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HARRISONBURG, VA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1876.

\$2.00 a Year in Advance

GOV. TILDEN'S LETTER OF ACCEPT-

ALBANY, July 31st, 1876. GENTLEMEN: When I had the house to receive a personal delivery of your letter on behalf of the Democratic National Convention, held on the 28th of June, at St. Louis, advising me of my nomination as the candidate of the constituency represented by that body for the office of President of the United States, I answered that, at my earliest convenience, and in conformity with usage, I would prepare and transmit to you a formal acceptance. I now avail myself of the first interval in unavoidable occupations to fulfill that engagement

The Convention, before making its nominations, adopted a Declaration of Principles, which, as a whole seems to me a wise exposition of the necessities of our country, and of the reforms needed to bring back the government to its true functions, to restore purity of administration and to renew the prosperity of the people. But some of these reforms are so urgent that they claim more than a passing approval. REFORM IN PUBLIC EXPENSE.

The necessity of a reform "in the scale of public expense—Federal, State and Municipal,"—and "in the modes of Federal taxation," justifies all the prominence given to it in the Declara-tion of the St. Louis Convention.

The present depression in all the business and industries of the people, which is depriving labor of its employment, and carrying want into so many homes, has its principal cause in excessive governmental consumption .--Under the illusions of a specious prosperity, engendered by the false policies of the federal government, a waste of capital has been going on ever since the peace of 1865, which could only end in universal disaster.

The federal taxes of the last eleven years reach the gigantic sum of 4500 millions. Local taxation has amounted to two-thirds as much more. The vast aggregate is not less than 7500 mil-

This enormous taxation followed a civil conflict that had greatly impaired our aggregate wealth, and had made a prompt reduction of expenses indispen-

It was aggravated by most unscien-tific and ill-adjusted methods of taxation that increased the sacrifices of the people far beyond the receipts of the

treasury. It was aggravated, moreover, by a financial policy which tended to dimin-ish the energy, skill and economy of production, and the frugality of private consumption, and induced miscalculation in business and an unremunerative use of capital and labor.

Even in prosperous times, the daily

a public discredit, tending to bank ruptcy or repudiation. Taxes, generally oppressive, in some instances have confiscated the entire income of property, and totally destroyed its market-able value. It is impossible that these evils should not react upon the prosperity of the whole country.

CALICOES.

The nobler motives of humanity concur with the material interests of all in requiring that every obstacle be removed, to a complete and durable reconciliation between kindred populations once unnaturally estranged, on the basis recognized by the St: Louis platform, of the "Constitution of the United States, with its amendments universally accepted as a final settle-ment of the controversies which engendered civil war."

But, in aid of a result so beneficent, the moral influence of every good citizen, as well as governmental authority, ought to be exerted, not alone to maintain their just equality before the law, but likewise to establish a cordial fraternity and good will among citizens, whatever their race or color, who are now united in the one destiny of a common self-government. If the duty shall be assigned to me, I should not fail to exercise the powers with which the laws and the constitution of our country clothe its chief magistrate, to protect all its citizens, whatever their former condition, in every political and personal right.

CURRENCY REFOM.

"Reform is necessary," declares the St. Louis Convention, "to establish a sound currency, restore the public cre-dit and maintain the national honor;" and it goes on to "demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments, and by wise finances, which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world knowledge and judgment. of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises

payment." The object demanded by the Convention is a resumption of specie payments on the legal tender notes of the continue as currency, or be absorbed United States. That would not only into the vast mass of securities held as tain the national honor," but it would "establish a sound currency" for the | if they were to remain in their present

people. The methods by which this object it is to be attained, are disclosed by

BANK NOTE RESUMPTION. 7

Resumption of specie payments by | which they can be changed from curthe Government of the United States | rency into investments lies the only on its legal tender notes would estab- danger to be guarded against in the lish specie payments by all the banks, adoption of general measures intended on all their notes. The official state- to remove a clearly ascertained surplus; might be paid by this saving alone, ment, made on the 12th of May, shows that is, the withdrawal of any which without cost to the people. 300 millions, less 20 millions held by themselves. Against these 280 millions of notes, the banks keld 141 millions of affects the public imagination with the have ripened into a perfect ability to legal tender notes, or a little more than fear of an apprehended scarcity. In a fifty per cent. of their amount. But community where credit is so much they also held on deposit in the Feder- used, fluctuations of values and vicissial Treasury, as security for these notes, bonds of the United States, worth in gold about 360 millions, available and current in all the foreign money marcertained realities. kets. In resuming, the banks, even if it were possible for all their notes to be presented for payment, would have 500 millions of specie funds to pay 280 millions of notes, without contracting their loans to their customers, or calling on any private debtor for payment. Suspended banks, undertaking to resume, have usually been obliged to collect from needy borrowers the means to redeem excessive issues and to provide reserves. A vague idea of distress is, therefore, often associated with the process of resumption. But the conditions which caused distress in those former instances do not now exist.

from the stocks which exist abroad without disturbing the equilibrium of foreign money markets, is a result to be easily worked out by practical With respect to whatever surplus of

legal tenders the wants of business may at the call of the creditor entitled to fail to keep in use, and which, in order to save interest, will be returned for redemption, they can either be paid or they can be funded. Whether they form, and the government were to agree to pay on them a rate of interest, mak-

to be pursued, and the means by which | ing them desirable as investments, they would cease to circulate and take their what the Convention demanded for the place with government, state, municipal, future, and by what it denounced in the past. and other corporate and private bonds, of which thousands of millions exist

among us. In the perfect ease with

waste which have conducted us to a period of falling revenues oblige us to supplement the results of economies and retrenchments by some resort to loans, we should not hesitate. The government ought not to speculate on its own dishonor, in order to save interest on its broken promises, which it still compels private dealers to accept at a fictitious par. . The highest nation al honor is not only right, but would prove profitable. Of the public debt, "restore the public credit" and "main-tain the national honor," but it would the rate of interest they draw. Even cent. in gold, and 712 millions at five per cent. in gold. The average interest is 5.58 per cent.

A financial policy which should se cure the highest credit, wisely availed of ought gradually to obtain a reduction of one per cent. in the interest on most of the loans. A saving of one per cent, on the average would be 17 mil-lions a year in gold. That saving reg-ularly invested at four and a half per cent. would, in less than thirty-eight years, extinguish the principal. The whole 1,700 millions of founded debt The proper time for resumption is the time when wise preparations shall accomplish the object with a certainty and ease that will inspire confidence, and encourage the reviving of business. The earliest time in which such a reresult can be brought about is the best. Even when the preparations shall have been matured, the exact date would] have to be chosen with reference to the then existing state of trade and credit operations in our country, the course of foreign commerce, and the condition of the exchange with other preparation" would be the gain of the nations. The specific measures and the actual date are matters of detail substance of resumption in exchange having reference to ever-changing confor its shadow. ditions. - They belong to the domain of practical administrative statesmanship. The captain of a steamer, about eleven years since the peace, has constarting from New York to Liverpool, does not assemble a council over his sound and stable currency. Two and ocean chart and fix an angle by which to lash the rudder for the whole voya half per cent. on the expenditures of age. A human intelligence must be at the helm to discern the shifting forces have provided all the additional coin of the waters and the winds. A huneedful to resumption. which to make their purchases, and man hand must be on the helm to feel RELIEF TO BUSINESS DISTRESS. The distress now felt by the people the elements day by day, and guide to a mastery over them. in all their business and industries. PREPARATIONS FOR RESUMPTION. though it has its principal cause in Such preparations are everything. the enormous waste of capital occa-Without them, a legislative command sioned by the false policies of our govfixing a day, an official promise fixing erament, has been greatly aggravated a day, are shams. They are worseby the mismanagement of the currenthey are a snare and a delusion to all cy. Uncertainty is the prolific parent of mischiefs in all business. Never who trust them. They destroy all confidence among thoughtful men were its evils more felt than now. whose judgment will at last sway pub-Men do nothing, because they are unlic opinion. An attempt to act on able to make any calculations on which such a command or such a promise, they can safely rely. They undertake without preparation, would end a new nothing, because they fear a loss in suspension. It would be a fresh caeverything they would attempt. They lamity, prolific of confusion, distrust stop and wait. The merchant dares and distress. not buy for the future consumption of THE ACT OF JANUARY 14, 1875. his customers. The manufacturer dares not make fabrics which may not re-The Act of Congress of the 14th of January, 1875, enacted that, on and after the 1st of January, 1879, the Secfund his outlay. He shuts his factory and discharges his workmen. Capitalretary of the Treasury shall redeem in ists cannot lend on security they concoin the legal tender notes of the sider safe, and their funds lie almost United States on presentation at the without interest. Men of enterprise office of the assistant treasurer in the who have credit, or securities to pledge, City of New York. It authorized the will not borrow. Consumption has secretary "to prepare and provide for" fallen below the natural limits of a reasonable economy. Prices of many such resumption of specie payments by the use of any surplus revenues not things are under their range in frugal, otherwise appropriated; and by issuspecie-paying times before the civil ing, in his discretion, certain classes of bonds. war. Vast masses of currency lie in the banks unused. A year and a half More than one and a half of the ago the legal tenders were at their four years have passed. Congress and largest volume, and the twelve millions the President have continued ever since retired have been replaced by since to unite in acts which have legfresh issues of fifteen millions of bank islated out of existence every possible notes. In the meantime the banks have been surrendering about four surplus applicable to this purpose. The coin in the treasury claimed to millions a month, because they cannot belong to the government, had on the find a profitable use for so many of 30th of June, fallen to less than 45 their notes. millions of dollars as against 59 mil-The public mind will no longer aclions on the 1st of January, 1875, and cept shams. It has suffered enough the availability of a part of that sum increases distrust. An unstable poliis said to be questionable. The revements and wise finance" are the means | nues are falling faster than appropriations and expenditures are reduced, leaving the treasury with diminishing resources. The secretary had done nothing under his power to issue The legislative command, the official

If, however, the improvidence and | have thus far been barren. No practical preparations towards resumption been made. There has been no progress. There have been steps backward.

There is no necromancy in the opperations of government. The homely maxims of every-day life are the best standards of its conduct. A debtor who should promise to pay a loan out of surplus income, yet be seen every day spending all he could lay his hands on in riotous living, would lose all character for honesty and veracity. His offer of a new promise or his pro-fession as to the value of the old promise, would alike provoke derision. RESUMPTION PLAN OF THE ST. LOUIS PLAT-EORM.

The St. Louis platform denounces bas made no advances towards are towards are to the servants of the people, but the servants of the people, but the people, bu tion, but instead has obstructed re-

spiration of new hope and well-found- | plate what needs to be done in the feded confidence will hasten the restoring processes of nature, and prosperity will begin to return. The St. Louis Convention concludes

its expression in regard to the curren-cy by a declaration of its convictions as to the practical results of the sys-SAMUEL J. TILDEN. tem of preparations it demands. It says: "We believe such a system, well devised, and, above all, intrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit by which ninety-five per cent. of all business motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanic arts, restore employment to labor, and renew in all its natural sources the prosperity of the people."

The government of the United States, which it has been or may be invested by Congress as best and soonest to conduct the country to that beneficent result.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The convention justly affirms that Reform is necessary to its purification, necessary to its economy and its effi-ciency, necessary in order that the orfor proved competency, and held for fidelity in the public employ." The convention wisely added that "Reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service. Presipublic trust."

Two evils infest the official service of the Federal government.

has made no advances towards re- the influence of this pernicious error sumption, no preparations for resump- public employments have been multi- crimes than the wholesale murders tion, but instead has obstructed re-sumption, by wasting our resources into the rauks of office-holders have "Compare Massachusetts and Tepnbeen steadily increased beyond any

eral administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the under. taking. If summoned by the suffrages of my contrymen to attempt this work.

To Gen. John A. McClernand, Chairman, &c.

> [COMMUNICATED. The Free School Question. .

The Free School question has become a very mixed affair. The cry of one party seems 'to be-"that educa-tion must improve the human race in transactions are performed—a system open, public, and inspiring general confidence would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries, set in education is worse than none; we must give our boys and girls a scientific and æsthetic education with the 'ologies and music thrown in."

The answering cry comes, "No Republican country has the right to force an education on its citizens." Thus in my opinion, can advance to a re-sumption of specie payments on its actually sick of Free Schools and edulegal tender notes by gradual and safe cation. From a late number of the Naprocesses tending to relieve the present tional Teachers' Union we cull the folbuisness distress. If charged by the people with the administration of the achusetts had only 74,935 persons executive office, I should deem it a over ten years who could not read. duty so to exercise the powers with Virginia had 390,913, yet Massachusetts had 2,526 convicts, whilst Vir-

victs in Virginia as in Massachusetts? Again, the native educated white population of Massachusetts furnished 1 convict to 100 persons; Virginia gave 1 convict to 2,109 persons. The col-ored citizens of Massachusetts gave 1 dinary employment of the public busi-ness may not be "a prize fought for at convict to 100 persons: Virginia, 1 the ballot box, a brief reward of party convict to 569 negroes. If, as some zeal instead of posts of honor assigned contend, it is a mere question of school-houses or prisons, or billiard and drinking saloons, why hasn't Virginia six times as many prisons as Massachusetts? The fact is, education increases the number of man's dent, Vice-President, Judges, Senators, temptations without increasing in a Representatives, Cabinet Officers, these and all others in authority are the people's servants. Their offices are not a private perquisite; they are a public trust? could never have; thus in those States where education has taken long and rapid strides we find the crimes of forucated Southern States more brutal

essee in regard to writing: Tenness possible requirement of the public had 364,697 persons over ten years business, while inefficiency, peculation, who could not write; Massachusetts fraud, and malversation of the public had 94,742 who could not write. Tennessee had 902 convicts: Massachusetts to the lowest, have overspread the 2,526 convicts-that is Massachusetts had 1 native white convict to 946 per-The other evil is the organization of sons: Tennessee had 1 native white the official class into a body of political convict to 2,680 persons; Massachusetts had one colored convict to 100 persons; Tennessee had 1 colored convict to 575 persons. Again, take Connecticut and Alabama, which have about the same population. In Confunds systematically collected from the necticut the number of whites over 21 years, in 1870, unable to write was 22,673; the number in prison, 367. Alabama had 48,430 over 21 years unable to write, and her prison report showed 157. Con'ticut gives 1 convict to 1,438; Alabama, 1 convict to 3,455. Are not these statistics enough for the educational enthusiast? Again, refer to the Jewish chronicles. Education was compulsory in Jerusalem 500 years B. C., but did it recognize the morality of Christ? Look at Germany where our savants go to study. How about Dresden and Baden-baden? We learn in Germany to throw "the veil of luxurious refinement over vice." Lecky says: "The ages most disance is a conscientious fidelity in the tinguished for intellectual achievements have never been distinguished account and displace untrustworthy or for moral excellence." All this is a plea to introduce in schools morality and the Bible; but heve, what a mudance of official trust must not be sac-rificed to the usufruct of the incumbents. try are in. According to our laws we cannot force our citizens to a religion. The Catholic, the Mahommeden and Chinese object to the Bible; the Jew objects to one-half of it, so what's to be done? It is too plain that unless we overthrow our government and make an established Church for our country that we cannot force the Bible into the Free Schools. As to teaching morality along with the sciences, what is it? Morality with the Chinese is one thing, with the Mahommedan another, with the Jew and the Christian another. "Morality nent until its chief magistrate is con- is a different thing at different times, under different circumstances, in different countries, and according to different creeds." Again, "the terms moral sense, moral principles, moral suasion, are vague, almost offensive to the Catholic mind." temptation to misuse the power and Ideas of morality are wonderfully confused, and conscience has become fearfully elastic on the subject of appropriating money not one's own; and if morality sanctions "all is fair in love, and war," we must add for this cen-



wants of industrious communities press closely upon their daily earnings. The margin of possible national savings is at best a small percentage of national earnings. Yet now for these eleven years of government consumption has been a larger proportion of the national earnings than the whole people can possible save even in prosperous times for all new investments.

