



READJUSTER PROGRAMME!!

AN ADDRESS.

OF THE
STATE COMMITTEE

TO THE
Readjuster Party of Va.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1881.

The committee to which your Convention entrusted the affairs of the party deem it proper to submit such views as seem pertinent to the situation, with some suggestions to the future of your organization.

It will not be necessary to consider the causes and influences which led to the defeat of your electoral ticket further than to remove any false impressions which may be entertained as to the effect of that defeat upon the great mission which your party has assumed. The causes which conspired to bring about that result were peculiar to the Presidential struggle, and had their sources in influences which cannot be brought to bear in any commensurate degree upon a field of domestic contest over questions purely local. The verdict rendered by the people on the 2d of November was in no wise directed to the matters at issue in Virginia between Readjustment and Funderism. During the canvass, those who sought, and those who gave, Readjuster votes to the Funder ticket of electors, protested that no man would thereby compromise his allegiance or relation to Readjustment as a question of State politics. And the utterances of the Funder organs since the election, including an official profession of modified views concerning the public debt, testify that the result on the 2d of November cannot even be claimed by our opponents as conveying any popular judgment on those differences which existed between us without reference to Electoral tickets and Congressional candidates. The arguments and inducements by which our Funder opponents secured Readjuster support for their candidates, are still fresh in the public mind. They avowed that the Debt question had nothing to do with Federal politics. They declared their object to be the assurance of Virginia's vote to Hancock, and not a triumph for Funderism nor a defeat to Readjustment. The policy of their committees, their press, and their canvassers was to ignore all discussion of subjects hitherto and now forming the lines of division between Funders and Readjusters; and their appeals were addressed solely to the Democratic sentiment of the State, to the preference of a majority of the people of Virginia for Hancock, and to the prevalent fears of a Republican victory, in the presence of two Hancock tickets. Their purpose was to restore the former party lines in Virginia; and in this, to an extent and for the time being, they succeeded; by ostentatious professions of indifference to State questions, by an industrious pretense to an absorbing solicitude for Hancock and Democracy, by invoking the voice and denunciation of Mr. Barnum's committee, and by parading to the apprehension of the people that Republican electoral ticket, headed by their late candidate for the United States Senate,—which was only in the field by the countenance, connivance, and encouragement of the Bourbon-Funder managers. For it was not sufficient that means should be devised of drawing from the Readjuster ticket one element of support; and Funder leaders did not scruple to run the risk of a sacrifice of their avowed purposes in order to furnish to the Republican joint facilities for consolidating the colored vote. Their fear of Republicanism was only equalled by the fear that a certain class of Republicans might be induced to vote for a Hancock electoral ticket. And thus Bourbonism owes its apparent victory to dexterous encouragement of Funder-Republicanism as at once a scare-crow and a faithful ally; and Funder-Republicanism is indebted for its unexpected numerical strength to the kindly offices of Bourbon-Democracy. It is characteristic of Funderism that the Republican vote

should now be pointed to as confirmatory of their predictions, when in reality it is the result of their earnest labors.

The only need for the recitation of these facts is the certainty that such again will be the tactics of our enemies. The names and forces of Bourbon Democracy and of Funder-Republicanism—pretended antagonists, but real friends—will again confront us in the coming struggle. But the important campaign upon which we are about to enter involves no matter of allegiance to either of the two National parties. It comprehends no more of less than the government of our own State affairs, whose administration it is the sovereign right of this people, within the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the land, to prescribe and conform to their will without let or hindrance from any quarter whatsoever.

The time for discussing the duty of Readjusters in respect to their electoral ticket has gone by. Whatever may have been the judgment as to the policy or impolicy of the action of the Convention in that particular, one thing is certain; the result of the struggle is a compact and well-organized nucleus of determined men, upon which, with unbroken confidence in the righteousness of the cause of Readjustment, and the devotion of the people thereto, may be rallied the invincible column of 1879. It depends now, as in the past, only upon the will of Readjusters whether or not Readjustment shall prevail. No matter what contending forces may be in the field, under what or how many guises Funderism may seek its fate, whether it shall wear the garb of Bourbonism or of Grip-Sack Republicanism, or of both, there is only needed that Readjusters should stand firm to command the situation.

