

THE CAMPAIGN.

LEE IN PRINCE EDWARD.

A Recent Visit at the Speech-Great Reception. (Special Telegram to the Dispatch.)

YANVILLE, Va., October 23.—This has been a day without a precedent in the history of the State. Lee, Fitz Lee arrived in town at 12 o'clock, having entertained an immense audience for more than an hour at Parham's, where he was enthusiastically received. There was a great cheering and yelling from more than a thousand throngs. Cameron, Brooking, Charlotte, Lunenburg, Amelia, and Nottoway had hundreds of representatives eager to catch the first glimpse of the conquering hero. He was accompanied by Congressman McMillin, from Tennessee, and was reinforced on the arrival of the special train by the Hon. J. Ken. Tucker, from 1,200 to 1,500 men and boys, and his escort to the village of Werham, seven miles distant, making, with those already gathered, about 2,500 persons. Hampton-Downs contributed its quota of both males and females to the audience. Quite a number of colored men from the adjoining counties, and also a large number of the notable presence, and places were more jubilant.

Captain McKinney introduced the speaker in a few happy and well-chosen words, which gave pleasure and did credit both to his head and heart. The honorable gentleman from Tennessee, Colonel McMillin, soon secured and carried with him the attention of the vast audience by his graceful manner and his forcible and impressive arraignment of the Republican party. His graphic contrast of Lee and Wise and of their relative claims upon loyal Virginians gave evidence of a thorough acquaintance with State politics and politicians. He won upon all hearts. When General Lee came to the front the attention from all gave proof of the bold which he has on the hearts of the old soldiers. He was greeted by a chorus of cheers, and he pointed him out as their trusted standard-bearer now as in the days gone by. His speech was applauded to the echo, and men and women seemed wild with enthusiasm. Few white men within a score of miles from here would not declare their purpose to support in preference to him the demagogue of old Virginia. At eight Mr. Tucker has delighted a large concourse of people at the courthouse for more than two hours with most eloquent and convincing words. He never appeared better before our people.

Mr. W. P. Dupuy has been announced as the Democratic candidate for the Legislature from Prince Edward.

THE NINTH DISTRICT.

Lee and McMillin at Bristol-Goodman-A Grand Reception. (Special Telegram to the Dispatch.)

BRISTOL, TENN., October 23.—Yesterday was a day in the history of the South. It was the first time since the war that a man of the name of Lee had been in the State. The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed today: Virginia—Yorktown, P. F. Veiser; North Carolina—Balsam, H. M. Bright.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury is making a thorough investigation of the accounts of Indian Agents, which he reports in a very bad condition, and has already referred about a dozen cases to the Solicitor of the Treasury for suit to recover balances found due the Government.

Secretary Manning refuses to say anything in regard to the report that Assistant Secretary Cook has been notified that his resignation will be accepted in a few days. He intimates that all information on that subject must come from Mr. Cook. The report finds general credence in the Treasury Department, and it was even rumored this afternoon that Mr. Youmans, chief clerk of the Treasury, had been selected as Mr. Cook's successor.

Fight with a Desperate Horse-Thief. (By telegram to the Dispatch.)

MEMPHIS, Tenn., October 23.—Yesterday morning Harrison Warner, living in Sary county, discovered two thieves attempting to steal several valuable horses from his stable. One thief ran into the woods, and the other, who had a Winchester rifle, ran around the house. The old man Warner, who had come to aid his son, fired at the last-mentioned thief, who thereupon ran into an out-house, from which he fired and shattered the old man's arm. Two other sons then came to the assistance of young Warner, and they fired numerous shots in the out-house, which was presently reduced to a mass of ruins. Finally by a steady manœuvre, they succeeded in setting the out-house on fire with a ball of cotton saturated with kerosene. The thief soon ran out, firing as he ran, but young Warner shot him down with a musket, landing an ounce ball in his thigh. He has been turned over to the authorities.

Rough Weather on Lake Superior. (By telegram to the Dispatch.)

MARQUETTE, Mich., October 23.—Vessel masters arriving here say they have had a very heavy and heavy weather on Lake Superior as it prevailed during the last few days. A gale raged with unabated fury for nearly six hours, attaining velocity of from forty to sixty miles an hour. Navigation was rendered doubly perilous by the prevalence of a furious snow-storm.