The consequence of these errors are now a present public calamity. But they were never doubtful, never invisible. They were necessary and inevitable, and were foreseen and depicted when the waves of that fictitious prosperity ran highest. In a speech made by me on the 24th of September, 1868, it was said of these taxes:

They bear heavily upon every man's in come, upon every industry and every business in the country, and year by year they are destined to press still more heavily, unless we arrest the system that gives rise to them. It was comparatively easy when val-ues were doubling under repeated issues of legal tender paper money, to pay out of the froth of our growing and apparent wealth these taxes, but when values recede and sink towards their natural scale, the tax gatheren takes from us not only our income, not only our profits, but also a portion of our capi-tal. * * I do not wish to ex-

aggerate or alarm ; I simply say that we cannot afford the costly and ruinous policy of the Radical majority of Congress. We cannot afford that policy towards the South. We cannot afford the magnificent and oppressive centralism into which our government is being converted We cannot afford the present magnificent scale of taxation. To the Secretary of the Treasury I said, early in 1865:

There is no royal road for a government more than for an individual or a corporation What you want to do now is to cut down your expenses and live within your income. I would give all the legerdemain of finance and financiering—I would give the whole of it for the old, homely maxim, "Live within your income."

This reform will be resisted at every step, but it must be pressed persistent-

ly. We see to-day the immediate rep-We see to-day the immediate repof Congress, while struggling to reduce expenditures, compelled to confront the menace of the Senate and the Exccutive that unless the objectionable appropriations be consented to, the operations of the government thereunder shall suffer detriment or cease. In my judgment, an amendment of the Constitution ought to be devised separating into distinct bills the appropriations for the various departments of the public service, and excluding from each bill all appropriations for other objects, and all independent legislation. In that way alone can the revisory power of each of the two houses and of the Executive be preserved and exempted from the moral duress which often compels assent to objectionable appropriations, rather than stop the the 30th of June, including what is dence, contract the whole large mawheels of the government.

THE SOUTH. An accessory cause enhancing the distress in business is to be found in the systematic and insupportable misgovernment imposed on the States of ing-nearly 76 millions a year, was 832 the South. Besides the ordinary ef- millions in the whole period, of which fects of ignorant and dishonest admin- 617 millions were the product of our istration, it has inflicted upon them own mines. enormous issues of fraudulent bonds,

The government has only to make good its own promises and the banks can take care of themselves without distressing anybody. The government is, therefore, the sole delinquent.

LEGAL TENDER RESUMPTION.

The amount of the legal tender notes of the United States now outstanding is less than 370 millions of dollars, besides 34 millions of dollars of fractional currency. How shall the goverment make these notes at all times as good as specie?

It has to provide, in reference to the mass which would be kept in use by the wants of business, a central reservoir of coin, adequate to the adjustment of the temporary fluctuations of international balances, and as a guaranty against transient drains artificially created by panic or by speculation. It has also to provide for the payment in coin of such fractional curren-

cy as may be presented for redemption. and such inconsiderable portions of the legal tenders as individuals may, from time to time, desire to convert for special use, or in order to lay by in coin their little stores of money.

RESUMPTION NOT DIFFICULT.

To make the coin now in the treasury as possible, the natural laws of trade, available for the objects of this reserve, to gradually strengthen and enlarge that reserve, and to provide for such other exceptional demands for coin as 1876, it was said that resumption may arise, does not seem to me a work | should be effected "by such measures of difficulty. If wisely planned and as would keep the aggregate amount discreetly pursued, it ought not to cost of the currency self-adjusting during any sacrifice to the business of the all the process, without creating, at country. It should tend, on the con- any time, an artificial scarcity, and trary, to a revival of hope and confi- without exciting the public imaginadence. The coin in the treasury on tion with alarms which impair confiheld against coin certificates, amounted to nearly 74 millions. The current of ural operations of business."

precious metals which has flowed out

of our country for the eleven years from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1876, averagdemption.

To amass the requisite quantity, by the scanty avails of which were wasted intercepting from the current flowing its income; for that imposes no new or stolen, and the existence of which is tout of the country, and by acquiring 'charges on the people.

wants of business. Even more mischievous would be any measure which tudes in business are largely caused by the temporary beliefs of men even before those beliefs can conform to as-

AMOUNT OF NECESSARY CURRENCY.

The amount of necessary currency, at a given time, cannot be determined arbitrarily, and should not be assumed on conjecture. That amount is subject to both permanent and temporary changes. An enlargement of it, which seemed to be durable, happened at the beginning of the civil war by a sul stituted use of currency in place of individual credit. In varies with certain states of business. It fluctuates, with considerable regularity, at different seasons of the year. In the Autumn, for instance, when buyers of grain and other agricultural products begin their operations, they usually need to borrow capital or circulating credits by want these funds in currency capable

of being distributed in small sums among numerous sellers. The additional need of currency at such times is five or more per cent. of the whole volume, and, if a surplus beyond what is required for odinary use does not happen to have been on hand at the money centers, a scarcity of currency ensues, and also a stringency in the loan market.

It was in reference to such experiences that, in a discussion of this subect, in my annual message to the New York Legislature of January 5, 1875, the suggestion was made that: "The federal government is bound

to redeem every portion of its issues which the public do not wish to use. Having assumed to monopolize the supply of currency, and enacted exclusions against everybody else, it is bound to furnish all which the wants of business require." * * "The system should passively allow the volume

of circulating credits to ebb and flow, according to ever-changing wants of business. It should imitate, as closely which it has superceded by artificial contrivances." And in a similar discussion, in my message of January 4,

chinery of credit, and disturb the nat-MEANS OF RESUMPTION.

"Public economies, official retrenchwhich the St. Louis Convention indicates as provision for reserves and re-

The best resource is a reduction of the expenses of the government below | bonds. and while professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has an-nually enacted fresh hinderances thereto." And having first denounced the funds, from the high places of powerbarrenness of the promise of a day of resumption, it next denounces the whole service like a leprosy. barren promise as a "hinderance" to resumption. It then demands its repeal, and also demands the establishmercenaries, governing the caucuses ment of "a judicious system of prepaand dictating the nominations of their own party, and attempting to carry ration" for resumption. It cannot be doubted that the substitution of a the elections of the people by undue "system of preparation," without the influence, and by immense corruptionpromise of a day, for the worthless

promise of a day without "a system of salaries or fees of office-holders. The official class in other countries, sometimes by its own weight and sometimes in alliance with the army, has been Nor is the denunciation unmerited able to rule the unorganized masses of that improvidence which, in the even under universal suffrage. Here it has already grown into a gigantic sumed 4,500 millions of dollars, and yet power capable of stifling the inspicould not afford to give the people a rations of a sound public opinion, and of resisting an easy change of administration, until misgovernment becomes these eleven years, or even less, would intolerable, and public spirit has been stung to the pitch of a civic revolution. The first step in reform is the elevation of the standard by which the ap-

pointing power selects agents to execute official trusts. Next in importexercise of the authority to hold to incapable subordinates. The public interest in an honest, skillful perform-After these immediate steps, which will ensure the exhibition of better examples, we may wisely go on to the abolition of unnecessary offices, and, finally, to the patient, careful organization of a better civil service system, under the tests, wherever practicable,

of proved competency and fidelity. While much may be accomplished by these methods, it might encourage delusive expectations if I withheld here the expression of my conviction that no reform of the civil service in this country will be complete and permastitutionally disqualified for re-election; experience having repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incumbents. Through this solemity only can be be effectually delivered from his greatest

> patronage with which the Executive is necessarily charged.

CONCLUSION. Educated in the belief that it is the

first duty of a citizen of the republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs, I have, for forty years, as a private citizen, fulfilled usual degree during all that period with from illusions. An insincere policy When, a year and a half ago, I entered upon my present trust, it was in order oy increases uncertainty. The people to consummate reforms to which I had man, Franklin and the rost of our need to know that the government is already devoted several of the best great men, if there is anything in our moving in the direction of ultimate years of my life. Knowing as I do, safety and prosperity, and that it is therefore, from fresh experience, how and sciences without having them doing so through prudent, safe and great the difference is between gliding conservative methods, which will be through an official routine and work- recollect the homely proverb, sure to inflict no new sacrifice on the ing out a reform of systems and poli- can't make a silk purse out of a sow's promise fixing a day for resumption, business of the country. Then the in- i cies, it is impossible for me to contem- | ear."

business and government officials. In despite of the pros and cons, let that duty. Though occupied in an un- us build a neat school-house and give. our poor and immoral classes and ilthe concerns of government, I have literate negroes a start in life; give never acquired the habit of official life. them a thorough training in arithmetic, geography, grammar and history, and then rest assured that, like Sherchildren, they will reach the 'alogies erammed into them by the State, and E PLERIBUS UNUM.

tennial year-and everything is fair in

OLD COMMONWEALTH

HARRISONBURG, VA.

C. H. VANDERFORD, EBITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 17, 1876.

National Democratic Ticket. FOR PRESIDENT,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

TH'S. A. HENDRICKS.

of Indiana. ELECTORAL TICKET. FOR THE STATE AT LARGE. JOHN W. DANIEL. of Lynchburg. F. W. M. HOLLIDAY, of Winchester DISTRICT ELECTORS. Jat District-B. F. BLAND, of Middlesex. -B. F. HLAND, of Anddrews, 'THOMAN TABB. Elizabeth Cfty, A. M. KEILEY, Nichmond, F. K. HARRIN, Mecklenburg, JOHN E. PENN, Patrick, W. E. CABELL, Buckingham,

4th 5th 6th 7th 8th H. H. RIDDLEBERGER, Shenandor E. JOHNSON BARBOUR, Orange, D. S. PIERCE, Wythe.

Conservative Ratification Meeting.

A meeting of the Conservative Voters of Rockingham county will be held at the Court-House in Harrisonburg, on August 21st, (Court-day.) At the same time a County Executive Committee will be appointed for the campaign, and other meas uses for the more thorough organization of the party will be adopted. CHAS. A. YANCEY,

Chairman County Executive Committee

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

of the problem reads: If we fail to pro-tect the negro in the right of suffrage, we A convention of the Conservative thereby surrender the States of South Car-olina, Mississippi and Louisiana to the same brutal banditti who drove those communi. party of the Seventh Congressional District will meet in Staunton on Friday, the 1st day of September, at 12 What are you going to do about it?"-RED PATH, in New York Independent. o'clock M, to nominate the Conservative candidate for Congress for said district.

The Chairman of the Conservative Committee of each of the counties composing said District will call meetings to send delegates to said Convention. These meeting may be either township meetings or county meetings, as the Committee of each county shall prescribe. The representation shall be two delegates from each magisterial district.

R. T. W. DUKE, P. B. BORST. W. A. BURKE, July 26th, 1876. Committee.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

In pursuance to the above call for a Congressional Convention, the Conservative votors of Rockingham county loyalty to the Republican party. In are requested to meet at the following places in their respective Districts, on Saturday, August 26th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to select two Delegates and two Alternates to represent their districts in said Congressional Convention: In Stonewall District at McGaheys-

ville. In Ashby District at Mt. Crawford. In Central District at Harrisonburg. They have played so long upon a sin-

HOW THEY BEGIN TO TALK. A PARTY OF HATE.

"We ought bever to have given the hegro a vote, or we ought to have forced him to learn to read, and built a school for him in every township. He has shown that he is not fit to rule in Mississippi. He is the dupe in peace of black and white dema-gogues; and, alas! in war—for the last connaire was a military revolution—he is

campaign was a military revolution-he is the only victim who suffers from our sins of

"The negro county governments in Mis-

sissippi bore the same relation to orderly Republican administrations that negro min-

strelsy burlesques bear to the divine sym-phonies of Beethoven. What right had we to expect a better result? Fellow Republi-

cans, it is idle to denounce the South. We are to blame. We knew the negro to be

timid, unarmed, illiterate, and yet we left him in the midst of the fiercest fighters on

this planet, and expected him to rule them.

In Mississippi his power went down in vio lence and blood. So it will disappear, un

less we act promptly, in South Carolina and Louisiana. It is the greatest problem of

our time, and a most complex problem. "Let me state it broadly. If we give com-plete military protection to the negro in all elections in South Carolina, Missippi and

Louisiana, where there is a large black ma-

jority, we shall establish a system of gov-ernment which no white race on the face of

this earth either ought to endure or will en-

dure. This is one side. And the other side

ties to civil war. 'As Mr. Tweed remarked :

The Radicals did make a mistake.

We knew it all the while. Our coun-

sels were worthless in Radical ears.

