of the Fair. The articles are exhibited in a building which is in charge of Mr. D. H. Pitts, ably assisted by Miss Annie Powers, of Richmond. Among the largest exhibitors of fancy articles are Mrs. A. N. Higgs, of Glendower; Miss Sallie Parker, Miss Annie Powers, Mrs. J. H. Worsham, of Richmond, and Miss M. L. Brady, of Fluvanna. Miss Helen Martin, of Scottsville, exhibits a crewel embroidered piano-cover, very hand-some; Miss Nannie E. Davis one Roman-striped afghan—the loveliest piece of work on exhibition—it is made of worsted; Mrs. Talbott, one dozen hand-made ladies' handkerchiefs, also several handsome pieces of Japanese goods, and a cup and saucer said to be two hundred years old; Mrs. T. D. Bell, one crazy quilt, very pretty; Mrs. Murray, a silk quilt made a lady said to be seventy-five years of age; Mrs. J. C. Hill, a patch-work quilt, beautiful; Mrs. Sarah E. Burgess, a hand-made carpet; Miss N. E. Davis, a lovely afghan; Miss Lizzie Beal, a set of table-mats; Miss Mattie Shepperd, two beautifully-embroidered quilts; Mrs. T. D. Bell, a lot of worsted needle-work; Miss Jessie Porter, a lot of hand-made point-lace; Miss Josie Spangler, a knit counterpane; Miss Cora E. Haden, one pair of pillow-shams and a lot of fancy work; Miss Julia Coles, a handsome embroidered sofa-cushion. There is a fine display of preserved fruits, pickles, &c; also, cakes and home-made bread. Burch & Dutton, of Covesville, exhibited a lot of evaporated apples. Mrs. T. F. Noel and Mrs. Angelia Noel, sun-dried fruit; Mrs. I. A. Moon, evaporated apples and a quantity of canned fruits. There is also in this department a fine collection of wines made in the county of Albemarle. ARAMINTA.

EXPERT SAFE-BREAKERS.

Small Sums of Money and $26,000 in Bonds Stolen.

A Rochester (N. Y.) special says: A successful a safe-robbery as has been known in this section in a long time was performed last night at Perry, a small village about sixty miles from Rochester, in Wyoming county, at an unknown hour during the night. The burglars forced open the offices of Charles W. G. Nobles & Sons, near the Silver-Lake railroad depôt; George Tomlinson & Son, at Silver-Lake Mills, and the meat market of Myron M. Sweet. The operators were evidently professionals, from the skillful and easy manner in which they performed their work with tools which they had procured from the blacksmith shop of Mr. Talmadge, among which were a sledge-hammer, cold chisel, and nippers. They forced the safe doors at the first two places, bursting the combination knobs off and by means of steel drills turning the combination lock off on the inside. The safes were only fire-proof ones, and of Cincinnati pattern. From Noble's safe they secured $60 cash and $26,000 in Arkansas State bonds, worth thirty cents on the dollar; from Tomlinson's, $125 cash and a watch belonging to the Cornish estate.

There were four suspicious characters noticed at Silver Lake yesterday. A Bradford driller, who worked on the Silver Lake salt-well at the commencement, was in Perry late last night. He had been noticed at Nobles's office during the day. The burglars were tracked toward Genesee by their horse, the foot-prints of which are peculiar. Moscow people report a gig passing through there rapidly at 4 o'clock in the morning. The tracks of the horse and the finding of a team near Livonia, in Livingston county, furnish the only clue to the burglars. They did their work and left the village without being heard or seen. Nobles & Sons offer a reward of $250 for their capture. The Rochester police have been on the lookout all day, without avail, and the officers say there is no likelihood of the burglars coming near the city.

Extracts from a Letter from Mr. Davis to Hon. James Lyons.

NEW ORLEANS, January 27, 1876.

Hon. James Lyons:

My Dear Friend.—Your very kind letter of the 14th instant was forwarded from Memphis, and has been received at this place.

I have been so long the object of malignant slander and the subject of unscrupulous falsehood by partisans of the class of Mr. Blaine that, though I cannot say it has become to me a matter of indifference, it has ceased to excite my surprise, even in this instance, when it reaches the extremity of accusing me of cruelty to prisoners. What matters it to one whose object is personal and private advantage that the records, both Federal and Confederate, disprove the charge; that the country is full of witnesses who bear oral testimony against it, and that the effort to revive the bitter animosities of the war obstructs the progress toward the reconciliation of the sections? It is enough for him if his self-seeking purpose be promoted.