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Democratic Meeting in Bath. (Special Telegram to the Dispatch.)

MILBORO, Va., October 23.—Mr. Charles McMillan, of Stanton county, and W. M. McAlister, of Bath county, addressed a large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting at Milboro's Springs to-night. Both gentlemen made roasting speeches, which were enthusiastically received. They were enthusiastically commended the Executive Committee in sending us so able a man as Mr. Grattan. They may put us down for victory, and a big Democratic gain.

Eastern-Shore Democrats. (Special Telegram to the Dispatch.)

GREENSBORO, N. C., October 23.—The Eastern-Shore Democrats had a grand rally here to-day. Fully five hundred people were present. There was a big oyster-roast, at which one hundred barrels of oysters were consumed. Judge Heath, of Norfolk, and Hon. Thomas Croxson, congressman from this district, delivered stirring speeches. The people are thoroughly aroused.

RAILROAD WAS COMPLETED LAST WEDNESDAY.

Captain Bibb is now working a force of hands on the first mile, and more hands will go to work soon. The road is to be built from here to Big Stone Gap in Wise county, and will, when completed, open some of the richest coal-fields in the South.

Judge H. W. Flournoy arrived in this city this morning, and to-day is greeting his many friends.

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GENERAL, October 23.—Attorney-General Garland has filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court here similar to the one which he brought against the Bell Telephone Company recently, and which has caused so much discussion. The bill, in the name of the Attorney-General, requests the court to annul the patent on the ground of fraud, granted May 19th of the present year to Zenas E. Warren, Holyoke, Mass. It is alleged in the bill that the defendant were falsely in declaring that the invention was the original invention of the inventor, filing composition used by paper-manufacturers. It is alleged that the composition has been made and used for two or three years in several paper-mills within the knowledge of the defendant, Warren, as treasurer and general manager of the Standard Pulp Company, Springfield, which uses the composition; and it is said he has brought suit against all other users of the composition. It was held that the Attorney-General (Garland has appointed J. L. S. Roberts, special district attorney to prosecute the suit, and the Court to-day issued a restraining order, and summoned defendant to show why an injunction should not issue. The bill is filed under an old statute conferring such power upon the Attorney-General, but such cases have been unheard of during recent years.

Killed by His Non-in-Law. (By telegram to the Dispatch.)

KNOWLEDGE, Tenn., October 23.—Near Rockford, fifteen miles south of Knoxville, this morning, Peter Brakebill, a wealthy farmer, was killed by his son-in-law, William Beal. Brakebill was carrying a basket of corn to feed his hogs. Beal was on horseback on the way to the wheat-field, when he and Brakebill renewed a quarrel which had been progressing several days. Beal got down and shot at Brakebill, but the old man fired five times with a pistol, two shots taking effect in his abdomen and one in his arm. Brakebill died in a few hours.

Brakebill was sixty-five years old. The son-in-law lived on a part of Brakebill's farm. The trouble originated over family matters. Robert Beal last Sunday married a grand-daughter of Peter Brakebill, the girl eloping with him. Peter Brakebill accused William Beal of bringing about the match. They were quarreled over the matter many times since Sunday. After the shooting, William Beal had his family farewell and made his escape.

Washington Notes. (By telegram to the Dispatch.)

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SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.

THE FOURTH DAY'S SESSION.

Executive Assn.—Rev. Mr. Ramsey's Address—Various Resolutions. (Special Telegram to the Dispatch.)

LYNCHBURG, Va., October 23.—The Synod met at the usual hour. Captain Iriby made an address in behalf of the Bible Society. He stated briefly the objects, the importance, and needs of the work undertaken by the Society. The amount raised for their work he placed at \$4,000. This, he said, would enable them to put six colporteurs into the field. He urged the Synod to give the work their support.

MR. RAMSAY'S RESPONSE.