The fruit of your work has "turned to

ashes." In a few years the mask

which covered the infamy of repub-

lican reconstruction will fall off, and

the hollow mockery of your pretenses

will be as plain to all intelligent ne-

How the following 'extract ever The Republican party is fighting except by accident) found its way this campaign with appeals to prejuinto that vituperative radical organ, dice alone, and has deservedly won the Washington Chronicle, we cannot the appellation of a "Party of Hate.' explain. The first few lines of the ex-In the North the war passions of the tract were accidently torn off with the people are sought to be aroused by wrapper on the paper, but enough villainous appeals to the memories of remains to make out of it a remark. the past, and the cries of "rebel" and able document to come from a high "treason." In the South, where the republican source. The author, after party is composed almost entirely of a trip through the South, especially colored people, the terrors of slavery through Mississippi, on his return are whispered to them in secret meethome, writes for his paper as follows: ings. "We ought never to have given the negro

Gen. Garfield has undertaken to organize the Federal soldiers for this campaign under the name of "Boys in Blue." Each State has its commanders, and the "Boys in Blue" are requested to organize in companies, regiments, brigades and divisions. They are told that they must fight the war over again. Here is Gen. John A. Dix's appeal to those of his State: "Comrades, sinking all partisan dif-

ferences, rally once more to vindicate the record you made in the war. Or. ganize now to repel treason seeking the life of your Government by insidious means, as you did in 1861, when armed traitors sought its overthrow. Say to Hayes and Wheeler as you said to Lincoln, 'We are coming, Father Abraham, five hundred thousand more.' You are to be the saviours of your country in this contest as you were in time of war. By the memories of your own privations and sufferings, by the sufferings of your comrades who were torn and crippled in the fight, by the tortures endured at Libby, Belle Isle and Andersonville, by the graves of those who died that their country might live, we invoke you to be true to your cause, to rally for its support, to defend the right and to insure success by your ener-

getic labors." In the South, among the many other documents used to inflame the minds of the colored people, the following has been put in the mouth of Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, and is being circulated among them:

"I am sorry that I laid down my arms in 1865; I am in favor of re-engroes as they have all along been to slaving the negro, and if that cannot the Southern whites. Your party, be done at once my idea is to adopt a Mr. Redpath, has not been the proplan which will bring about such a genitor of a single act for the benefit condition of things. I would deprive the negro of educational privileges; I of the whole country-only for the Rewould pay him low wages; I would publican party. Nay, nay. There is prevent him from acquiring real es-

a wide difference between loyalty to tate; I would deprive him of arms, ammunition, stock, and agricultural the constitution and the union, and implements. No one believes that Gov. Vance the view of the Republican press the

made use of the above-quoted langreat objects demanding loyalty are guage, and those who read it to the the Republican party first, then the colored people do so for mere party constitution and the union. Democrat ends-to inflame them against the with them is synonymous with "rebel." whites and induce them to vote The Democracy is the "rebel" Democthe Republican ticket. The slavery racy. The Democratic House of Requestion is settled. The colored man presentatives is styled the "Confederis free and can never again be put into ate House," the "rebel House," &c. slavery. His right to vote caunot be

Tilden is a practical reformer. In less than two years he has broken up the Canal Ring which has grown powerful in his State, and reduced taxation to less than what it was in 1800-or to about one-half what it was under Republican rule, two years ago. Hayes never reformed anything, but for years past has consistently voted the Republican ticket, endorsing Grant and all the acts of his corrupt administration. He had ample opportunities to show his ability as a reformer during four years as Congressman and five years as Governor of the third State in the Union. Twenty motions, mostly concerning country post-offices, make up his congressional record, and signing bills passed by the Legislature covers his career as Governor of Ohio. Hayes and reform simply means nothing. Hayes last utterance praised Grant and his administration, and four years of Hayes would be no better than four years more of Grant.

Rev. Garland H. White, colored, is not having a very happy time stumping North Carolina for Tilden and Hendricks. He started out about two weeks ago. When he returned from his first trip he found he had been expelled from his church, and the whole congregation was in a turmoil. Threats of various kinds against the peace, dignity and rights of the colored orator have been made, but he intends to stump North Carolina for Tilden, Hendricks and Reform or "die a martyr at the stake." Good for Garland H. White.

There was an exciting debate in the House of Representatives on Monday. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, lied about Mr. Tilden, and Mr. Cox, of New York, characterized his statements as lies, and advanced towards the Republican side of the Honse, holding a paper in his hand which he claimed disproved Mr. Kasson's assertions. There is no doubt that Mr. Kasson made false statements, but it was not at all proper that Mr. Cox should have denounced them in so strong language, notwithstanding he was stating the truth.

The Tilden ball is rolling, and gathering strength at every turn. From every section of the country comes the intelligence daily that some noted Republican leader opens his eves to the inefficiency of his own party and declares for Tilden, Hendricks and Reform. Since Chas. Francis Adams has given in his adhesion to the Reform party, Carl Schurz is about the only prominent Liberal of the Fifth Avenue Hotel Conference who supports Hayes and Wheeler.

Official educational returns show that in

THE MISSISSIPPI CAMPAIGN THUNDER.-It would be surprising indeed if in this August 10, 1876, on Pleasant Run. by Rev. John Flory, Daniel Wenger, Jr., and Fannie M. Heatwole all of this county. presidential campaign partisans and sectionalists could find anyth ng in the condition of any Southern State that showed an amicable and loyal temper towards the rest of mankind. The report of Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, on the last State election in Mississippi sets forth that the election was carried by systematized outrages and intimidation, and should be reversed. He insists that the present Legislature is illegal, and that its acceptance of Gov. Ames's resignation was illegal. In the opinion of Mr. Boutwell Mr. Ames is still Governor, and should be reinstated by force, while the choice of Mr. Lamar as Senator elect is invalid. Mr. Boutwell was the head of a Senate commitee to make this examination, but there was a minority member of the committee, Mr. Bayard, of Dela ware, a gentleman whose name is synonymous with truth and manliness, who gives a very different account of Mississippi affairs. He shows that the causes of the political revolution in Mississippi were the terrible and grotesque revolutions introduced into the State government by Ames, son-in-law of Gen. Butler, who, after he forced himself into the governorship, spent nine months out of the twelve every vear in Massachusetts. It is asserted that the negro whom he left in charge of the State as Lieutenant Governor, openly sold appointments to office, approvals of laws and pardons. Every murderer and ravisher convicted in the State was pardoned for money. The taxes themselves went up to confisca. tion point. Out of hundreds of local justices not one in four could read, and out of one thousand "school officers" over eight hundred could not read. Republicans themselves charged Ames with expressly declaring that "unless four or five negroes could be killed and troops thereby secured the election was sure to be lost." The Mississippi matter resolves itself into a question of accuracy between Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Bayard. Certain it is however, that in those States of the South where conservatism has triumphed there have been peace, thrift and prosperity. No

outrages have occurred in Mississippi since Mr. Ames and his carpet-baggers disappeared from the scene. The effort to keep Mr. Lamar, one of the ablest and most conservative men in the country, out of the Senate, by a programme of interference and usurpation like that recommended by Mr. Boutwell, will

GEN SIGEL DECLARES FOR TILDEN. General Franz Sigel, of New York, has written a letter defining his political

status, in which he says : "Having received of late several invitations to address political meetings, it seems to me my duty to declare, for the purpose of avoiding all misunderstanding, that the principles and policy laid down in the democratic platform, and in the letters of acceptance of Tilden and Hendricks, are in accordance with the views which on many occasions I have expressed and defended-privately and publicly. I should be faithless to myself by not upholding

and defending them now, in the hour of trial, and therefore shall give my

PHILADELPHIA New Advertisements. FOR THE PURCHASE OF **RELIABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING!** JUST RECEIVING A LARGE LOT OF MEN BOYS FOR CHILDREN CALICOES. And NO HOUSE like **Brown and Bleached Cottons** Wanamaker & -NOTIONS,-SIXTH & MARKET STS., PHILADELPHIA, SHOES. HATS. &C. For Lowest Prices. For Best Class Goods, ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF For Immensity of Stock, For Guaranteed Satisfaction, GROCERIES The Largest Clothing House in America. WHICH I WILL SELL ANAMAKER & BROWN AT REDUCED PRICES .Call and see for yourselves. Yours Respectfully. A. H. HELLER. aug17 Extraordinary Success TIRGINIA TO WIT :-- In the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Rockingham Ath day of August, A. D., 1876; IN THE BUTTER TRADE. Good News to Butter-Makers! THE undersigned can sell any smoont of fine, Spring-house, Butter, (from 1000 to 5000 pounds a week.) just such as a great many feople of this coun-ty can and do make, for the price of the finest New York, which stands at the heid of all other makes in all the markets of the United States for price. THIS WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMENT has been arrived at by unifing labor, heavy cost and many difficulties; but we have at last proven what we believed years ago could be done, and to day we are able to state of a truth, for the information of the Butter producers, not only of this section, (the most of whose Butter we are now handling.) but of this county, that IN CHANCERY. IN CHANCERY. The object of this suit is to obtain a settlement of the administration account of the estate of George Epard, dec'd; to ascertain the liabilities, if any, or the estate, and to obtain an order for the proper distribu-tion of the assets of the estate. And affidavit being made that the defendants, Wes-ley Epard, James Meadows and Sarah his wife, An-drew J. Epard, John W. Epard, William G. Epard and Arminta Epard, are non-residents of the State of Vir-ginia, We are prepared to handle even five to ten times as much as we are now getting. with even more advantage to ourselves and chistomors than we have done. The larger the bulk we handle, and the fresher the article is when delivered to us, the more we can get for it. inia, It is ordered that they do appear here within onth after due publication of this order, and an It is ordered that they do appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and answer the Plaintiff's bill, or do what is necessary to protect their interests, and that a copy of this order be pub-lished once a week for four successive weeks in the Old Commonwealth, a newspaper published in Harri-sonburg, Va., and another copy thereof posted at the front door of the Court-House of this county, on the first day of the next term of the County Court of said County. Teste: ALL BUTTER-MAKERS in this whole country are respectfully, requested to bring us a lot, if they have not already done so, and We pay from 333 to 663 per cent. More J. H. SHUE, C. C. C. R. C. hau the dealers of the county generally do, and that aug17-4w Haas & Patterson, p. q. We Sell Goods Quite as Cheap, and keep as large and as new, and as desirable as stock of goods as any one in the county. Why, we even can and do Public Sale of Valuable Land. Give more in Cash by 10 to 15 per cent. than the dealers generally give in merchandize, on which they have a profit of 15 to 50 per cent. These are big differences we know, and are scarcely believed by those not knowing it to be so. BY wirtue of the Will of Winfield S. Baugher, dec'd, I will offer at public vendue, On Saturday, September 2nd, 1876, are scarcely believed by those not knowing it to be so. This difference vas established over the dealers some months ago, and in vain do they strive to sus-rury the plain truth; for day after day new customers are calling on us and establishing business intercourse with us, and receiving the price for their Butter so highly advantageous, over what the great majority of the would be hybrid by a some butter to us you get the benefit of our reputation as shippers in the market, and of the 5 to 7 cents per pound more that the other deal-ers get. 114⁴ Acres of Land. being a part of the "HOME FARM," and known as the "Dangerfield Tract," lying and being in Rocking-ham county, on the east side of the Shenandoah River, one mile north of Port Republic, adjoining the landed estate of Gec. A. Scott, Noah Shuler and others. The survey of the Shenandoah Valloy Railread runs through almost the centre of the land. There are about 60 acress of cleared land in the tract, and the bal-ance heavily timbered. The land is of kind nature, well adapted to the growth of all kinds of small grain, also growing tobacco; is well watered and is situated COME ONE! COME ALL!

and if we have not hands enough to wait on you we will hire some more, and if our stock thins out rapidly we can and will replenish it as fast. Respectfully, Linville, Va., Aug. 3, 1876. E. SIPE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

N pursuance of a decretal order entered in the chancery cause of E. H. Chase & Co., vs. I. C. Hill at als., in the Circuit Court of Bockingham county, Virginia, I will, as Commissioner appointed for that purpose, proceed to sell at public auction, at the front door of the Court-House of Rockingham county, NORMAL SCHOOL, On Tuesday, the 22d day of August, 1876, On Tuesday, the 22d day of August, 1876, the one-third interest in the following parcels of Real Estate : A HOUSE AND LOT, situated in the town of Harrisonburg, fronting con Main street, now occupied by Dr, W. O. Hill ; A TRACT of LAND, situated in Chestnut Ridge, four miles distant from Harrisonburg, containing 21 Acres, 1 rood and 29 poles; one tract of 37 acres, 1 rood and 6 poles, lying on the Rockingham Turpike, and one tract of 10 acres, sitiated in the "Gravels." So much of the abero real estate will be sold as will any off the debts reported by Commissioner Newman, in his reord filed in said cause. TERMS OF SALES--Exough cash in hand to pay costs of suit and saie, and \$100; the remainder in one, two and three equal sumal payments, with interest from day of sale; the preclaser to executebonds with good personal security, and a lien retained till has deferred paymont is made. MM. B. LURTY, july20-ts Opens September 11, 1876. Advantages far superior to those of any preceding A. REICHENBACH. GROCERY

not be successful.-Baltimore Sun.

BRIDGEWATER, VA.,

-AND-

and will conduct in connection therewith a

COMMISSION HOUSE

I have purchased a new stock of Coffees, Sugars, Tças, Sauces, Canvassed Hams, and Groceries of every de-scription, which will be sold at the lowest market rates. Corn, Wheat, Flour, Oats, Rye, Mill-feed, and all kinds of country produce, bought at highest mar-ket price, sold and taken on commission.

Patronage of my friends and the public generally espectfully solicited.

COMMISSIONER'S NOFICE:

Valley Railroad.

TWO DAILY LINES

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

Passengers can leave Harrisonburg in the mornin pend the day at the Caves, and return the same day

or, leave Harrisonburg in the evening, in the morning or, leave Harrisonburg in the evening, remain at the Caves over night, and return the next day. Any aumber can be accommodated. Trains leave Heaveneed

OFFICE VALLEY RAIL ROAD CO., HARRISONBURG, July 26, 1876.

TREIBER & GASSMAN.

P. W. STRAYER.

aug10

MARRIED.

well adapted to the growth of all kinds of small grain, also growing tobacco: is well-watered and is situated in a delighttil neighborhood-conventient to schools, churches, stores, factories, shops, &c. TERMS: consectourth cash in hand on the day of sale; balance in three equal annual payments; all of the purchase money to bear interest from the day of sale. The purchas er to execute bonds with good and satisfactory personal security, and a lien to be retained on the laud as utilizate security. satisfactory persons becurity. on the land as ultimate security. L. W. KAYLOR, Executor of W. S. Baugher, des'd.