That we suffer within the hour the loss of that prestige which success, however won, acquires is true; but the prestige is little of a victory won upon false issues and absolutely barren of substantial fruit. Not again until 1884, if ever, can the conditions be repeated which appealed to Readjusters—Democratic and Republican—white and colored—to re-inforce Funderism. There will be here next year no sentiment for Hancock to recruit the following of a false Democracy, and no loyal hope of serving Garfield under which the colored people may be seduced in sacrificing their interests and inclinations to that Republicanism which is the right hand of the Bourbon-Funders in Virginia. We enjoy not only the compensation of an organized party yet ready and every willing to deliver battle; but the people who favor, Readjustment, a vast majority of the people of Virginia of races, colors, and past party affiliations, have learned the methods and objects of the common enemy, have detected his disguises and weighed his professions, and are no longer and no more to be deceived. In the recent contest our opponents gained in substance nothing; the empty formality of casting and impotent vote for a candidate already defeated by Bourbonism. We have gained an important representation in Congress—where no longer can it be possible for the honesty of the people of Virginia to be called in question without challenge from her sons. Nor is this all!

In your party defeat your cause has triumphed. The programme of Funderism now is the profession of a readiness to bring about that settlement of the debt, hitherto denounced as impossible, unfair to the creditor, and disgraceful to the State. Could there be a tribute more complete to the wisdom and equity of our former and present relation to the Debt question? Could there be a more emphatic declaration that in the recent election Re-adjustment was not on trial and received no condemnation? Could there be a demonstration more perfect of the lack of principle with which our opponents have hitherto treated a question involving the rights and interests of the people of Virginia, or a more abject surrender of all claims to public respect or public trust? The late champion of obstruction and worshippers of the veto power come at this late day to recognize the accumulation of popular opinion in behalf of Re-adjustment; a recognition which neither the unanimous convention of 1877, nor the recorded vote of 1879,

could wring from them, pours forth in answer to a so-called Funder victory in 1880. They have abandoned the lofty attitude of dictatorship—so long, so offensively, so disgustingly maintained—turned upon their arrogant assumptions of monopolizing the honor, honesty, and patriotism of the Commonwealth—and now (sacrificing their own oft-repeated definition of duty to a patent greed for power and place), they protest that Re-adjustment is a necessity and an honorable duty,—provided, that to their determination should be left the measure, method, and execution of Re-adjustment. Do or can the people of Virginia forget that but for the Re-Adjusters, and the Re-Adjusters' party, their taxes would long ago have been doubled to pay six per cent, interest on the whole fraudulent principal of the Funding Bill of 1871? And self-condemnatory as the new departure of the Funder is, we believe it (and the history of that faction from 1871 until now justifies the suspicion) to be merely a cloak for another crusade in behalf of the Brokers and against this people. In 1877 was heard the cry—"We all are Re-Adjusters!" and again in 1879. The outcome in the one case was an Executive veto of the Barbour Bill, sustained by the votes of all the Funder Assemblymen; and the result in the other was the Brokers' Bill, a fair sample of the Re-adjustment to be expected from Funder statesmen. The Re-Adjuster party has a platform of principles applicable to the debt and kindred questions, and is committed to a specific policy in dealing with them. We ask nothing more than our opponents should show a like confidence in the merit of their political aims and the sympathy of the people. If they really intend to falsify the open record upon which they have once and again received popular condemnation, let them state frankly the grounds upon which they ask a confidence now admitted to have been properly denied them. If they have any other guarantee of their regard for the interests of Virginia than the Democracy which co-operates with Grip-Sack-Republicanism, let them avow it, and upon that plea ask Re-Adjusters votes for Funder men and measures!

But this committee, in behalf of the organization it was created to represent; in behalf of those who even in the Presidential campaign preferred to maintain the organization and to guard the future of Re-adjustment, cordially invite all Re-Adjusters to return to the fold in which alone can they seek with certainty a full and final accomplishment of the recorded will of the people. We bid them, quickly and unquestioned, come as brothers, attesting the sincerity of their own profession; to come as they have always avowed a willingness and a purpose to come, and make common cause Virginia, for the freedom of men, for the liberties of their children for principle, and for interests dear to us all.

The next canvass will be at stake the same issues for which Readjusters successfully struggled in 1879, and the most important offices of the State are to be filled,—important because of the almost decisive power which their incumbents will wield for the weal or woe of the people, towards the triumph or defeat of our cause. United action on the part of Readjusters will be needed to prevent the control of those places of power by the old enemies of the people,—the Bourbon-Funder faction of Virginia,—the party of abuse, of intemperance, of proscription,—the party which struggled for years in the face of the popular will to maintain the Funding Bill of 1871,—the party which is now intent to seize upon your positions of trust and influence, and to use them at the bidding of the Shylocks.