Mr. Ramsay's case came up in order, and he was heard. He earnestly deprecated interruptions during his remarks. He said that in addition to the action of the Presbytery originally complained of, new charges had been brought against him, and that his defence would have to cover the whole ground. He then gave a history of his studies and the formation of his opinions on this subject of evolution. He showed that though for some years he had been holding substantially the same views as he holds now, he had kept silence for the sake of peace. He then showed why he had been compelled to drop evolution before the Presbytery at Abingdon. It was he said because of rumors set afloat in the Presbytery as to his soundness in the faith, and because of the action taken in the case of young Mebane, a candidate for the ministry at Columbus Seminary, by the Committee of Education of Abingdon Presbytery.

He further showed that at each succeeding step he was, as it were, forced to do what he did. In regard to the action at Green Spring he maintained that he was ready to give the Presbytery satisfaction for all statements made in the public prints; that while he was allowed to make explanations he was refused an opportunity for a full defence. He concluded by reviewing his legal argument. He claimed that his resignation passed at Green Spring—the one to which he objected—was not necessary to the vindication of the Presbytery, even granting that he had misrepresented it. This vindication was embodied in the two preceding resolutions. He reviewed the statement that he had confessed to an "offence" showing that while he had refused to confess that view, he did not confess that views were an "offence" in the sense of the constitution. He explained that he did not complain that he was refused all opportunity of defence, but the opportunity of defence in a regular trial. Whatever may be thought of the merits of the case, it cannot be denied that Mr. Ramsay's response was clear and strong.

Mr. B. W. Smith moved that the complaint be not sustained, and the motion was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Shepperson.

Dr. Latimer moved to refer back the whole matter to Abingdon Presbytery.

As a substitute to both Dr. Arant's motion and to that of the complainant he moved that the vote on the complaint be to sustain or not to sustain, or to sustain in part.

Mr. Kirkpatrick moved that the vote be taken *en bloc* on the two counts of the complaint. This method of procedure was adopted. The Synod then proceeded to a consideration of the case preparatory to taking a vote.

The Episcopal Church Congress. (By telegram to the Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, October 23.—The Episcopal Church Congress spent this morning in discussing "Deaconesses and Sisterhoods." The first speaker was Rev. Dr. Peters, of New York, who explained the good missionary work done by the two organizations. He did not favor having ladies go about ununiformed, and said that in New York a woman in a quiet attire could go to any part of the city without exciting any remark.

Right Rev. William C. Doane, Bishop of Albany, also spoke highly of the noble work of deaconesses and sisterhoods, but he thought they should act under the direction of the bishops of their dioceses.

Rev. C. B. Perry, of Baltimore, told of the help that certain ladies had been to the Episcopal Church in his own city.

Next Mr. Allen, of Ohio, spoke, ranging in age from three to eleven years, and then shot himself. His wife and eldest daughter were absent at the time of the tragedy.

Fatal Boiler Explosion. (By telegram to the Dispatch.)

PROVIDENCE, October 23.—This afternoon the boiler of a dredging-machine in Stonington harbor exploded, instantly killing Captain Henry Sheffield, of the steam-yacht *Fredric*, and injuring seriously Thomas Gilbert, Grove White, and Stephen R. Bardeck.

Preparations to Death. (By telegram to the Dispatch.)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., October 23.—While taking a large crowd of workmen along the arch gave way, precipitating a gang of workmen among the crumbling walls. Patrick Flynn was instantly killed, and seven others seriously injured.

Fatality by Sewer Gas. (By telegram to the Dispatch.)

CHICAGO, October 23.—Two men lost their lives in a sewer to-day, and a third, who attempted their rescue, was so poisoned by the sewer gas that he is likely to die.

An Extraordinary and Singular Suicide. (By telegram to the Dispatch.)

DEVEREAUX, October 23.—This morning the dead body of Jacob Kaufman, a well-known musician of this city, was found on the prairie near the Orphan's Home. The body was entirely nude, horribly scorched, and covered with blood. An investigation showed that after undressing Kaufman had forced his way back and forth a number of times through a barbed-wire fence. The ground was saturated with blood, portions of the skin having been torn from the wrists at different places, and hand-marks, where the man had pushed himself to and fro, were plainly to be seen.

Spring transfer to-day. (By telegram to the Dispatch.)

MANCHESTER, October 23.—A private telegram from Mansfield says King Theban is desirous of settling the dispute with the Indian Government without resorting to arms.