It would, however, seem probable that such expectations must be disappointed, for only those who are wilfully blind can fail to see in the circumstances of the case the fallacy of Mr. Blaine's statements. The published fact of an attempt to suborn Wirz, when under sentence of death, by promising him a pardon if he would criminate me in regard to the Andersonville prisoners is conclusive as to the wish of the Government to make such charge against me, and the failure to do so shows that nothing could be found to sustain it. May we not say the evidence of my innocence was such that Holt and Conover, with their trained band of suborned witnesses, dared not make against me this charge—the same which Wirz, for his life, would not make, but which Blaine, for the presidential nomination, has made?

* * * * * * *

This foul accusation, though directed specially against me, was no doubt intended as, and naturally must be, the arraignment of the South, by whose authority and in whose behalf my deeds were done. It may be presumed that the feelings and the habits of the southern soldiers were understood by me, and in that connection any fair mind would perceive in my congratulatory orders to the army after a victory, in which the troops were most commended for their tenderness and generosity to the wounded and other captives, as well the instincts of the person who issued the order as the knightly temper of the soldiers to whom it was addressed. It is admitted that the prisoners in our hands were not as well provided for as we would, but it is claimed that we did as well for them as we could. Can the other side say as much?

* * * * * * *

Under the mellowing influence of time and occasional demonstrations at the North of a desire for the restoration of peace and good will, the southern people have forgotten much—have forgiven much—of the wrongs they bore. If it be less so among their invaders, it is but another example of the rule that the wrong-doer is less able to forgive than he who has suffered causeless wrong. It is not, however, generally among those who braved the hazards of battle that unrelenting vindictiveness is to be found. The brave are generous and gentle. It is the skulkers of the field—the Blaines—who display their flags on an untented field. They made no sacrifice to prevent the separation of the States. Why should they be expected to promote the confidence and good-will essential to their union?

* * * * * * *

When closely confined at Fortress Monroe I was solicited to add my name to those of many esteemed gentlemen who had signed a petition for my pardon, and an assurance was given that on my doing so the President would order my liberation. Confident of the justice of our cause and the rectitude of my own conduct, I declined to sign the petition, and remained subject to the inexcusable privations and tortures which Dr. Craven has but faintly described. When, after two years of close confinement, I was admitted to bail, as often as required I appeared for trial under the indictment found against me, but in which Mr. Blaine's fictions do not appear. The indictment was finally quashed on no application of mine, nor have I ever evaded or avoided a trial upon any charge the General Government might choose to bring against me, and have no view of the future which makes it desirable to me to be included in an amnesty bill.

* * * * * * *

I am, respectfully and truly, your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Huber the Explorer.

[Springfield Republican.]

A daring explorer, Charles Huber, has lost his life in the endeavor to add to the world's knowledge. He had been sent to Arabia by the French Minister of Public Instruction, with the special object of discovering ancient tablets and inscriptions, and had travelled from Damascus in Syria to Hayel, which is a little north of the centre of Arabia, between the Ajs and Solma. Leaving his baggage there he pushed down to Jeddah, and had but little more than begun the return journey when he and his attendant were killed by marauding Bedouins. The French Government is to make strenuous endeavors to recover the papers and collections which he left at Hayel. They are thought to be of great value; for Mr. Huber, though only thirty-two, had a positive genius for work of this kind, and had already done brilliant service in this special field. He made the first half of the journey, from Damascus to Hayel, in 1879, and went from there to Bagdad on the Tigris, traversing a country much of which no European had before seen; and he took home with him a rich harvest of inscriptions which antedate the Islamic era, as well as drawings, surveys, and many interesting objects of other sorts. The success of that undertaking secured for him the official mission during which he lost his life. He was fearless, active, and scholarly, and his daring may be instanced by the fact that he had determined upon the completion of his present journey to visit Mecca, and—following the example of Burckhardt, Burton, and Maltzan—to risk his life by attempting to enter the Caaba or sacred temple, in the disguise of a woman and under the guidance of a friendly sheik.

CORYDON, IND.—Mr. Levi Hottle says he suffered from pains and inflammation, resulting from a fractured clavicle. He applied St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure, externally, and was cured. 50 cents a bottle.

MARRIAGES.

GAULDING—MARTIN.—Married, Wednesday, October 8, 1884, at the Third Presbyterian church, Richmond, Va., by Rev. R. R. Howison, ELVERSON C. GAULDING to MARY CATHERINE, daughter of Parks Martin, Esq., of Hanover county, Va.

MOORE—MELLEN.—Married, October 2d, by Rev. William H. Christian, of Manchester, Mr. SYLVESTER B. MOORE to Mrs. JULIA A. MELLEN.

Parkersburg papers please copy.

DEATHS.

ERHARDT.—Died, Tuesday morning, October 7, 1884, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her father, CAROLINE SIMMERFELD, infant daughter of John A. and Mary Virginia Erhardt; aged two months.

But look by faith beyond those sorrows;
Look far beyond that precious mound.
Another harp is heard in heaven,
Another star for heaven is crowned.

Raleigh (N.