At the next general election a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Attorney-General are to be chosen. Shall that Governor be the representative of Funderism—a stumbling-block in the way of the people's will? Or shall he be a Readjuster, true and tried, one who has already labored and suffered for the people, who has earned your confidence by battling for your interests and conforming to your will, and who stands pledged by record as well as profession to give rest to the vexed ques-

tion of the public debt by approving such equitable adjustment as your representatives shall propose? Shall that Lieutenant-Governor preside over the Senate to aid in carrying out the measures enacted by the people's representatives? Or shall he be there to thwart and oppose by all the power of his place the highest expression of the will of a free people? Shall we have an Attorney-General in accord with the majority of the people on this vital question? Or one whose opinions may be delivered in the interest of Allen speculators and money-changers and against popular liberty? The Governor and Attorney-General, by virtue of their offices, are members of the State School Board, and, together, constitute a majority of that body. Shall those positions be bestowed on those who are in sympathy with popular education? Or upon those who regard the education of our children a luxury,—an inferior obligation to the unjust and inequitable demands of the creditor? Shall the next General Assembly be composed of men whose honest convictions conform to your sense of what constitutes a fair readjustment of the debt, and whose sentiments respond to your concern for the public schools? men who will maintain the standard of integrity and measure of economy with which you would have the affairs of State administered? Or shall that Assembly be composed of men careless of your rights, inimical to your interests, reckless of your will?

Remember, that at the election in November, 1881, twenty States Senators are to be chosen and every member of the House of Delegates.

Upon these, among other duties and privileges, will devolve the following:

1st. The Readjustment of the Debt. And shall this be made in conformity with your will? Shall in this matter *truth and equity be done*,—the rights and interests of the people and the creditor alike considered? Shall eternal rest be given to this question by evoking the seat of popular consent? Shall a settlement be enforced which shall recognize the last dollar of Virginia justly owes and secure to the creditor the certain payment of the highest rate of interest her revenues can meet? An annual liability which will leave the Commonwealth only enough to keep house and educate her youth? What more can be in reason exacted? What more should you assume? What more can you do? Or will you have another pretended settlement upon a false basis? Will you have another scheme which your revenues cannot carry, coupled with a declaration against the increase of taxation, already as heavy as your industrial interests will bear? Will you have another Brokers' Bill, or Ross Hamilton Substitute, or some other device of Funderism fitted only to sport with your miseries, to perplex your finances, and to give new occasion for the speculation of brokers and syndicates to the injury of your character as a people and at the expense of the unwary creditor at last?

2d. The election of a Court of Appeals. Shall these Judges be of flesh and blood, and constitute one department of a government which is founded on the will of the people? Or shall they be judicial monarchs, infallible in error, holding the very life of the State, and the peace, welfare, and existence of society, subordinate to the terms of a contract fraudulently obtained and illegally administered?

3d. The election of a Superintendent of Schools. Shall he be a friend to the system of free education and stand pledged to foster and nourish it? Or shall he, too, be of that sect which would surrender the grant the Constitution reserves to the children of the Commonwealth to the conflicting and unjust claims of the creditor?

4th. The election of all State officers; embracing the Secretary of Commonwealth, Treasurer, First and Second Auditors, Register of Land Office, Commissioner of Public Works, Superintendent of Penitentiary, Superintendent of Public Printing, and Penitentiary Store-keeper. These officers are now faithfully and efficiently filled by gentlemen of your own party. In the brief period of less than a year, the discoveries they have made of past ex-

travagance and mal-administrations, and the reforms and economies they have instituted, justify the demand of last winter for these changes in the Executive bureaus of the Government, and vindicate the wisdom and prudence that guided your party in its choice of public servants.