VALLEY

In Linville District at Edom. In Plains District at Broadway. CHAS. A. YANCEY, Chairman County Ex. Com.

Our valued exchange, the Peters burg Post, has been changed from an evening to a morning daily. Success to the morning Post.

It is a good sign for Tilden, that all the leading Republican orators and oracles are in a bad temper, abusive and vituperative. They are as cross as a bcar which has lost her cubs.

That once hot Republican journal, the Michigan Tribune, has given up all hope of reforming the Governmet under the Cincinnati ticket, and comes out square for Tilden and Hendricks.

The President on Friday sent a special message to Congress suggesting of honesty and faithfulness in official to that body that the cavalry force be life, by penning and disseminating increased 2,500 men, or that he be authorized to call out 5,000 yolunteers which they have discussed the great for six months.

as formerly. It is probable the House will pass it also.

The Republican party in Arkansas is hopelessly divided. All efforts to effect a union between the two wings a clean sweep of the State, as in Alaform.

The President, in a special message, gives the House a rap for its small economies; but Mr. Randall hits back pretty sharply, and by showing that in some cases where reduction is complained of the Honse had followed the estimates, and that in others the appropriations were made in other bills, gives us some reason to suspect that the President is not as well posted as he might be.

If only a colored Radical or two had been killed in the recent Alabama election, what rejoicing there would have been in the northern republican camp. | den, Hendricks and Reform, and gives " The great "northern heart" would have his reasons why he will support the been "fired" by an unscrupulous rad- Reform candidates instead of Hayes ical press; but, alas! "nobody was and Wheeler. David Gilmore, near hurt," and that 40,000 majority stands River Bank, in this county, has also as a terror, as great even as the "hand arrayed himself with the Reform party pallor to the cheeks of Belshazer.

gle string, "rebel," that they venture into no argument that they cannot torture into a vibration to stir up war passions and prejudices. It is time to stop all this, and we note with pleasure the awakening effect Mr. Redpath's language will have. He is a laws. Republican who has been down to

see. Apart from the partisan bias which shows through it. Mr. Redpath is truthful, and we join him in saying, "What are you going to do about it?"

LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.

Last week we gave our readers the letter of Gov. Hendricks, and on the first page of this issue will be found the able and statesmanlike letter of Gov. Tilden. Time and study only confirm our first impressions of the letters. Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks have done a noble service to the cause those documents. By the manner in political problem which is before us

now for solution, they have asserted The U. S. Senate, on Friday last, by their rights to rank with the highest a large majority voted to restore the order of statesmen. Honest men of franking privilege. It applies only to all parties, and of no party at all, must letters and documents, and not to see that they will be advancing the sowing machines, soiled clothes, &c. &c. good of their country by coming in with us, and aiding in the election of the authors of these compositions to the offices to which they have been nominated. It is only by purging the administration of the vile elements that now enter into its composition, of the party there has failed, and each and replacing them with components has a full State and electoral ticket | that shall be free from stain and blemin the field. The Democrats will make | ish; by meting out equal justice to all sections of our land, and all classes of bama, and Arkansas', six votes may be its inhabitants; by living within our incounted for Tilden, Hendricks and re- come, and honestly paying what we owe; that the nation can be restored to the position of power, usefulness,

and prosperity from which it has been wickedly degraded by the men who have lately had control of its affairs. Governors Tilden and Hendricks show to us that they know how to accomplish the desired result, and their past lives furnish a guarantee that what they undertake they will diligently and fearlessly pursue to its accomplishment.

STILL THEY COME.

John H. Gilmer, a prominent Re-AND CORRUPTION. publican leader in Virginia, in Friday's Richmond Dispatch declares for Tilwriting on the wall" which brought and will vote for Tilden, Hendricks propriation, and will set aside the will the farmers' crops, cattle and buildand Reform.

taken away, and his equality before the law is established forever. The same men who are arraying the blacks against the whites know these facts, and they know furthermore that no one desires to interfere with the colored people in their rights under the

The calm, sober judgement of people of ordinary common sense, will be but slightly swayed by the appeals to Northern passion made by Gen. Gar-

field and Gen. John A Dix, who would run this Campaign on war issues alone. The organization of the "Boys in Blue." can only be productive of harm, and the intent is simply to create enthusiasm by exciting anew war passions and thus distract public attention from the iniquities of the sixteen years of Radical rule, as represented by the Grant administration, and which if they could only succeed, would be perpetuated under R. B. Hayes. Such conduct as that of Garfield and Dix is simply contemptible. Wise men will not be deceived.

The Staunton Vindicator is opposed to the re-nomination of Hon. John T. Harris for Congress, and desires Augusta to have the representative this time, and for how much longer the Vindicator does not say. In this Congressional fight we do

not propose to take any part until after the nomination, then we shall support the nominee, whoever he may be -from whatever section. The residence of the nominee will be no objection to us, so he is a fit man. We will say, however, that the arguments the Vinducator advances why Augusta should be honored this time, are very weak and cannot bear testing.

Should the accessions to the ranks of the Reform party continue until November 7th like they have the past two weeks, Tilden and Hendricks will be almost unanimously elected. The contest is practicably over, and the election in November will be simply a matter of form. The only question now is, Low large a majority we can give, and every man should do his duty and stamp his seal of condemnation upon the acts of the party of HATE, FRAUD

President Grant, in signing the river and harbor appropriation bill, assumed unwarranted power in reserving to himself the right to discriminate as to the use of the money. He virtually states that he will act upon his own judgement in expending the ap-

Alabama 53 per cent. of the VOTERS are illit. erate. Ignorance controls the election of the Legislature, members of Congress, the exec utive, the judiciary, and composes more than half of every jury.--Washington Chronicle

The very party the Chronicle upholds so strenuously, by foul means and fair, is responsible for "ignorance" controll ing Alabama. A better turn in affairs

in the South is taking place. As education advances among the colored people of the South they will be found always voting with the honest white people. Hence this wail. .

Don't fail to read the able letter of Joseph Pulitzer, Esq. on the fourth page of this issue. It is one of the best and ablest letters on the situation which has yet been written. Mr. Puhtzer is a great leader among the Germans of the country, and his letter no doubt will assist many of his countrymen to the conclusion that it is their duty to support the great Reformers, Tilden an Hendricks.

It is a matter for serious reflection that of the 2,000,000 illiterate voters in the United States 1,700,000 are in the Southern States. These States elect thirty-two of the seventy-four Secators, and one hundred and ninety two Representatives in Congress.---Washing-ton Chronicle.

And yet the Chronicle and its party want to place the government of these States in the hands of these "illiterate" voters, to the exclusion of the intelligent people, who alone can give character and prosperity to these States.

The Radicals in the first Congressional district do not seem to dwell in harmony. No less than three different conventions of their party are called to nominate a candidate for Congress.

The Democratic victory in Alabama is even more sweeping and complete than first reported. The latest returns show the majority for the Democracy to be over 40,000.

Hon. John Goode has been re-nominated for Congress by the Conservatives of the Norfolk district.

Jenkins Showell, colored, convicted of outrage on a colored woman and a young married white woman, was hanged on the Worcester county, Md., almshouse grounds, near Snow Hill, Friday. The execution was witnessed by about 2,000 persons. Thomas Burton Blackenbush was hanged at Batavia, N. Y., on the same day for the murder of Mrs. Sarah Norton in December, 1875.

The smoke caused by a conflagration in the bush between Hemmingford and Valleyfield, Canada, started by a farmer in clearing land, prevails to such an extent as to interfere with navigation east and west on the St. Lawrence. The fire has consumed all of Congress-the will of the people. | ings in the surrounding neighborhood.

support in this election to the presidential ticket adopted by the democratic convention.

AN ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY .- A dispatch from Columbia, S. C., states that Dick Lundy, colored, a prisoner in the year. AFFor catalogue, address Edgefield jail, has confessed to having aug17-3m been hired by a number of persons, including nearly all the leading radicals NE in Edgefield county, to assassinate Gen. M. C. Butler. Warrants have

been issued for the arrest of the accused parties.

DEATH OF A METHODIST MINISTER .-Rev. Norval Wilson, a well-known minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church **Commission House** South, died at the residence of James M. Brown, near Charlestown, W. Va., Wednesday, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He often filled the office of presiding elder in Maryland and Virginia, and was known as a preacher of more then ordinary force.

HAVING purchased the stock of John S. Lewis, I desire to announce to the public that I will, at the stand formerly occupied by him continue the bus-ness of a At the sales of shorte horns at Paris. Ky., Saturday, sixty-two cows were sold for \$21,500, and eight bulls for \$650. The stock sold was the property FIRST-CLASS GROCER, of Messrs. Warfield, Burgess & Cumbs. Total amount realized on sales of cattle during the week \$145,000.

JUDGE FULLERTON, who took such a prominent part in the Beecher trial. will deliver the address before the Peidmont Agricultural Society at Culpeper Court-House, Virginia, in October next.

COMMERCIAL. HARRISONBURG MARKET. CORRECTED WEEKLY BY A. H. HELLER.

THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 17, 1876. COMMISSIONER'S NOFICE: Geo. W. EUTZLER, vs. Geo. W. Kember, Arnstee, &c. Manager in the Circuit of Rockingham. Extract from decree of June 10, 1876. The Court doth further order and decree that a material form decree of June 10, 1876. The Court doth further order and decree that a material form decree of June 10, 1876. The Court doth further order and decree that a material doth further order and decree that a partices to the average shall be equivalent to person a series of this decree as to said claims. The parties to the above-named cause and all other is interested: Tark Nortos, Hard, is my office in therisouburg as the time and place of taking the decrement of your are required to attend and takes therisouburg as the time and place of taking the decrement of the dove are required to attend and the material bace you are required to attend and the material bace you are required to attend and the decrement of the day of August 1876. The provide the day of August 1876. ye,.....0

Pork 0 Flaxseed, 0
 ggs.
 0 00@12

 obtatoes, new.
 0 50@0

 yool, (unwashed).
 0 20@0

 Do (washed).
 0 30@0

CATTLE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Angust 9, 1876. Beef Cattle—Prices to day ranged as follows:

PRICES. The market $\frac{1}{2}$ Gauge lower, the least concession being in common and inforior grades, but there was no ac-tivity. The quality was fully as good as last week. Beceipts for the week 2538 head. Sheep and Lambs—The demand has been limited almost wholly to the home trade, and prices were scarcely as firm as last week. We quote fat Sheep at $\frac{1}{3}$ So the home trade, and prices were head, the lambs 4a6c per lb. Stock Sheep \$2a3.25 per head, the latter for selected. Receipts 8569. To Weyer's Cave and Cave of Fountains

Hogs. Lower prices and market slow; quotation clower than last week. The quality has been equa as good as it was then, and at the close the market less firm, with few sales at the highest quotation. The tendency seems to be towards lower rather than higher figures. We quote at 9a9% c per lb, and few at the latter figure. Receipts 4696.

number can be accommodated. Trains leave Parrisonburg daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 a. m., and arrive at the Caves (with 4½ miles-staging from Weyer's Cave Station at 10.46 a. m. Returning, leave the Caves at 4.30 p. m., arrive at Harrisonburg at 6 p. m. Trains leave Harrisonburg daily (Sundays excepted) at 0.25 p. m., and arrive at the Caves at 8.15 p. m. Returning. leave the Caves at 6 a. m., and arrive at Harrisonburg at 7.45 a. m. Round trip tickets from Harrisonburg to Weyer's Cave or to Cave of Fountains \$2.00. For tickets apply at our office or Heiskell & Co.'s Alexandria, Aug. 11,-Supply of stock of all kinds was large this week and prices show a decline on all sorts. Cattle 3a5140, Calves 4a5340. Sheep and Lamba are coming in freely, but sales are made slowly at 4a5c per lb for old Sheep, and \$3a4.50 per head for Lambs. Little demand for Hogs; fow sold at \$8a9 per 100 lbs. Cows and Calves \$25a50.

Georgetown, Aug. 10.—The offerings of Beef Cattle this week reached 340 head, most of which were taken at 3a5 % per lb. Of 1300 Sh ep and Lambs offered about 250 only were sold at 435c per lb for Sheep, and 1.50a54 per head for Lambs. Cows and Calves 20a545.

PUBLIC SALE OF

DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY

S Commissioner, appointed under decree of Cir-crit Court of Rockingham county, in the chan-cause of Conrad vs. Hopkins, &c., I will,

On Saturday, 26th of August, 1876, On Saturday, 26th of August, 1876, at 10 o'clock, A. M., proceed to sell the property, in the bill and proceedings mentioned, to wit: First, the eastern t alf of the lot opposite the residence of Mr. Wm. Miller, on Woolfe street, now occupied by tho heirs of Wm. Strother, dec'd, and if the amount re-alized from such sale is not sufficient to pay the amount of the decree, then the western half of said lot, on which there is a dwelling-house. This lot is on the corner of High or West street and Woolfe street. If the two lots sizel not sufficient to satisfy the decree, then the small strip of land purchased by N. L. Greiner off of the eastern half of the fot will be sold. TEERMS:--One-third cash, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from date, and a lien retained on the land to secure the deferred pay-ments.

aug8-ts ED. S. CONRAD, Comm'r.

PUBLIC SALE OF A HOUSE AND LOT. IN MCGAHEYSVILLE.

B^Y virtue of a decree rendered in the chancery as course of Lindamood vs. Lindamood, &c., I will, as commissioner appointed for that purpose, offer for sale on the premises.

ale on the premises. On Saturday, 19th day of August, 1876, at 3 o'elock, P. M. the HOUSE AND LOT belonging to the estate of Samuel Lindamood, deo'd. situated in McGaheysville, Va., and known as the "Snyder lot." TEBMS:-One-third cash, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from date, ta-king from purchaser bond with personal security, and retaining a lien on the property for the deferred pay-ments. iuly274w Commissioner. nents. july27-4w

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.

