

The Patriot and Herald.

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No. 87.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

10 lines constitute a square. 1 square \$1.00 for the first and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Those wishing to advertise for a longer period than one month will correspond with the Editor, and find our terms very liberal.

ADDRESS: Editors "PATRIOT AND H

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

This unrivaled medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or injurious mineral substance, but is

FURLEY VEGETABLE
For forty years it has proved its great value in all diseases of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the blood, stimulating the torpid liver and bowels, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system. Simmons' Liver Regulator is acknowledged to have equal as a

LIVER MEDICINE
It contains four medicinal elements, never united in the same happy proportion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use that it is now regarded as

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC
for liver complaint and the painful offspring thereof, viz: Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of spirits, Sour stomach, Heart-burn, &c.

Regulate the Liver and prevent CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simmons' Liver Regulator is manufactured only by J. H. ZELIN & CO., Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia, Pa. Price, \$1 per package; sent by mail, postage paid \$1.25. Prepared ready for use in bottles, \$1.50. Sold by all druggists. Beware of all counterfeits and imitations. The following highly respectable persons can fully attest to the virtues of this valuable medicine, and to whom we most respectfully refer: Gen. W. S. Holt, President S. W. R. R. Co.; Rev. J. R. Eckler, Perry, Ga.; Col. E. K. Sparks, Albany, Ga.; C. Materson, Esq., Sheriffs' Jail, Ga.; J. A. Butts, Bainbridge, Ga.; Dykes & Sparhawk, editors Florida, Tallahassee; Rev. J. W. B. R. Macon, Ga.; Virgil Powers, Supt. S. W. R. R.; Hon. A. H. Stevens, Bishop Pierce; Gen. John B. Gordon; David Willis, D. D., Greenville Wood, Woods' Factory, Macon, Ga.; Rev. E. F. Easton, W. R. Florida Conference; Maj. A. P. Wheeler, Kingston, Ga.; Editor Macon Telegraph, and others.

For sale by J. W. & J. P. SHEFFEY, Druggists, Marion, Va.

Hotel Advertisements.
ROANOKE HOUSE.
MAIN STREET, SALEM, VA.
An omnibus will be run to and from the depot upon the arrival of the Belle attached.

EXCHANGE & BALLARD HOUSE.
RICHMOND, VA.
J. L. CARRINGTON, Proprietor.
These leading Fashionable Hotels have been newly and elegantly furnished and are now ready to extend a "Virginia Welcome to their patrons."

WASHINGTON HOUSE.
CHURCH STREET, LYNCHBURG, VA.
NOTICE—From this date L. W. SCOVILLE, Manager of the Washington House, is admitted as a partner in the business of said House. The business will be conducted under the style and firm of

L. W. SCOVILLE & CO.
The reduced rates of \$2.25 per day (50 cents each for Breakfast and Supper and 75 cents for dinner) will be continued. I ask for the new concern a continuation of the patronage of my friends and the public.

ORANGE HOUSE.
At Orange, Alex. & Manassas R. R. Depot, LYNCHBURG, VA.
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H. HAVING re-assumed proprietorship of the "ORANGE HOUSE," respectfully solicits the patronage of my friends and the traveling public, with an assurance that its first class reputation shall be fully sustained. The House having been entirely refurnished throughout, the Proprietor hopes from its great railroad facilities, low rates of \$2.50 per day and free transportation a liberal patronage.

JARRAT'S HOTEL.
PETERSBURG, VA.
BISHOP & SIZAY, Proprietors
W. B. BISHOP, formerly of Spotswood Hotel Richmond, Va. dec20-1f

FORD'S HOTEL.
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\$2.50 per Day
First Class Hotel—Rates Reduced.
It is the aim of the Proprietor to furnish superior accommodations at moderate rates, and his well known experience, with the fact that he has purchased the fee simple of the property, and expended upon it a large sum of money, rendering it one of the finest hotel structures in the South, is a guarantee that he will spare no trouble to promote the comfort of all who patronize his house.

NATIONAL HOTEL.
(Corner Church and Main Streets.)
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
THOMAS J. CORPSE, Proprietor.
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MALBY HOUSE.
BALTIMORE, MD.
R. HOAGAN, Proprietor.
This centrally located, and its first class accommodations most desirable for the traveler on

SPEECH OF HON. ROBERT M. T. HUNTER.

At the Greeley and Brown Mass Meeting in New York, Sept. 12, 1872.