In the Auditor's office chaos was found to reign supreme. Scarcely a subordinate department that was not in arrears. Fraudulent accounts and peculations have been unearthed, covering a series of years, and brought to the attention of the law officers of the State. More than \$350,000 of the people's money was found yet lingering in the pockets of collectors, in violation of law, to the wrong of the people and the detriment of the public interests. It was in this office where already the Allen Tax-certificates were in course of preparation; the Funder machinery under which 3 per cent, was to be paid in interest on the McCulloch bonds at a direct cost to the tax-payers of 5 per cent, a month. It was this office whence issued all the ingenuity of imperfect statements of the resources of the Government and the condition of the finances, to promote the evil cause of Funderism and to confound and mislead the public judgment. It was this office from which all the world was officially informed that, such was the betterment in the financial condition of the State, there would be no need to issue the Allen certificates; when in truth, in the last weeks of 1879, those certificates were in course of secret preparation. It was this office from which you were advised (in order to seduce your favor to the Broker's Bill) that there would be in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1880, after discharging all the current demands for schools, for expenses of Government, and after payment of interest upon the debt, a cash balance of five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; and yet when the 1st of January came, though Funderism had controlled the Government without interruption on the very day, it was ascertained and disclosed by the Auditor installed by your party that the Treasury contained \$22,404.09; while against this sum (less than one-twentieth of that upon which Funderism had predicated the Broker's Bill) were outstanding warrants—

Amounting to.....\$ 163,894 80
And the formidable array of claims:

1. Unpaid appropriations to Insane Asylums.....	\$ 200,000 00
2. Unpaid fines to literary fund	40,420 00
3. Unpaid interest to college endowments.....	60,482 00
4. Arrearages to public schools	1,564,245 00
5. Interest on debt:	
Consol bonds.....	618,500 00
McCulloch bonds.....	134,807 00
Peeler bonds.....	2,281,304 00
Total.....	\$5,033,762 80

Such is an imperfect recital of the conduct of this important office under the control of the Funder Faction. Will you remit it to such guardianship? What has been accomplished in the brief period of twelve months, during which your Auditor has administered the affairs of this office?

The General Assembly and public have been furnished with clear and accurate information, sadly needed of the financial condition of the State. The sums due the public schools for each year since their establishment have been ascertained; and under this administration, for the first time, the law requiring gradual payment of these arrearages has been complied with. Large sums due the Commonwealth for past years by treasurers and other collectors, have been discovered, and steps taken to enforce the settlement of all such accounts. The law requiring clerks to make report to and settlement with the Auditor, of fines, fees and taxes collected by them had been, in numberless instances, covering periods of from two to seven years, disregarded, and now many thousand dollars have been recovered on this neglected account, and prompt compliance with the statute is exacted. Now, for the first time, the law in relation to the listing and endorsing of coupons received for taxes is rigidly and exactly executed, and the county and city treasurers are required to make monthly statements and payments. Efficiency and dispatch, in marked contrast to former methods, have governed the conduct of the office. Under the instructions and rulings of the incumbent administration of this office, the re-assessment of lands for 1880 will be made at a cost, nearly, if not quite, one-third less than that of any former year. Many

frauds which had been practiced upon the State by means of improper accounts presented to and certified by the courts for payment, have been exposed, and the tax-payers not only saved thousands of dollars by preventing a continuance of these frauds, but large sums have been recovered that had been improperly drawn from the Treasury. By such faithful and judicious management, and by methodic and economic administration, there has been brought into the Treasury during the past year a sum largely in excess of the average receipts for the past eight years; and this excess, be it remembered, is not the result of any increase of revenue, but has been formed by compelling settlement of the delinquencies of former periods. By thus compelling restitution of money hitherto illegally drawn from the State, and by enforcing the payment of accounts long since due by collections, your Auditor has been enabled to return \$200,000 borrowed for arrearages to the asylums, to discharge \$40,520 of the arrearages due the literary fund, to return to school fund \$135,000 of the arrearages of past years, to meet the current expenses of Government, and to give us a degree of financial ease and quiet long unknown.

Will you place it in the power of Funderism to arrest the progress of such reforms and economies? In the Second Auditor's office an investigation was ordered by your party in the General Assembly, and the special committee appointed for that purpose has already discovered a loss to the State of a hundred thousand dollars by missing bonds and the double funding of coupons; and every step in the enquiry develops fresh instances of neglect or violation of the law. Will you remit the affairs of this office to Funder control? Will you call a halt in investigation? Will you be blind to your wrongs and forego all remedy? The penitentiary has for a series of years, and when under Funder administration, been an expense to the State of from thirty to sixty thousand dollars per annum. It remained for your appointee to bring to the surface a defalcation of some thirty-five thousand dollars! And under the faithful and wise conduct of the present Superintendent the institution will soon cease to be a draft upon the Treasury. Will you consign this important agency of the Government again to Funder mismanagement?