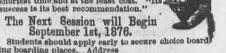
ON SATURDAY, THE 197H DAY OF AUGUST, 1876, at 10 ciclock, A. M., by virtue of a decree rendered in the chancery cause of Wm. May, &c., vs. N. J. Smith's administrator, &c., I will, as Commis-sioner appointed for that purpose, offer for sale, on the premises, the

TRACT of LAND

in the bill mentioned, containing about 15 ACRES, on which there is a counfortable Dwelling-house. The land is situated about four miles N. E. of McGaheys-ville, on the Swift Run Gap road, and adjoins the lands of Col. Jos. Manzy's heirs and others. TERMS:-One-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest from date, taking from the purchaser bond with security, and retaining a lien on the land for the deferred payments. july27-4w ED. S. CONRAD, Comm'r.

THE NEW MARKET POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VA.,

FOR YOUNG MEN who wish to get a good, practical education in the shortest time and at the least cost. "Its success is its best recommendation."



ing boarding places. Address PROF. BEN HYDE BENTON, A. M., President,

LEE AND JACKSON

Military Academy, BURKEVILLE, VA.

THE FALL SESSION, 1876, will begin the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. Storbart in Shr Handberg, Expenses per session of five month; Board and Tu-m, including Washing, Fuel and Lights, \$85. Full and Competent Corps of Instructors. Discip-strictly Military. Diplomas to Graduates. Loca-bachthold Environment A Full and Co logues address PRINCIPAL. tion healthful. For cata aug10-2w

For Sale.

HOUSE AND LOTS on the Hill. Handsome, com-venient and comfortable residence, with flowers and fruits in abundance. Also several lots for sale of WM. H. WESCHE, march16-Magnolia Saloor

kets apply at our office or Heiskell & Co.'s kee. W. H. JORDAN, Supt. V. R R. Blacksmiths. Attention! O NE car load Blacksmith's COAL just received and for sale by

HARRISONBURG AND FREDERICKSBURG OLD COMMONWEALTH.

Harrisonburg, Va., : : : Aug. 17, 1876.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY C. H. VANDERFORD.

South of the Court-House.

Terms of Subscription : TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates: 1 square, (ton lines of this type,) ene insertion, \$1.00 each subsequent insertion, 6.0 1 " YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS \$10 for the first square and \$5.00 fo each additional square per year. PROFESSIONAL CARDS \$1.00 a line per year. For five lines o less \$5 per year. LEGAL ADVENTIMENENTS the legal fee of \$5.00. SPECIAL OF LOCAL NOTICES 15 cents per line. Large advertisements taken upon contract. All advertising bills due in advance. Yearly adverti sers discontinuing before the close of the year, wil be charged transient rates.

Job Printing. We are prepared to do Job Printing of all kinds a low rates, FOR CASH.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Valley Branch.

GOING EAST: Leave Harris ourg,..... GOING WEST:

Leave Baltimore. ...8.104.00 P. M Arrive at Harrisonburg.

Valley Railroad.

Arrive at Staunton,.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

TILDEN AND HENDRICES REFORM CLUB The Tilden and Hendricks Reform Club of Harrisonburg had another large meeting on Friday night last, the court house being filled to overflowing. The President, Gen. John E. Roller, was in the chair, and the other officers were also present.

The only business transacted was the appointment of a finance committee, as follows: L. C. Myers, chairman; A. A. Wise, Jos. C. Braithwaite B. F. Richards, H. E. Wolfe and Jas H. Vanpelt. Quite a number joined the club, among whom was John Gibson, colored, who has heretofore always voted the Republican ticket. Interesting and stirring speeches were made by Judge James Kenney, Col. C. T. O'Ferrall, and Gen. G. S.

Meem, of Shenandoah. Prof. Clary's band discoursed elegant music on the pecasion. Another meeting will be held to

morrow night-Friday, August 18that which time speakers will be provided, among whom, it is probable, will be Gen. John Echols.

Goop YIELD .- Our friend J. B East ham, of Hungrytown (East Point, tells us of a yield of wheat on his land in East Rockingham which is hard to beat. On a piece of land-a little less than one acre and a half-in length 149 yards on one side, 148 yards on the opposite side; in width 28 yards on one

R. R -The work of changing the track on the completed portion of this road, to a three-foot guage, commenced last week, and up to last accounts had progressed at the rate of half a mile a day. The engineers are approaching Harrisonburg, and are expected in town in a few days. They report having found an easy grade over the Blue Ridge. It is the purpose of the Royal Land Company to put the road under contract from Orange Court House to Rawley Springs, and the contractors are expected here this week to close contracts. The work is to be completed in twelve months. The Company also expect to apply to the County Court on Monday for the right of way throung the county. As the road is an enterprise of vast importance to the material interest and conveniences of the people of the county, it is hoped no

are committing their depredations in this neighborhood. A raid was made on the coop of Capt. F. A. Daingerfield on Saturday night. The Captain heard the thief, got up and sallied out with his gun. The negro dropped the chickens and made tracks. The Cap-

obstacles will be thrown in the way of

CHICKEN THIEVES .-- Chicken thieves

its completion.

his house. On Monday night an attempt was made to rob the hen roost of Frank Grahns, living about a mile and a half north of town, but the thieves were frightened off by his dogs.

tain followed him and saw him enter

August. BENEFIT OF LIFE INSURANCE .--- James Campbell, whose drowning at Dayton several weeks ago was noticed in this paper, had his life insured for \$2,500 in the Virginia Protection Life Insurance Company. His policy had been running but about a year, and he had paid only \$38.50 on it. Last week his family were given a check for the \$2,-

500, the amount his policy called for. TO THE CONSERVATIVES OF HARRISON-

BURG.-Look at the Tilden and Hendricks pole which stands near the Court House, and then judge whether or not it is any credit to you or to the great Reform party. There can be but one judgment, and in our next issue we want to be able to state that a taller

and handsomer one stands in its place. Who will make the move?

VALLEY NORMAL INSTITUTE CLOSING EX-ERCISES. -The closing exercises of the Valley Normal Institute, at Bridgewater, will take place on Friday evening, August 25th. They will be of an interesting character. The usual admittance fee of ten cents will be charged to pay for recent improvements in the school building.

6

Soldiers' Annual Reunion.

The second Annual Re-union Asso-

D. H. LEE MARTZ, Pres't.

Valley papers please copy.

Letter From Kansas.

Drawing they will award 100,000 prizes, ranging from \$1 up to \$10,000 each. The Special Drawing is designed as commissions for Agents and the tickets are given free to

those who make up clubs or purchase two or more Shares in the Main Drawing. The price of Shares or Tickets in the Main

The price of Shares or Tickets in the Main Drawing is \$5.00 each. For \$10.00 they will send two shares in the Main Drawing

and one ticket free in the Special Drawing

All persons investing \$10, and securing three

chances. WILL SECURE AT LEAST ONE PRIZE,

as there are no blanks in the Special Draw-

State of Kansas, will be sent free to all who

All remittances for shares, or letters of in-

S. M. STRICKLER, Sec'y,

Atchison, Kansas,

quiry, addressed to the undersigned, will

may desire it.

receive prompt attention.

tute, at Bridgewater.

SALE OF A FARM .- Since our last issue, J. D. Price, real estate agent, has ness houses approach completion. Fires sold for Messrs. Moffett, Eastham and sometimes are beneficial. Ralston the Messerly farm, adjoining The latest edition of Appleton's Enclythis place, containing 98 acres, to Dr. copedia, complete, can be purchased cheap at the COMMONWEALTH office. It is a com-W. H. Harrison, of Illinois, for \$3,800. Dr. Harrison has taken possession of

BREVITIES. There are at present fifteen prisoners in our county jail.

The excursion business over our railroads becoming immense. Read the letter on the Centennial Exhition from Philadelphia. Staunton Lodge No. 45. I. O. O. F., will ave an excursion to Afton on the 26th inst.

John M. Baird was committed to the Auusta jail on Saturday, charged with forgery. Buggy and horseback riding is much inulged in by the young folks of Harrison-A large number of new subscribers have

been added to the COMMONWEALTH list the past week. The Adams Express Company have fur-

nished the Agent here with a new wagon and harness Next Monday will be court day. Don't forget the county Tilden and Hendricks rat-

cation meeting. Harrisonburg has the handsomest express fice in the Valley. R. R. knows how to do(u)that business

Ex-Lieut. Governor John L. Marye, of Fredericksburg, was in town a few days ago, the guest of Gen. John E. Roller. German street needs a mowing machine everal children have been lost in the grass there this year. Turn out, citizens, and mow. Long and slender waists are fashionable now with the ladies. Some will have an excruciating time conforming to the fashion. Dr. James B. Blanton, Master of State Grange Patrons of Husbandry, will lecture

in the court house on Monday, September 1I. The Republicans hereabouts looked like they had been washed in indigo water after the reception of the election news from Ala. bama.

There will be a re-union of the Valley ! Rangers-Co. H., 10th Va. cavalry-at Yellow Massanutten Springs on the 30th of

Showers are almost a daily occurrence. unday alternated between sunshine and hower. Cramps, stomachic and financial. An examination of teachers for Bocking am county will be held in the Valley Nor-

nal school building, at Bridgewater, on the 24th instant. The Radical Hayes and Wheeler pole did

not go up in Staunton on Saturday last as announced. The faithful will try it again next Saturday. The Baltimore American is in such bad epute in this section that a gentleman can-

not carry one with him without being suspected of stealing chickens. A grand Centennial Fancy Dress Ball will

be given at Rawley Springs this (Thursday) evening, August 17th. A costumer from Washington will furnish suits. Among the speakers at the ('onservative

Rally on Monday next will be District Elector H. H. Riddleberger, of Shenandoah, and Col. Jas. H. Skinner, of Augusta. The colored people will hold a tourna-

ment at Africa, near Lacey Springs, on Saturday, September 2nd. Speeches, music. &c., make up the balance of the programme. Another slight change has been made in centennial excursion programme. The fare is to be \$10 and the excursion party is to be allowed ten days instead of a week, as heretofore announced

Business seems to be flourishing on East

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE. FROM WAVERLIE.

August 14, 1876. Last Saturday being the appointed day for the trial of several very important cases at Shenandoah Iron Works, quite a number of persons collected at the store at this place where the cases were to be tried. Owing to the absence of the magistrates, the trials were deferred. However, it was resolved that such a band of patriots should not disperse without having something to enliven and exhilerate them ; therefore they assembled before the office of Hon. Wm. Milnes. Jr., and gave a loud call for a political speech. This illustrious gentlemen stepped boldly to the front and stated that he was anprepared to comply with their wishes as he was minus some very important documents which would be necessary to substantiate the position which he wished to assume. He also suggested that a committee be appointed to co-operate with the committee recently appointed at Grove Hill to agree upon some suitable place and time to have a political mass meeting-that he would be there and address them upon that occasion, and would be glad for all to be present who could possibly do so, as he intends to bring forth documents to prove every word he says. After this eminent sage had concluded his remarks, a cheering call was made upon Mr. Benj. Milnes, his accomplished son, who seems destined to reach the same pre-eminence in public life as that attained by his worthy sire. The young orator responded to this call with a brief but very eloquent address upon the great theme of to-day, "Tilden, Hendricks O'Ferrall and Reform." He spoke in glowing terms of our great standard bearers, and scathingly denounced the pollution and corruption in the city of Washington, the once

you full particulars

The Randolph Literary Society will have a public debate in the M. E. Church at Shenandoah Iron Works on next Friday evening at 7 1-2 o'clock. Subject-Resolved. That "national wealth is injurious to national virtue." Aff., W. H. Price, T. J. Milnes and H. C. Welfley ; neg., Benj. Milnes, B. F. Breeding and Jno. P. Welfley. A large audience is expected. IOTA.

FROM ROCK, MINERAL SPRINGS. MR. EDITOR-As you well know one of the essentials of a letter is to have some thing to write about. Now, if a "springs" without a baby does not afford sufficient material to make up a letter, I do not know what will. We had congratulated ourselves that one of the main requisites or annoyances of springs (whichever you please, Mr Editor) was wanting here, and had settled down to enjoy the uninterrupted bliss resulting upon such a fact, when lo and behold ! a six-months infantile dropped down upon us one morning from a neighboring village. Quite a liberal share of attention the young miss secures, because she is a baby and a "solitaire." She is handed about from the oldest to the youngest. She is not Market street. It certainly presents an at. a "crying baby" fortunately, else we might be unchristian enough to bundle he with our mail and send her home. The sun and the clouds have been fighting a regular pitched battle all day, each one gaining the victory alternately. I hear the sound of rushing waters and see from my cabin door a mountain stream pouring its muddy waters through the ravine below. What could be more picturesque? Another charm is added to the dark browed wood which overhangs the bed of this otherwise modest stream. These mountain showers are curious phenomena. The transitions are so sudden that one should always be prepared in his rambles with a pair of brogans, waterproofs. &c. On next Saturday, the 19th, we expect a pin-nic at this place. We have invited our baby to be present, and we shall duly impress upon her the impropriety of disturbing the assembled concourse whose pleasure and privilege it will be to listen to the eloquent harangues of the candidates for congressional honors upon the political issues of the day. We cordially invite all to come. except the babies. We would like to see the intelligence, intellect, beauty and fashion of East Rockingham assembled on that occasion. They can make it a basket picnic, or they can leave the baskets at home and have a firstrate dinner at the hotel ta ble. We name mountain mutton and vegetables in variety, rich cream and fine butter and a "smart sprinkling" of the good things that we lighten our noonday meals with; very enjoyable they are, too, as our mountain appetites testify. We had the pleasure of hearing a stirring address to the Grangers yesterday at the pic-nic on the river at Three Springs, Col. Sibert, of Harrisonburg, presented the claims of the Grange, explained its objects and what it hoped to accomplish in a clear and forcible speech. Then Judge O'Ferrall, of the same place, was introduced to the audience, and he held their attention for over an hour, I should think, in an exhaustive argument on the Presidential contest. To a pleasant address and fine voice which rang through the woods to the outer limits of the audience the Judge adds a clear head and ready command of language. The facts and figures which he presented were more forcible arguments than denunciation of radical misrule, and we hope the young men of Rockingham will remember the challenge he gave them to make the "ides of next No vember" a time long to be remembered in

ing ear, and soon afterwards Prof. Clary's, band, of Harrisonburg, drove up to the grounds.