Calcutta, October 23.—The Indian Government has chartered eight of the British India Company's steamers for the transportation of troops and munitions to Burma for the British expedition against Burmah.

Bulgarian Execution. (By telegram to the Dispatch.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 23.—Herr von Radowitz, German Ambassador, has informed the Porte that Bulgaria has guaranteed that the Bulgarians shall not disturb the present order of things. The Prince has ordered his troops to avoid provoking a conflict in any quarter, but does not hold himself answerable for his neighbors.

French Politics. (By telegram to the Dispatch.)

PARIS, October 23.—The Brisson Ministry is now uncertain about its ability to hold a majority of the new Chamber of Deputies, as a serious split in the Republican ranks is threatened. The Republicans were united to carry the day in the recent election, and while individuals might and should be punished for rebellion the States could not; that if they were not preserved for the preservation of the Union had destroyed it; if they were in the Constitution covered them and prescribed as well their rights as their duties.

It is not unlikely, therefore, that he

JOHNSON AND GRANT.

MR. KEELY IS SCEPTICAL.

He thinks, however, that Lincoln and Johnson agreed to the Reconstruction. To the Editor of the Herald.

The letter of Mr. Dewey concerning an alleged plot of Andrew Johnson to restore the southern States to their constitutional position by a coup d'etat, published to-day, suggests some reflections which concern at once the probability and the character of the attempt. Upon one of the most notable of these you have touched. If President Johnson had made any such attempt to seize General Grant into a conspiracy to subvert the reconstruction legislation of Congress by the sword, it is simply incredible that the passionate coteries which instigated and prosecuted the impeachment of President Johnson, all of whom were the personal and political friends and many of them the most trusted and intimate associates of General Grant, should have been unadvised of it, and equally incredible that in their vehement anxiety to get rid of Andrew Johnson they would have failed to use so potent a weapon. General Grant was precisely the witness they desired, and the story presented is so palpably a fiction that it would have been recognized by the largest segment of the people to a verdict removing the President from office.

Moreover, General Grant was not only bound by his duty as a citizen, but likely, under the relations between himself and the President, to make such disclosures. No obligation of an official or personal nature forbids speech. He had just emerged from a bitter controversy with President Johnson, in the course of which the President had publicly charged him with unfaithfulness to official duty and with the violation of a deliberate and most important personal assurance given by General Grant to the President in the presence of such men as Sherman and Grant, and of all Republicans with historic names, over their signatures gave strong support, if not absolute verification, to President Johnson's charges. The General, therefore, could scarcely be supposed to have any aversion to testifying to a fact so damaging to an adversary who had not hesitated to denounce him by his own signature in a communication given to the press, and afterward, I believe, officially presented to Congress.

So much of Mr. Dewey's letter as sets forth Andrew Johnson's views on the proper constitutional position of the southern States is quite familiar history. The President stated it himself again and again with a clearness of thought and vigor of speech which no one could fail to admire. In his opening message to the Fortieth Congress (I write from memory, but do not think I can be mistaken) he committed an argument for his position to which no answer was ever made save one, the conceded, incontrovertible force—*to wit*, that "reconstruction was outside of the Constitution."

But the fact was that Mr. Johnson's policy in this matter was Abraham Lincoln's policy. President Johnson constantly claimed, and in contradiction, a reminiscence of the last days of Mr. Lincoln's life, which, I believe, has not hitherto appeared in print, may be without interest.

I was a member of the last General Assembly of Virginia that convened during the war. We had passed many days without a session, when, on the afternoon of Sunday, April 2, 1867, we met in Richmond, and the President of the proposed evacuation of Richmond was not only known, but, in fact, in progress, and the Legislature convened to consider our duty. Being of opinion that the fall of Richmond and Petersburg would speedily conclude the war, and that in the political troubles which must then precipitate, Lincoln's policy was the only one to be followed. The proposed evacuation of Richmond was not only known, but, in fact, in progress, and the Legislature convened to consider our duty. Being of opinion that the fall of Richmond and Petersburg would speedily conclude the war, and that in the political troubles which must then precipitate, Lincoln's policy was the only one to be followed.

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