5th. The election of a United States Senator. And shall he be a champion of your rights, an advocate of your interests, a defender of your character? Or shall he go forth to join in your defamation, and employ the power of his station to hinder your will?

6th. The enactment of such laws, in pursuance of the pledges already given by the Re-Adjuster party, as will secure to the people of Virginia "a full vote, a free ballot, and an honest count."

7th. The enactment of laws which will secure an honest observance of constitutional obligations, State and Federal, and bring the Government into subjection to and sympathy with the people.

How shall be constituted the Legislature upon which will devolve such vital powers, such essential duties, such privileges? Shall its members be representatives of the people, their kinsmen, sympathizing with their every interest and sharing their burthens? Or shall they be of the society which holds the people unfit to select their own official servants or to direct their own affairs? Shall they be men to whom the highest meaning of Democracy or Republicanism is the sovereignty of the people? Or shall they be of the sect which seeks in government and in party something higher, purer, more honest, and stronger than the people?

Why was the Readjuster party formed? Was it not because the people were resolved to accomplish a wholesome reformation in the administration of the public affairs? Was it not to arrest the course of trifling which had been pursued with the Debt question and the further use of experiments conceived and presented in the interests of place-seekers and brokers? Was it not because they had come to realize by past experience that vague pledges made by candidates for office were of no avail? That a distinct platform of principles

and candidates committed to their support were necessary to prevent their representatives from shifting and turning, after election, so as to make their pledges amount to nothing?

Was it not these "Something-Nothing" pledges, given by candidates in the early stages of this question, that necessitated the formation of the party of the people?

Is it not true that all which has been accomplished in the direction of your views has been through the agency of your organization and the power of your party? Preceding its formation a majority of Readjusters were returned to the Legislature, but when they came to be tested it was found that, unbound by platforms, their views as to the method and measure of Readjustment varied, from the Readjustment of Funderism to absolute Repudiation, and that their utter lack of harmony and co-operation and a hesitating leadership resulted in an inglorious failure and rout, on which swiftly followed the arbitrary and defiant enactment of the McCulloch contract.

This condition of things was remedied by the prompt formation of the party of the people, and the election of a majority of both branches of the General Assembly upon a declared platform of well-defined views. It was then for the first time since the reconstruction of the State that the people had their will impressed upon its legislation.

It was by this measure and this party, be it remembered, that the ruinous methods, arbitrary exactions, unjust and intolerable burdens and wicked wrongs of the McCulloch scheme of confiscation and plunder were arrested—ere the State had been wrecked, her sovereignty overthrown, her honor and the education of her children confided to the tender care and keeping of Shylocks, and her people and their posterity forever enslaved under the forms of an irreparable contract, which Funderism with an arrogance and insolence unknown to this Commonwealth, sought by every agency and influence,—alien and domestic—to impose and place beyond the consideration and reach of the people.

Thus, and thus alone, alone, was advance made to the point of a definite scheme for the settlement of the debt—the re-establishment of the public credit—and in the direction of that reformation of the administration of State affairs which for so many long and weary years had been obviously and sadly needed.

Your representatives perfected, and passed through both branches of the General Assembly a bill for the Readjustment of the Public Debt (the Riddleberger bill), to become the law not until it had been fully considered and ratified by the people. It was believed to comprehend the full measure of Virginia's just and equitable indebtedness to the bondholder, and to impose the largest rate of interest which could be paid out of her revenues derived from the existing rate of taxation; the heaviest, it is admitted, the industrial interests of the State can bear. The privilege to you of passing upon this measure of Readjustment was forbidden by the interposition of the Executive veto sustained by all Funderism. Here, and in consequence of the lack of accord on the part of your Governor with the people upon this grave and vital question, nothing more in that direction could be done. Nothing more can be, in the absence of an overruling majority in the General Assembly, until you have placed in the Executive mansion a gentleman in sympathy with the burthens of the people and in accord with their views. This will be your privilege. This your right. And need we say, this your duty at the general election in November, 1881.

The like considerations which shall stimulate and guide your action in the selection of a gentleman to fill that exalted station in the administration of your State affairs; should govern you in the election of members to the General Assembly, since upon that body will devolve the important duty of choosing for you a Court of Appeals, whose term of office runs for twelve years, and where you need not be reminded there has hitherto been a barrier to any measure of Readjustment which does not comprehend the obligation

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

of the State—the new State of Virginia—to pay every dollar of the debt, principal and interest, of old Virginia—full \$60,000,000.