The string band of New Market, under the leadership of Prof. C. C. Almond, played several soul-stirring pieces, while some of the ladies and gentlemen engaged in several sets of dancing. Prof. Clary's band then played the most appreciated air of the day-"Joy-

fully, joyfully, to dinner we move." The dinner was all that could be desired chicken was served in every imaginary style. while mutton, ham, turkey and all the sub stantials were to be had : all kinds of cake and delicacies also burdened down the table After dinner was over, and all seemed to be satisfied, the crowd assembled at the speaker's stand and were favored by music from the band, after which Capt. M. M. Sibert, orator in behalf of the Grangers, was introduced by C. M. Killian, Esq. He paid andsome tributes to colonial days, and followed history up to the present time; referred to Virginia as producing the greatest men and hoped soon the voice of Virginia would be heard in the counsels of the nation, and there arrest thieving, corruption, salarygrabbing and such things. He also spoke of Lafayette, who left the fair and sunny climes of France and come to fight with us, as beng an a la Grange man; he also said the Grange in its essences, aims, purposes and teachings is a heavenly announcement, and that the echoes reverberate from Maine to Texas, from the "land of flowers" to the lakes, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, from nountain to valley. His address set forth many practical suggestions, and no doubt will be long remembered and cherished by his brother and sister Grangers, of which there were a large number present.

After music by the band, Mr. Killian in roduced to the audience Judge Chas. T. O'Ferrall, a gentleman so well known and beloved by the people of Rockingham, that nothing from our pen could raise him high er in their estimation-a gentleman whose heroic deeds in war, and patriotic deeds in peace, give him a name that ranks among the noble sons of Virginia-a gentleman whom Virginians should be, and are proud of. The Judge's introductory remarks were of a nature that so well marked the manner of Webster and Patrick Henry. He said he did not appear before the people to-day to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the Grange, but to discuss the great political questions now involving the country.

He thought the country had long enough suffered tyranny and missrule at the hands of Radical leaders, who have held the reins of Government in their hands and at each revolution sunk it deeper and deeper into misery and want. He pointed them to their farms, that before the war sweated beneath their burden of crops, but now were impoverished by the tight hand of taxation ; poin ted them to their once comely homestead, but now racked by the tax-gather. He spoke of the mominee of the Cincinnati Convention, Hayes, as being a man without a ecord, and asked what could be expected of such a man-a man endorsed by Grant, Babcock, Belknap, and in fact the whole gang of radical thives; and said he was utterly shocked to hear of a virginian-a true Virginian-endorsing such a ticket, to hear of a fertile soil of the Old Dominion, accenting with the principles vindicated by the radical party, made the Caucassion blood run cold in in a flood of tears. He might admirably referred to some of the scalawags raised in

man who had been born and raised on the his veins, and enough to throw a fond mother our own good country if he had thought of it, turning the black side of their coat out or the sake of getting a fat office under the thieving administration of Ulysses S. Grant, But we suppose the poor devils fare badly enough over their purged step. He referred to Hayes having been in Congress four years without opening his mouth but once on the floor of the House, and that was for an increase of the pay of its members, and also that in 1860 he voted for the "salary grab." A voice in the crowd: "so did Harris."] Every charge he brought against Mr. Hayes was ably sustained. He was called upon by a man in the audience to explain what party accrued the State debt of Virginia, which inquiry he answered satisfactory, we believe, to ail present, as we heard nothing to the contrary. He called upon every man present to support Samuel J. Tilden-a man whom he pronounced as being honest in every sense of the word, and hoped ere the ides of November next passed away Tilden would be the choice of the nation. His remarks were lengthy and well connected, and well and attentively did his hearers follow him through, and seemed to drink in the eloquence, as though it fell from the lips of a Cicero or Demosthenes. He concluded his terse remarks, with smiles playing on every face, which was sufficient to tell that his speech was well received and appreciated, and during the evening we heard frequent favorable comment made on

Philadelphia Letter.

PRILADELPHIA, Aug. 14, 1876. Your "special" begs the indulgence of the readors of the COMMONWEALTH while he relieves himself of the follow-

Your correspondent has failed to place his "phiz" on exhibition among the photographic collection of those representing the brain and intellect of the country.. So in case any thoughts emanating from this source are worthy of criticism the author of them will remain "incog," as the courtesy of a 'carte de visite" ticket of admission has not been accepted, and instead of having the gate-keeper staring one out of countenance to discern striking resemblauces and contrast expression between the face on the ticket and that of the holder, we had them . gaze only upon our currency-sometimes "rag" and sometimes "hard"-and invariably they smile as the electric spark started by the movement of the little wicket through which we pass, announces at headquarters the receipt of one more "tifty cents," and one more person to swell the thousands who pass daily. They know the press now, and while all kinds and classes, without regard to sex, age or color represent, yet about them there is a something indescribable to which instinct seems to point, and a perceptable halo wreaths itself around the seat of where intellect should be, and the unmistakable characters of "D. H." meet the vision of the vigilant keepers of the wicket, and ofttimes without demanding a ticket, you hear,

as one of these "Bohemians" approach, "Pass right along." Females are in a very small minori-

ity among the representatives, and they are easily designated by lunch. eye-glasses, or spectacles, large note book, and any number of pencils. They are all fully matured.

If our notes are confined to the press and its representatives little idea your readers would have of the "nation's show," and instead of a letter from here, we might justly title it a treatise upon, "What we know about press representatives." The grounds, the buildings and the

situation have all been fully written up ong ere this, and no doubt you have all had a surfeit of it, so a few words upon hings in general would be more appreciated at this time. The main oulding has first choice, and to this the course of all visitors takes its way. The length of this is 1,880 feet; the width 464 feet, so those who have not had the good fortune to visit it can allow imagination to build it for them, and far across their acres they will perceive the structure rise and extend the third of a mile. At the entrances, no matter which, the spectator stands amazed, and as he gazes upon the immensity of the place and its world of contents seems to sigh-not one of relief, but of determination, and with, well, if I must I must," starts off upon the task, which soon takes away conceit from the most agile and strong who have smiled at the absurdity of the idea of becoming fatigued while novelty stares one in the face on all Yet all realize it, and enter insides. to the inspection of the great collection with freshness and vigor; but the weight soon comes, and the mental fear and delight, soon press down up-

goods, silks and rubber goods. Hungary, Austria, bead word, laces, glass-ware. Great Britain-books, stationery, carpets, music, furniture, watches, chandelier worth \$5,000, porcelaine work, vases, brass work and art treasure. The latter is historical and

interesting, and a chapter alone could be written upon it. Vienna-meerschaum work. Belfast-jewels. London-dress goods and pottery work. Germany-velvets, pianos, chromos, wood sculpture and carving. Francetapestry of all kinds, enameled work. silks, laces, dresses, corsets and stockings. Oh! what a display of the latter. They are exquisite and decided by all to be too beautiful: that when used, to be hid from the light of day and from the admiring gaze of all lovers of the æsthetics of nature, especially when nature is adorned by anything so rich, delicate and elaborate. Surely old Santa Claim, in gazing upon such a scene of familiar recepticles, would say that he could not do justice in filling them, but leave them to those who could more fitly occupy the space, remembering that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever." A lady friend was decidedly taken with such "a love of a pair," but she did not get them, as their value is seventy-five dollars. "Tis not necessary to say that this case is one of the most attractive of the entire exhibition, and both sexes linger long while imagination paints the scene of all those in motion after the big show is over. Switzerland-laces, silks, carved wood and tapestry. The Netherlandsblankets, woolen stuffs, marble. Brazil-feather work. Mexico-marble and cigars. This brings you nearly to the east end, omitting a few foreign and all of the American contributions. which constitute workmanship and

skill of a high order, besides all of the educational exhibition in the galleries. A most beautiful work of art, and we regret that space will not allow more than a mention of it, is the grandest specimen of pennmanship the world has ever seen, presented by Ivison, Blakemore & Co., and executed by Profs. Lyman P. Spencer and Flickinger. It is the Declaration of

Independence, and in size about 5 feet by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The centre piece is the reduced representation of the signing of the Declaration as it is in the large painting in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. No engraving was ever more perfect. 'Tis indeed a masterpiece, and visitors interested in the art should not fail to see it.

Little envy or jealousy is manifested among the competitors in any department, except the piano, and there it is indeed a civil war, and a subject that has awakened more interest than any other at present, for there quite a lively contest is going on. It is the largest display ever made, as there are over forty exhibitors, all anxious for the ascendency; but the field is nearly given up to Weber and Steinway, rival makers of New York, and Chickering, of Boston. Some dissatisfaction is expressed about the judges, and there are doubts as to "fair play" being shown, as it is rumored that Geo. E Bristow, of New York, has declared for "Weber," Sheidmayer, of Stuttgart, and Kupka, of Austria, for "Steinway," and Oliver for "Chickering," which just throws the remaining faculties, assisted by anxiety, hope, exhibitors out in the cold. Weber, though, seems to be the best. So says popular opinion. Investigation is in the air, and little whisperings tell of some things which will bear questioning. It comes to light now that Geo. H. Corliss, instead of running the "Big Machine," as a complimentary tribute to the nation and an advertisement for himself, as was always supposed, received last week an installment of \$60,000, being the balance of an insignificant amount of \$180,000 paid to him by the Commissioners. Oh! George, "this is thy "sweat of the face" do these motive liberality and patriotism. Well, just gaze upon the pile of manuscript, and yet very little, comparatively, is written-'tis such an inexhaustible subject that, seems to me, one could write a letter as long from here to Harrisonburg, and yet there would still be more to add. While the affair is a graud success, yet Philadelphia is disappointed. The Hotels are disappointed; the speculators and adventurers are disappointed; yet they are hoping that the Fall will be the "Bonanza" time of the exposition, and all hopes be realized. The best and only paying investment within the grounds is the narrow gauge railroad, which emcompass the entire space and pass all the buildings. Everybody patronizes and thereby adds the mite of an half dime to the thousands. Many points of interest I will have to reserve till my next. E. B. H. Until then adieu. "CHEEKY."-It is somewhat "cheeky" for the present Republican party to perorate about the "record of the party," for it happens that the great men that made that record have all departed, leaving no successors. Not only have the makers of the record perished, as a rule, but while yet alive many of them were read out of the party by its present en-gineers. Chief Justice Chiese was read out of the party. Mr. Fessenden was read out because of his sense of personal honor; Vice President Wilson, the soldier's friend, was read out as an insufficient wire puller; Sumner was read out because he foresaw with prophetic eye all the evils that Grantism has brought upon the country; Lyman Trumbull was read out for loving his country better then his party ; Stanton rashly died in sheer disgust ; Sumner died, exiled from his native State by a vote of censure on the noblest act of his political career ; Greeley died of a broken heart. These made the record. The inheritors of the record are Grant, Morto . Logan, Conkling and old Zack. Chandle .

glorious but now contaminated capital of our great Republic. In his concluding remarks he enjoined the people to arouse from their present state of lethargy and rally forth with renewed courage and zealously support Tilden, Hendricks and O'Ferrall. After this much esteemed address the aforesaid committee was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: R. T. Kingree, Geo. W. Stanley, P. W. Petty, Jas. Pulliam John Welfley, Jas. M. Price and Benj. Milnes. This committee will meet at Grove Hill next Saturday, after which I will give

end and 54 on the other, a trapezate shaped piece of land-he raised 64 bushels of wheat, and thinks it would have been more if cleanly raked up. There were 59 dozen sheaves. On another piece of 28 acres he also raised 415 bushels, a fraction under fifteen the farm. bushels per acre. The prospect of the building of a Railroad through that section of the county is having its effect to stimulate production, and Mr. E. is determined to do his share toward having a depot in the Hungrytown section.

ROCKINGHAM ALL RIGHT .- Maj. Geo. C. Wedderburn, who has been commissioned by the National Democratic ciation of the 10th Regiment, Va. In-Committee to canvass Virginia and asfantry, will be held on the 23rd day of sist in the organization of Tilden and August next at the "Yellow Massanut-Hendricks Reform Clubs, was here for ten Springs, three miles east of Lacey a few days the past week. He was Spring, Rockingham county, Va. All surprised to find old Rockingham so soldiers who were at any time connected with the "10th" are earnestly requestawake to the importance of the camed to be present, as well as all others paign, and to find so much enthusiasm from the Valley or Valley commands. among the people. Tilden and Henthe object being to organize a Re-undricks poles greeted his eye at nearly ion Association, embracing all the Valley companies, regiments, &c. Comevery cross road, and meetings were pany officers, bring your reports. being held almost every day in some portion of the county.

There is no county in the State. perhaps, where the people are so thoroughly aroused as they are in Rockingham, and their earnestness in the cause will be attested when she rolls up three thousand majority in November next, for Tilden, Hendricks and Reform.

MAYOR'S COURT .- On Monday night Policeman Braithwaite arrested Dawson Thomas, colored, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The Mayor on Tuesday morning charged him five dollars and cost for his glorious privilege, in default of which he is now on the "chain gang."

Walker Jones, a colored boy, was arrested on Tuesday morning by Policeman Kelley, on the charge of stealing chickens from Mr. E. J. Sullivan. He confessed the crime and the Mayor ordered him on the "Chain Gang" for ninety days.

COUNTY CONSERVATIVE MEETING .- MONday, county court day, is the time appointed for the county Conservative Mass Meeting. After business is dispatched, speeches on the issues of the campaign will be made by prominent gentlemen of this county and elsewhere. Turn out and hear the issues discussed, and show by your presence that you are in earnest in the great reform movement which is to purify the country, lighten the burdens of taxation, punish thieves and reward merit.

plete library in itself, and no household should be without a set. On Tuesday next Wm. B. Lurty, as com-

missioner, will offer at public sale one-third LECTURE AT BRIDGEWATER .- On tointerest in the house now occupied by Dr. morrow, (Friday) evening, August W. O. Hill in this town, and several tracts 18th, Prof. M. Lindon, of Mt. Crawof land. See advertisement. ford, will lecture on Physical Geogra-A gun in the hands of a little son of Capt. phy before the Valley Normal Insti-

E. L. Curtis, of Mt. Solon, was accidently discharged last week, the contents entering the shoulder of Eugene, son of David Stumback, causing almost instant death.