Until your organization came into power, there was no agreed plan, no method of procedure, no co-operative force to voice the will of the people. It has accomplished all that has been done, all that can be done until you have put the co-ordinate branches of the government in accord with your will and in sympathy with the measure.

We need not remind you of experiments. These have been tried, to the confusion of your finances, to the discredit of your honest intentions, to the detriment of every interest in the State, to the cost of the creditor, to the gain of Brokers exclusively.

To abandon a defined policy of Readjustment at the moment when it can be brought to full fruition—for any vague, equivocal measure of Funderism, whether upheld by self-reputed Readjusters or advanced under any other guise, would be more than a mistake; an outrage upon the people, an irreparable injury to the State, and a crime against the children. Will you entrust the execution of your will—will you confide the safety of your property, the education of your children, your liberty and their freedom to friends, true and tried—or will you delegate these to strangers—to men whom you have known to have no one word of kindness—no sympathy for you and yours—no respect for your rights—no toleration for your opinions? "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?"

The outcry raised in certain quarters against the party does not come from the real friends of the cause. It comes from the implacable enemies of popular government; it comes from men who never have been Readjuster at heart; from men of disappointed ambition, who feel embittered against their old associates as do all apostates. These people are now engaged in the invention of so-called Readjustment schemes for the purpose of amusing and diverting the popular mind, and by these methods would cope to delude and entrap the unwary.

Their aim will be to secure the Executive offices of the State, but above all the Legislature, which elects a successor to the Hon. John W. Johnston; a Court of Appeals, and all the State officers. It is there through the control of that body, the patriots would hope to find refuge for the ravenous place-hunters of their party.

The party of the people has done much to correct the wrongs and abuses of the Ring organization which has so long dominated the control of their Government and its affairs. No freeman loving liberty and devoted to the welfare of his State, can calmly contemplate the return of the Bourbon-Funder faction to power.

The preservation of the great good already accomplished, and the successful prosecution to their full fruition of the vital measures of reform now begun, the complete liberation of the people, the preservation and improvement of the public schools, the final readjustment of the public debt and restoration of the public credit, the overthrow of race prejudices, the removal of unnecessary causes for sectional contentions, the liberalization and equalization of the laws, the encouragement of new comers to our borders—such, fellow Readjusters, is the mission with which your organization is charged and entrusted. Let us not weary in a course so fortified by principle, so full of promise for the future of our State and the happiness of all the people—a course dictated by policy, founded in duty, and worthy of the highest efforts of patriotism.

Readjusters of Virginia, the cause is in your hands. You have the power to bring it to glorious triumph.

WM. MAHONE, Chairman.

In Brockton Mass., about 4 a. m. Sunday morning, Warren Shaw, who was returning from watching a sick person, noticed some one in his billiard-room, and entering found Frank Boyle, who has heretofore served a term in the State prison, crouching in the room. An encounter ensued, during which Shaw shot the intruder, inflicting what physicians consider fatal wounds.

An Omaha barber, named Black, went to Sidney, Neb., Friday, with the avowed purpose of killing Detective James L. Smith for causing an offensive article to be published about him. He found Smith at the Lockwood House and fired two shots at him, when Smith returned the fire, fatally wounding his assailant.

The New York World seems to fear that the only outcome of the attempt to reorganize the city Democracy will be the creation of a new faction; that to Tammany and Irving Hall there will be added Cooper Institute—combinations to play a great game for offices and official plunder.

THE PATRIOT AND HERALD.

WILLIAM C. PENDELTON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1881.

RAISE more and cultivate less land should be the effort of Smyth county farmers in 1881. Also increase the variety of products.

GOV. SHYMOUR, who has been seriously indisposed from overtaxing himself in the recent presidential campaign, is now nearly recovered.

A good deal of solicitude is now being expressed about who will compose the Cabinet of Gen. GARFIELD. What does it matter to us of the South?

WE are told that the New York Democracy are trying to reorganize and reunite; but every effort in that direction seems only to create new factions, without healing any breaches.

THE recent census shows that there are twenty cities in the United States that have over one hundred thousand inhabitants each; and twenty States that have more than one million people each.

THERE are a number of surmises as to who will be the purchasers of the A. M. & O. Railroad at the sale which is to take place the 1st day of next month. It is more than likely that the person or persons who bids most will get it.

THE Rev. Dr. FOWLER, of the Methodist Missionary Society, says that over 600,000,000 hea hbn are doomed to suffer the inconceivable and endless torments of hell unless the Christian people speedily send missionaries and Bibles to their rescue.

It hasn't been determined yet who is CONKLINGS favorite for United States Senator from New York as successor of Senator KERNAN, nor who is DON CAMERON'S favorite for U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania as the successor of Senator WALLACE.

A large part of our columns is devoted this week to the publication of the address of the Chairman of the Readjuster Committee, Gen. WM. MAHONE. It is a paper that will be read with interest by all parties, even those who differ with him politically.

A thousand platforms have been proffered for the Democratic party in future contests, all of them offering assurances of success. The best platform will be one that will strike down Bourbonism and cast aside effete politicians, men who try to regulate the present by old maxims and antiquated ideas.

THE land disturbances in Ireland are daily increasing in magnitude, and may cause a revolution that will cost England a large amount of her possessions, and that will probably terminate in the overthrow of the English monarchy. The day of monarchies is nearly closed. Republics, free, constitutional Republics are the only governments in keeping with enlightened and religious civilization.

THE friends of Gen. GRANT are determined to make him a pensioner of the Government. Gen. LOGAN has introduced in the Senate a bill to authorize the President to appoint GRANT, by and with the advice of the Senate, to the retired list, with the rank and full pay of a General of the army. The bill was referred to the committee on military affairs. No man has ever known more zealous or persistent friends than this man Grant. She secret, we suppose is that he always sticks to his friends through thick and thin.

A writer on dogs says that every one given to sedentary pursuits ought to keep a dog, as the necessity of giving exercise to the dog will exercise the man.

The following is an epitaph from a tomb near Versailles: "Except in 1859, during which for several days she took lessons on the piano, her life was without a stain."

Advertisement for Dr. Case's Carbelsate of Tar Inhalant, for Catarrh of the Throat, Lungs, and Bronchitis.

A HOUSEHOLD NEED. Send 3-cent stamp for an 80-page Book on "THE LIVER, ITS DISEASES AND THEIR TREATMENT."

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PLAYS! PLAYS! PLAYS! For Reading Clubs, for Amateur Theatrical Companies, for Dramatic Societies, for Young Men's and Young Women's Associations.

1881 A YEAR and expenses to agents—free. Address P. O. VICK, E. Y. Augusta, Maine.

Advertisement for SIOO PRESENTI, a sewing machine.

V. A. AND M. COLLEGE, BLACKSBURG, VA. The second term, session 1880-81 begins Thursday, Feb. 24th, ends August 11th.

Advertisement for LANDRETH'S 1784 SEEDS, BEST 1881.

MARK THESE FACTS. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Exercise your judgment. A newer and better remedy. To pull down all absurd and antiquated theories of diseases and its cures, and to establish a rational system on the ruins, has been the chief endeavor of Dr. Holloway through life.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Possessed of this REMEDY, every man may be his own Doctor. It may be rubbed into the system, so as to reach any internal complaint.

HOLLOWAY & CO., NEW YORK. BREVET GOOD & CO., Wholesale Agents, NEW YORK.

THE SPRINKLE HOTEL, MARION, VA. Having purchased, and newly fitted up, and enlarged the hotel property formerly owned and run by A. B. Sprinkle, for 23 years, I am now occupying the same, and will be able to accommodate in the most comfortable style those who have been my guests at the "Continental," and "Marion House."

J. H. FRANCIS, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, MARION, VA. Returns thanks to his many friends for their patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same.

VALUABLE MINERAL FARMING. I wish to sell my tract of land containing 312 acres, 5 miles east of Marion, and 2 miles east of Atkin's Tank.

472 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & CO. Augusta, Maine.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE. It is a sure and quick remedy for COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CHILLS, and similar troubles.

MARCHAL & SMITH ORGAN CO. \$60. NEW PREMIUM CORN SHELLER. ONLY CHEAP PRACTICE HAND CORN SHELLER MADE.

BEST IN THE WORLD! CHEMICAL PURE. ELASTIC TRUSS. A new and improved Elastic Truss, for the relief of all cases of Hernia.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER. THIS YEAR. The Largest and Best Family Paper in the World.

THE SUN FOR 1881. Everybody reads THE SUN. In its editions of this newspaper throughout the year to come every body will find:

Sarsaparilla. Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, manradia, yellow dock, with the iodine of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements.