The Valley Reunion Association of Roa noke College held an interesting session at Winchester last week. Its next meeting will be held at Mt Jackson, August, 1877. Geo. W. Koiner, of Fishersville, in Augusta, will deliver the oration on the occasion. The tickets for the excursion of the 'Red Men to Staunton, on September 1st, will be ready at latest by Monday next for sale, at Valley Railroad ticket office, and by the Committee of Arrangements, Reduced rates of entertainment will be procured in Staunton for excursionists. If you have any doubt that you can save

from two to three hundred per cent. by having your old clothes cleaned and renovated by C. N. HARPER, just ask Dr. Gordon. G. P. Bruffy and a lot of other neatly

dressed gentlemen about Harrisonburg. The MR. EDITOR :--- I have received numerous season is at hand to attend to this. 1t nquiries in regard to the Distribution adver-John Robinson will not exhibit his great tised in your paper during the past few weeks by the Kansas Land Immigrant Assoircus and menagerie at Harrisonburg. He ciation. To save time and the trouble of answering each in detail, I desire to say to goes from Strasburg over to Eastern Vir all interested, that the Association is char-tered by authority of the State of Kansas, for the purpose of promoting immigration to the State, and that in furtherance of this obginia and then takes the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. He remembers too well the exorbitant license our wise council tried to the state, and that in infinerance of this ob-ject, proposes to distribute, BY LOT, to its patrons, prizes amounting to the princely sum of \$770,800. They will have two drawings. In the Main, or Grand Drawing, they will award 2,664 prizes, ranging from \$50 up to \$75,000 each. In the Special Drawing they will award 100 options exact of him two years ago, when he was forced to exhibit beyond the corporate limits. Distribution of \$770,800 in Cash and Re-al Estate Positive Aug. 25th, 1876.

Under no consideration will there be a ostponement of the Grand Distribution of he Kansas Land and Immigrant Association. Drawing positive or money refunded to the shareholders. Shares \$5.00 each. Address Gen. S. M. Strickler, Secretary, At-chison, Kansas. See his letter in another column.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. JAMES B. BLANTON, Master of State Grange Patrons of Husbandry, will deliver an address to the public, at the Court House in Harrisonburg, on Monday, Sept. 11, 1876. M. M. SIBERT, Sec'ry.

The Board of Managers were selected from among the most prominent men of the State, and have the confidence and support EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS .- A public examination of teachers for Rockingham county will be held at Bridgewater, in the of all classes of our citizens. They have al been more or less connected with the public affairs of the State, and their character and Valley Normal School-house, on Thursday, 24th iust., commencing at 84 o'clock. Examinations will be held in other parts standing in the community is a sufficient guaranty that the distribution will be fairly and impartially made. I can state most pos-itively that the drawing will take place at the time stated—August 25th. THE KANSAS of the county about the 1st of October. Teachers, therefore, who contemplate open-ing their schools before that time, are espe-IMMIGRANT, giving full particulars of the Enterprise, its objects and purposes, with endorsements and references of the highest character, and infoamation regarding the cially requested to attend at Bridgewater, as are also all others who can conveniently do J. HAWSE, Co. Sup't Schools

There will be a re-union of the Valley Rangers, (Co. H. 10th Va. Cavalry.) at the Yellow Massanutten Springs, on Wednes-day, the 30th of August. It is hoped that every member that can do so will be present on the occasion. S. H. Bowman, 1st Lieutenant Commanding.

the annals of their country. A VISITOR.

FROM THREE SPRINGS. Saturday, August 12th.

GRAND PIC-NIC, &C .- It presented in the norning anything but a day for a pic-nic. Not a ray of the golden sun was to be seen, no shadows chased each other along the green foliage of the mountain's breast, not a

single tinge crossed terra firma; but at intervals drops of rain from threatening clouds fell gloomily in the foot-path of those who tread heavily towards the grounds where the Granges of Conrad's Store, McGaheysville Cross Keys and Port Republic proposed hold-

ing their pic-nic. They came early and late; they came in hacks and in wagons and some

It is impossible for us to note all the young ladies present, as we lost our paper containing their names, but permit us to mention the following : Misses Lizzie Stephens. Ida and Clara Weaver, Lucy and Lizzio Taliaferro, Jennie Hopkins, and others, of Rockingham Springs; Mary and Alice Rice, Nannie Conway, Maggie Conrad, Kate Liggett and Nettie Bare of Harrisonburg, Minnie Royer, Mollie Mauzy, Emma and Maggie Armentrout, Teeny Argenbright, Cora Kyger. and last, but not least. Miss Ella V Conrad of Richmond. This young lady is too well known in Harrisonburg society to need any mention from us, so we will only say she well graced her fair partner, Mr. J. R. K., in a lively cotillion.

Among the gentlemen who were active in getting up the affair, were Messrs. James M. Weaver, G. W. Mauzy, Nicholas Kyger, B. F. Thomas and Dr. Thos. H. Weaver. At about half past four o'clock the crowd began to leave for home, all delighted with the enjoyments of the day. O. K.

. GOV. TILDEN VINDICATED - Mr. Tildon's answer to the complaint of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company is a sure disappointment to the Radicals. His connection with the matter so far trom injuring him is generally conceded to be to his credit. The New York Tribune says :

"The answer is long, but perspicuous and to the point. It shows that the Company was immensely benefitted by the accession of Governer Tilden and his on horseback. It was thought at first the af- made. In shoft, there is no apparent tion gold tower, showing the proporfair would not be a success, as there was no occasion for the mud throwing about this tion of ore exhumed there from its

on the physical and the "onnui" takes possession. The mind is taxed. The memory is overburdened. The senses are bewildered, and the strongest constitution must succumb under the overwhelming pressure; hence the seats arranged for public accommodation are well patronized, and the rolling chairs kept constantly in motion. These are propelled by a corps of gentlemanly fellows in gray coats and brass buttons, at the rate of sixty cents per hour, and surely by the

powers earn their bread. Invaribly does a delicate youth get the patronage of some garrulous female two hundred pounder, and long before the hour has expired he feels us if he had fallen into some lake and was in the act of rescuing the said portly female from a watery grave, which he wishes she had found before the fates had destined her to occupy his chair, while on the other hand there goes an ungainly looking being propelling a sweet creature of about eighteen summers, around which a young fellow would be delighted to dance attendance forever, or roll her to the moon if needs be, and never tire in the attempt. They are convinced that everything wished for in this world is not granted

The most direct way to see the building with satisfaction is to take the aisles across from side to side: then little, if anything, will escape observation, and the large inscribed banners above serve to designate the countries. Everybody forms opinions, and certain contributions immediately become favorites, while special articles always attract. Entering at the west the oriental, with the Italian displays, are the first to greet the eye, and one becomes so interested that he feels loth to give up the weird-like wonders of the east, but surveying what is to be seen far down the long expanse, the spirit of Dickens' "Joe" comes in, and "movin' on, movin' on !" is the motto. The mention of important articles can be made now, and they generally receive the comment and praise. Italy-diamonds. China-a bedstead valued at \$4,000, said to have taken four men twenty years to complete; ivory work, figured silks. These are presided over by two or more natives. in costume, with their shining high foreheads, and collection of hair gathered into the inevitable "queue." Norway-glassware, iron, a set school after the custom of the country. Sweeden-furs and iron. Japan-bedroom set, silk, porcelaine, bronze work and paper. Hawaiian-goot. coral work. Portugal-glassware. Jamaica--pol-ished woods. The timber exhibited is

one of the most striking features of the exposition. Japan sends slabs and blocks. Norway and Sweeden blocks cut in the shape of books with bark on, friends to its control. The transactions | labeled. Brazil sends a rich collection. in the stock were individual acts and not | The Argentine Republic, palm wood those of trustees. The amounts paid and cactus, and the United States Mr. Tilden for legal services were for takes especial pride in her own proless then they might justly have been ducts. New Zealand gives an imitabuisness in which some of Gov. Tilden's discovery to the present time. The brass band to liven up the lovers of music, buisness in which some of Gov. Tilden's discovery to the present time. The buisness in which some of Gov. Tilden's discovery to the present time. The buisness in which some of Gov. Tilden's discovery to the present time. The buisness in which some of Gov. Tilden's discovery to the present time. The buisness in which some of Gov. Tilden's discovery to the present time. The buisness is which some of Gov. Tilden's discovery to the present time. The buisness is which some of Gov. Tilden's discovery to the present time. The buisness is which some of Gov. Tilden's discovery to the present time. The buisness is which some of Gov. Tilden's discovery to the present time. The buisness is buisness in which some of Gov. Tilden's discovery to the present time. The buisness is buisness is buisness in which some of Gov. Tilden's discovery to the present time. The buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness in the buisness is buisness. The buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness. The buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness. The buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness. The buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness. The buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness. The buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness. The buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness. The buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness. The buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness. The buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness. The buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness. The buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness. The buisness is buisness. The buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness. The buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness. The buisness is buisness is buisness is buisness is b

The MISSES CAMPBELL

WILL RE-OPEN THEIR SCHOOL

On Monday, September 4th.

ap-For terms apply for circular. A few little boys will be received. july27-co3t

1000 SACKS FI'E SALT. Choice Extra Flour, Pure Cider Vinegar, For sale by HENRY SHACKLETT. WINDOW SHADES and RUSTIC BLINDS;

•OLD COMMONWEALTH. luted bench and a prostituted Presidency? If Mr. Schurz will show but a solitary vote

SCHURZ DISSECTED BY PULITZER.

Joseph Pulitzer, next to Carl Schurz the ablest German leader in the Union, and lately the partner and editor of Mr. Schurz's St. Louis German paper, publishes the following searching redefeated him. It was a strong Republican view of the position assumed by Mr. district and a most humiliating defeat. There Schurz in the Presidential contest:

You know that, as the former editor of Mr. Schurz's newspaper, for some time his associate in business, and for many years his follower in politics. I am not apt to judge either his still more remarkable recent somersault in any other spirit than that of kindness.

But the appeals of political friends are so numerous, my convictions upon the pending Presidential election so strong, my sense of duty so plain, that I must ask for space in your paper-the quality of which so grandly outstrips all quantity-to notice the recent manifesto of Mr. Schurz.

That manifesto, though nominally ad dressed to Mr. Ottendorfer. of the New York change ? "Staatz-Zeitung," is really intended for the whole country, and particularly to the German element. Its extreme length-nearly five columns-speaks for the feebleness of the cause for which it pleads. I promise to be much shorter, knowing the value of your Space.

have the absolute conduct of the campaign; THE AMAZING ATTITUDE OF MR. SCHURZ. they move heaven and earth to elect him ; if The amazing attitude of Mr. Schurz is he is elected it will be mainly through their simply this : He dees not pretend to be a efforts. He is now under the greatest obli-Republican. For the last six years he actgation to them for his nomination; he would ed in opposition to that party ; for the last then be under still greater obligation for his six years he has made himself conspicuous election. Mr. Schurz praises the honesty, by his demands for reform ; for the last six the scrupulous honesty, of Mr. Hayes. How years he was engaged in destroying the Rethen can he hesitate a single second to recogpublican party to build upon its ruins a new nise these obligations? How, as an honest party ; for the last six years he made himman, hesitate to pay them off? But this is self prominent by his savage criticism of the not all. Mr. Hayes, if elected, will find in rottenness of the present administration and Cameron, Conkling and Morton not only the all its leading supporters. In the May conabsolute masters of his party but also the ference of "Reformers" at the Fifth Avenue leaders of the majority in the Senate, with Hotel Mr. Schurz protested against the nomination of any man in Cincinnati whose record as a reformer was not above all doubt. He particularly protested against any candi-date whose negative merit consisted innothing ; that is to say, having done nothing, nothing can be said against him. Mr. Schurz now astonishes the world by calling Mr. Hayes a great reformer, whose election would insure the much-needed changes in Washington. I consider this assertion an insult to the intelligence of even the least intelligent. Mr. Schurz has an undoubted right to prefer Gov. Hayes without assigning his private reasons, but he has no right to base his action upon utterly false reasons. The people of the United States have an undoubted right to elect Mr. Hayes if they like the present regime, and prefer to be robbed rather than yield party prejudices ; but they must put it upon the proper ground, and not upon the preposterous idea of calling Mr. Hayes a great reformer. For what is the record ?

HOW HAVES TAKES THE PLACE OF BRISTOW. The May conference of "Reformers" demanded the nomination of Bristow and denounced the present administration and all its leading supporters. Cincinnati answered by overwhelmingly defeating Mr. Bristow and unanimously endorsing Grant's administration. The Reformers demanded reform and change and purification. Cincin-

-who, regardless of party, has purified the which Mr. Hayes ever declined to give for his party, or but a single word of protest Western world and the first State of the against any of the many wrongs committed | Union, and utterly annihilated the most giby that party, I shall consider him right and gantic organization for public plunder that nyself wrong, but not otherwise. Four ever existed. JOSEPH PULTIZER. SARATOGA, August 1, 1876. years ago Mr. Schurz must have been en tirely of my present opinion. Mr. Hayes

was, perhaps, but one consolation for poor

Mr. Hayes; Carl Schurz, then at the very

zenith of that fame which, I fear, is now fast

fading, contributed his powerful share to

WHO HAVES HAS BEHIND HIM.

Mr. Haves is but the figure-head put up by

Conkling, Cameron, Morton & Co., to secure

a continuation of their own power. They

certainly have nominated him; they have the

undisputed leadership of the party; they

out whose consent he cannot even form his

Cabinet, can make no appointments, carry

no measures-in fact, have no administration

What, then, must most plainly be the po

sition of poor Mr. Hayes? Already under

the heaviest burthen of obligations for the

past, he is bound to solicit their aid for the

future. He will have to depend upon them

just as much after his inauguration as before

if he is a prudent man, he belongs to them

for what they may do in the future. This

Mr. Schurz pretends to believe that the elec-

a complete departure from the leading men

and measures and management of the party.

Has Mr. Hayez given any reason for so extra-

ordinary an expectation? Mr. Schurz's idea

of reform certainly means the utter political

destruction of the "machine" of Grant, and

Cameron and Morton and Conkling and Blaine

and their hundreds of thousands of office-

holders or office-expecting followers-in one

---then stepped out of the Governorship and The Letters of Accentance-Comments of ran for Congress in one of the districts of the Press. Cincinnati. The people, however, little dreamed of his great destiny, for they badly

luted bench and a prostituted Presidency? | foremost practical reformer of the Republic

The following extracts from the opinions of the press on the letters of acceptance of Govs. Tilden and Hendricks are taken from leading journals of various shades of politics. The New York Hereld, independent,

defeat Gov. Hayes. Is he different to-day Bavs: than what he was four years ago? Hardly; "Altogether, the letters will satisfy yet Mr. Schurz professes to-day that Mr. the country and strengthen the demo-Hayes is fit to be President, fit for the mostcratic canvass. The letter of Mr. Hendricks is somewhat flippant in parts, difficult task of reforming this government, when four years ago he did not think him and with a stump-speech tone about it. fit to go to Congress and contributed to his The letter of Mr. Tilden is in the best, defeat. I followed Mr. Schurz four years taste-a model of dignity and reserve, ago. Can I follow him now ? Can anybody without a word that could offend. It who is not blind and deaf and dumb, or not | is the letter of a shrewd, able, indewithout understanding? Can all the so-phistries in the world explain Mr. Schurz's pendent statesman, and will have weight with the country.