W. W. POWERS & CO. DRUGGISTS. Wholesale and Retail. 1305 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

J. J. AMBLER & CO. BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS. Wholesale and Retail. 1305 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

J. C. DARST, Proprietor. The proprietor of this hotel desires to say that it is his design to keep a first-class house, and that his rates will be as liberal as possible.

WEST, JOHNSTON & CO. Booksellers. STATIONERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

STOVES AND TINWARE! Having made valuable improvements in my stove house and increased my stock, I am now better prepared than ever to exhibit one of the handsomest and cheapest stocks of stoves and tinware to be found in the city.

THE ENTERPRISE COOK. R. L. WALDRON, 113 Main Street, LYNCHBURG, VA.

CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE. HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. 1207 Main Street, Richmond, Virginia.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE. ATLANTIC, MISS. & OHIO R. R. IN EFFECT MAY 10, 1880.

ST. JAMES HOTEL. Corner Twelfth and Bank Streets. Richmond, Virginia. TERMS PER DAY, \$2.00.

GEORGE GIBSON, JR. Successor to James W. Gibson. IMPORTER AND DEALER IN CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE.

"No lady should be without it."—Shippenburg (Pa.) Chronicle.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE. FULL-SIZE PAPER PATTERNS. A Supplement will be given in every number for 1881, containing a full size pattern for a lady's or child's dress.

Peterston's Magazine is the best and cheapest of the lady's books. It gives more for the money and combines greater merit than any other. In short it has:

Best Steel Engravings, Best Colored Fashionings, Best Dress Patterns, Best Original Stories, Best Work-table Patterns, Best Music, Etc. Etc.

Its immense circulation and long established reputation enables its proprietors to distance all competitors. In 1880, a new Feature was introduced, which will be improved in 1881, being a series of:

SPLENDID ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES. The stories, novels, etc. in 'Peterson' are admitted to be the best published. All the most popular female writers contribute to it.

STEEL FASHION PLATES. In 'Peterson' are ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel twice the usual size, and are unequalled for beauty.

TERMS—(Always in Advance) \$2.00 a year. Unpaid bills sent to Clubs. 2 copies for \$3.50. 3 copies for \$4.50.

Address: CHARLES J. PETERSON, 326 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Specimens sent gratis, if written for to get up clubs with.

51st YEAR OF GODEY'S GLADY'S BOOK. Low Price of \$2 Per Year. ANOTHER NEW DEPARTURE.

In obedience to what we want to believe to be a growing desire of the reading public, the publishers beg leave to announce that Godey's Lady's Book in 1881 will contain:

A COMPLETE NOVEL IN EVERY NUMBER. Besides the following old time specialties: Beautiful original steel plate Engravings.

Diagram patterns for ladies and children. Mammoth colored fashion plates. Short stories, poems and sketches.

Our popular novelty pages in colors. Illustrated art and fashion house work. Architectural designs for beautiful homes.

Godey's Lady's Book Pub. Co. (limited) 1006 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

P. J. GREGORY, MANUFACTURER OF FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHEOS, MARION, VA.

They Call Me the High Price Man. I make all grades of boots and shoes for gentlemen and ladies. Cheap and high prices to suit the customer.

There are a few in the county who are trying to injure my business by calling me a high price workman. I want to say that that is not true.

THE ENTERPRISE COOK. R. L. WALDRON, 113 Main Street, LYNCHBURG, VA.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. 1207 Main Street, Richmond, Virginia.

Condensed Time Table. ATLANTIC, MISS. & OHIO R. R. IN EFFECT MAY 10, 1880.

GOING WEST. 6:52am leave Norfolk, arrive 10:15pm. 7:30am leave Suffolk, leave 9:25pm.

GOING EAST. 5:08pm leave Salem, leave 9:07am. 6:12pm leave Christiansburg, leave 9:56am.

CONNECTIONS. Westward. At PETERSBURG, connection is made for Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, and Baltimore, Md.

Eastward. At LYNCHBURG, connection is made for Washington, Baltimore, and Baltimore, Md.

At BRISTOL, with the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad, connection is made for Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Petersburg, Va.

At NEW ORLEANS, via Lynchburg and Bristol, connection is made for New Orleans, Mobile, and Memphis, Tenn.

At NEW YORK, via Lynchburg and Bristol, connection is made for New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, Md.

At BALTIMORE, connection is made for Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D.C.

At PHILADELPHIA, connection is made for Philadelphia, Pa., and New York, N.Y.

At NEW YORK, via Lynchburg and Bristol, connection is made for New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, Md.

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