The New York Tribune, republican, says:

"Governor Tilden's letter bears the marks of careful study and elaborate preparation. Whoever of his opponents was looking for a document which would expose his weak point, or unnecessarily lay him open to attack, or furnish arguments and capital for the opposition, will be disappointed. The New York Sun, independent republican, says:

"Governor Tilden's letter of acceptance is the strongest, clearest, ablest, most statesmanlike, most suggestive and most satisfactory political docu-ment that has been laid before the public within a long period of time." displays breadth of mind, keenness of perception and fullness of knowledge in the discussion of the great political questions of present public interest. It is agreeable, in these times, to per-sue a paper of such a character from a public man. Hayes's small, narrow and commonplace letter was a marked contrast to it in every respect. Gov. Tilden's letter is as bold as it is perspicuous. He shirks none of the issues of the day. He indulges in no evasions, tricks of language, or pretense of any kind. His friends will be strengthened by the study of it, and his nomination and election. If he is an his assailants will find in it no point honest man he is bound to and belongs to which they can shake. Governor Tilthem for what they have done in the past : den accepts, strengthens and illustrates the various important articles of the St. Louis platform on which he stands. seems clear enough, that as long as the world and to the more important of them he exists the creator controls the created, the gives a force and definiteness which are superior the inferior. In the face of all this made all the more striking by his elucidation of the ways in which they can tion of Mr. Hayes would insure an entire be practically applied in the conduct of

change of the present Grant administration, the government." The New York World, democratic, savs:

"Upon all points of the St. Louis latform these letters prove that the statesmen who have been selected to give its doctrines effect understand thoroughly, agree with the party thoroughly, and when sent, as they will be sent, to Washington by the votes of word, of every "inachine" politician who now the American people in November

would have made a complete and ap-

the canvass."



nati astonished the world by coming within almost a hair's breadth of nominating for the Presidency a man of whose stupendous guilt as an honorless corruptionist there had been given the freshest and most overwhelming proof ; by defeating the only can didate who had a record of reform ; by unanimously vindicating the national disgrace called Grant's administration; by openly pledging the party to favor a system of tariff which plunders the many to "protect" the few, establishes privileged classes at the expense of the masses, and by placing upon this platform Mr. Hayes, the obscur est of all the candidates.

Who pray, was Mr. Hayes ? What great public service had he ever rendered, what eminent ability had he ever shown, what reform ever accomplished, what independ ence of character displayed, what public or private virtues manifested, to merit the dazaling dignity of filling the place once enno, bled by a Washington and a Jefferson? The answer came-Hayes has-never stolen !

THE SINGULAR QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Good God I has it come to this! Is a man entitled to the Presidency because forsooth he is honest ? Has this simple quality become so rare in our Republic as to require such reward? And can there be a more pittable commentary upon the party in power than that it "points with pride" upon its candidate, because he, at least, has never bent upon his election, and though every stolen? Now, far be it from me to detract any of the merit attached to this rare Republican attribute. But the question is not that of personal honesty. I think Grant is personally honest-that is, has never stolen anything. Yet we all know that almost everybody around Grant does or did steal. There can be no reform without political honesty, very great ability, courage and independence of character. Has Mr. Hayes ever shown any of these qualities? I think I can say his political record is entirely familiar to me, and certainly he has made it a very light task to do so. If Mr. Shurz will show but a single act in that record manifesting a spirit of reform, or point to cans like myself, formerly followed Mr. but a solitary utterance of independent. thought-nay, of any new political thought at all-I will confess that I am wrong. But, four years of dull mediocrity in Congress and five years of mediocre dullness in the Gubernatorial chair stare us in the face, without a single act of reform, without a single thought or utterance of ability, without a single vote of independence to redeem the long record of obscurity-with nothing ence, are to-day supporting not the candidate to justify it but pretended personal respect. ability. I say "pretended," because I, for The great majority of the Germans of the one, doubt-nay, deny-the respectability of any man in public place who, like Mr. Haves, never failed to . support the present scandolous administration-for years directly by votes and acts, for other years by silence or by speech but always zealously. HAYES' PASSIVE CONNIVANCE.

If, according to Burke, he who, without interference, looks on while under his very | much to wish a continuation of the present eyes wrong and robbery is committed, becomes an ally of the robbers, how much more guilty of wrong is he who has followed the present military party under the lead cleaning-want new and cleaner hands in of Grant on its gloomy march to personal high places-want reform, and their good FURNISHING GOODS. Give us a call. government and centralization over roads instincts lead to expect the vital changes so fraught with wrong and fraud, crime and sorely needed for the national honor. Not corruption, violated laws and broken honor, from Mr. Hayes, who means the statu quo, mational shame, a disgraced Cabinet, a pol- but from the man who stands to-day as the ling.

labors for Hayes. Are they all blind that next, to do that great work, will do it they should so zealously work for their own thoroughly." destruction ? The Philadelphia Times, indepen-

WHO IS THE FELLOW TO BE FOOLED? dent, says: Now the question raised by Mr. Schurz is plain. Somebody must be fooled. Who is it ? Mr. Schurz, on one side, or the hundreds of thousands of machine politicians and thieves, from members of the Cabinet up, down to gaugers and penitentiary inmates. who all lustily cry for Mr. Hayes? I ask again, who is most likely to be fooled in this bargain ? Is it possible that Mr. Haves cannot see all this himself, or does he really live in the pleasant illusion that his influence over Hayes from outside the party will be greater than that of the men who have run it for ten years, who dared to impeach Johnson, who nominated Grant and "ran" him for seven years, who dared to kick even Mr. Schurz out of the party, and who now have nominated Hayes to perpetuate their power? There is no possible harmony between the ideas of these men and the "machine" andthose of Mr. Schulz and reform.

SCHURZ'S ILLOGICAL STANDING PLACE. The conflict seems to me not only irrepres

sible but utterly irreconcilable. Yet we find ONLY REMEDY for HARD TIMES. Mr. Schurz in sudden alliance with these corruptionists, united in the common effort Change Your Surroundings. to elect a common candidate. And though A LL wanting FRUIT FARMS, especially adapted to the growth of the VINE, where it is an estab-lished success and pays LARGE PROFIT. The land is also alapted to the growth of Feacher, Pears, Ap-ples and small fruits; also, Grain, Grass and Vogeta-bles. this candidate stands upon a platform eulo gizing Grant's administration, and though the whole power of this administration is es. Many hundreds of excellent VINEYARDS, ORenemy of reform supports him most heartily, Many hundreds of excellent VINEYARDS, OR-CHARDS and FARMS, can now be seen. THE LOCATION is only it miles south of Philadel-phia, by Railroad, in a mild, delightful climate, and at the very, doors of the New York and Philadelphia Markets. Another finited rims direct to New York. THE PLACE is already large, successful and pros-perous. Churches, Schools, and other privileges are already established? Also, manificatories of Shoas, Clouthing, Glass, Straw Goods, and other things, at which different members of a family can procure em-loyment. and though his own record is that of the strictest partisan and supporter of the present Grant regime, and though he owes his nomination to that regime, and would owe his election to it, Mr. Schurz still insists that Mr. Haves would make a great reformer .-it has been a HEALTH RESORT for some years Mr. Schurz is either greatly deceived himself st for people suffering from pulmonary affections, sthma, Catarrh, Ague, and debility; many thousands or only seems to be to grossly deceive others. In either case I must be sorry for him, and ave entirely recovered. in neither case can I follow him.

A new Brick Hotel has just been completed, 100 feet front, with back buildings, four stories high, includ-ing French root, and all modern improvements for the accommodation of visitors. SCHURZ WITHOUT THE GERMAN FOLLOWING. commodation of visitors. Price of FARM LAND \$25.00 per acre payable by in-taliments, within the period of four years. In This immate, planted out to vines, 20 meres of, land will ount fully as much as 100 acres further north. Persons unacquainted with Fruit Growing, can be-some familiar with it in a short time on account of surroundings. And I am glad to be met by the most unmistable evidences that this same spirit animates thousands of others who, as Republi-Schurz's lead. Especially is this the case FIVE ACRE, ONE ACRE, and TOWN LOTS, in the FIVE AGRE. ONE AGRE, and Vineland, also for sale. pwns of Landisville and Vineland, also for sale. While visiting the Centennial Exhibition, Vineland an be visited at small expense. A more containing full information, will be sent with the German-American element of our Republic, Though I have returned from can be visited it small expense. A paper containing full information. will be sent moon application to CHARLES K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J., free of cost. The following is an extract from a description of Vineland, published in the New York *Tribuse*, by the well known Agriculturist, solon Robinson: All the farmers were of the "well to do" sort, and some of them, who have turned their attention to fruits and market gardening, have grown rich. The soli is loam, verying from sandy to clayey, and surface gently unsulturing, intersected with small streams and Europe only a few days ago, and am, therefnre, pet as thorougly informed as I should like to be, I know from the most careful count that nearly two hundred German newspapers, or over two-thirds of all in number and nine-tenths in real circulation and influntly undulating, intersected with small streams and casional wet meadow, in which deposits of peat or of Mr. Schurz, but Tilden and Hendricks. uck are stored, sufficient to fertilize the whole up nd surface, after it has been exhausted of its natura Union no longer stand behind, but they stand It is certainly one of the most extensive tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming; that we know of this side of the Western prairies. We found some of the oldest farms apparently just as profitably productive as when first cleared of forest filty or a hundred years ago. The geologist would soon discover the cause of this continued fartility. The whole consity is a marine deposit, and all through the soil we found evidences of calcareous substances, generally in the form of indur-ated coleareous mark, showing many distinct forms of ancient shells, of the tertiary formation; and this mar-ly substance is scattered all through the soil, in a very comminated form, and in the exact condition most easily assimilated by such plants as the farmer desires to onlivete. July13-8m It is certainly one of the most extensive tracts, in against Mr. Schurz. Of all the able representative Germans, Mr. Schurz is almost the only one who does not support Tilden and Reform. The unliely alliance between Mr. Schurz and the "machine" politicians will be

fruitless so far as the Germans are concerned. They love the country of their adoption too era of shame and disgrace. WHAT THE GERMANS WANT. They want a thorough national house-

D. M. SWITZER & SON

and the amount due to each, and make report of the and any other matters deemed pertinent by said for missioner or required by any party to this cause.' Extract from Decree. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }

LEGAL.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Hannsonbuce, Aug. 8, 1576.) To all the parties to the above-named cause and all other persons interested: Take notice, That I have ixed upon Safarday, the 9th day of September, 1376, it my office in Harrisonburg, as the time and place for taking the account required by the foregoing de-mes, rendered in said cause of Perzy Long, & Long's Admr. on the 15th day of unit, 1376, by the Circuit fourt of Rockingham coun-y, at which said time and place you are required to ittend. "As all expected from Samuel J. Tilden, his letter is replete with rare good sense and sound conclusions, and it will be difficult for carping criticism to find good foothold for its work. On

Given under my hand as Commissioner this the day and year first aforesaid. Paul,p.q.—aug104w A. M. NEWMAN, Com. the true relations of the North and. South to each other Gov. Tilden utters

the views of every patriot; on the V/IRGINIA, TO WIT.-In the Clerk's office of the Cirquestion of civil service reform his pos-itive and practicable pledges contrast

sublimely with the high-sounding word-painting of Gov. Hayes, and his concluding paragraph, which of itself propriate letter, has the ring of an earnest man, whose terse sentences are inspired by an earnest purpose. As the letters of Tilden and Hendricks shall be read and studied from day to

day they will be likely to grow more and more formidable as elements of

SULZBERGER & CO. vs. Richards & Wæsche.

required to attend. Given under my hand as Commissioner of the said Court the day and year aforesaid. Y.&C. p. q july 27-4w A. M. NEWMAN, Com. WILLIAM BRITT,.....Comp't.

Villiam Swartz, William Hiden and Wm. M. Dorrough, assignee in bankruptey of Wm. Hiden, Defts. In Chancery in Circuit Court of Rockingham County. Extract from decree rendered in vacation on the 5th of July 1876:-"Adjudged, ordered and decreed. 15th of July.1876:—"Adjudged, ordered and decreed, that this cause be referred to a master Commissioner with instructions to examine, state and sottle the fol-lowing accounts:—Ist. An account of the real estate subject to the lien of the complainant, its fee simple and annual rental value. "2nd, An account of the liens against the same, and the order of their priorities. "3rd, Any other accounts which any party inter-ested may require or the Commissioner may deem of immortance."

Thave fixed upon Saturday, the 19th day of August, S74, at my office in Harrisonburg, as the that and have for taking the above accounts, at which time and have all persons interested in the taking of the same fill attend and do what is necessary to protect their

Given under my hard as commissioner in Chancery of the Circuit Court of Rockingham, this 24th day of July, 1876. PENDLETON BRYAN, C. C Roller, p. q.--July 27-4w

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.

HAVE a very desirable Farm for sale, containing 174 Acres, situated in Augusta county, on Na-col Creek, three miles from Swope's Depot on C.& O. Milroad, LARGE BRICK DWELLING, Rhihroad. LARGE BRICK DWELLING, large Barn, and all necessary out-buildings -all good. Two brances of Naked Creek run through the farm. A splendid OR-CHARD; good water at the door. TERMS-don-thrid cash; the balance in four equal annual payments. For further particulars address H. J. SHOWALTER, Cowan's Station, Rockingham county. Va. june22-tdeel

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for pewspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertis-



PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, And everything usually kept in a first-class Drag Sto

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AF The Old Established Drug Store. The may11 L. H. OTT.

A First-Class Drug Store, all which will be sold as low as they can be purchased in any similar establishment in the Valley. In other words, I can't be undersold. Respectfully, jan27 L. R. OTT. ARMVILLE INSURANCE AND BANKING COM-PANY OF VIRGINIA.

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BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for coughs, colds, le at (avyll) L. H. OTT'S Drag Store,