With the candidates whose cause I support I have no personal acquaintance. I never exchanged a word or a line with either of them in my life. In times past Mr. Greeley and I have differed on nearly all the great public questions which have divided parties in their political action. As I understand it, these differences still exist. He is a Republican and I a Democrat, neither having changed, or professing to change on those subjects of division, and yet I sincerely desire his election, and stand here to aid it as far as I can. His friends have put him in the lead in the great cause of National harmony, and in the important issue between popular government and the coming empire, he is the standard-bearer of those who maintain the popular supremacy. For the sake of these great issues he will command my earnest support; in their sacred names I will follow him, so long as he leads us faithfully, and his fidelity to his pledges on these issues no man has ever doubted. For the present I will bury all consideration of the questions upon which we may differ, for the sake of his aid upon those which I hold to be of transcendent importance. Indeed I could make no issue upon these other questions if I desired it. Upon them his opponent is as much opposed to me as he is, but I will not forget to do the good which I possibly may do because I cannot effect all that I would. Let us secure peace, not pretended, but real, between all the sections and people of this great country and arrest the rapid progress of the centralization of all power in the government, so as to check the advent of despotism, and we will look forward to other and minor causes of division.

THE PARLEY OF SECTIONAL HATE.
Questions of finance, of currency, of commerce, are worthy of all attention, but in importance they sink far below those which concern the social life itself. To infuse social sympathies and affections among all the sections of this great people is a mighty task; and the man who leads and succeeds in it will deserve the Presidency for this, if for nothing else. And yet, fellow-citizens, there is a large party in this country, seeking to build up its power on the foundation of sectional hatred among its people. Whatever can be said or done by this party under the hope of finding favor with the majority, as being the best instruments for the punishment of those they dislike.

In this way, too, they find impunity for their encroachments upon the constitution, which are pardoned because of their immediate objects upon the South, without consideration of their ultimate results upon the North. To infuse a suspicion of the feelings and purposes of the Southern whites, and to represent them as being hostile to the government and the former free States, seems to be the chief business of that party. They command support from the Northern people for their Ku-Klux laws and for their support of the carpet-bag governments in all their enormities. The war has been ended now for seven years or more, and yet if we listen to this party, the sections are as hostile as ever. At the very last session of Congress, the President was not ashamed to ask for the privilege to proclaim martial law in the South, and thus in effect to enable him to exercise supreme power under that pretext, to believe with the Duke of Wellington that there shall be no law, but to leave the command of the military without check or regulation. If this request had been granted by Congress, the President would have regulated all the Southern elections. With this power he had only to threaten them with the application of the Ku-Klux law to their cases, and what so tempting as to escape the suspicion by voting for his party? That such an effect of the power vested by the law in the President has been produced in N. Carolina we have all seen charged, with how much truth I know not; but the possibility of such an application of this power is obvious to all. The whole course of this party in the South has proved the bitterness of their hostility. To keep up inveterate opposition between the two races, and to subject the white masters to their former slaves, with passions excited by those whose duty it was to have promoted peace and encouraged justice in the administration of the power of the government, seems to have been the especial object of their policy. States formerly distinguished for economy and temperate white rulers, have been plunged into ruinous loads of debt under the government negro rulers. The seats of justice have been filled by persons disqualified by ignorance and character for such places. The experienced members of society and those used to the task of governing and trusted by the people were for a long time to a great extent disqualified, and the rule of the worst over the better element of society was established by the sword. The result of all this is just what might have been expected from previous experience. Corruption, debt and oppression on the part of the ruling class are the confessed results of their government, and if the whites show dissatisfaction at such a state of things they are accused of disloyalty and in danger of being transported from their sunny homes to break stone in some Northern prison.

THE DIGNITY OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.
Fellow-citizens, of all trusts that can be committed to human beings, that of Government has always seemed to me to be the highest and most solemn, and such has been the general sentiment of mankind. Kings have been called the vicegerents of God because of the sacred nature of their trust, and it has always been esteemed the highest duty of the governor to maintain the cause of good morals, and to distribute even-handed justice among the people. For the first time, I believe in the history of the world, and now in the light of Christian civilization, the worst elements in society have been sought to be placed in the rule. The punishment chosen for a people has been to afflict them with bad government and demoralization. Deliberately to place an intelligent people under an ignorant and corrupt government is to choose the most efficient of all known means to degrade and demoralize them. You may search history in vain for a precedent for such conduct on the part of the governing power. The Goths and Vandals punished their own

governments in place of those which they overthrew, and other barbarous nations have done the same. But it was done to secure the fruits of their conquest, and not to degrade or punish those whom they had subdued by inflicting upon them bad government. To punish a people by forcing on them a government for the purpose of degrading and demoralizing them, has but one example, I am happy to believe, in the history of the Christian world. To poison the fountain which supplies the city with water, or the bread which sustains life, would be to do an enormity of similar character. To do all this with impunity, this party seems to have thought it necessary to inflame the minds of the ruling portion of the people against those of the South by representing them as disloyal and incapable of doing justice among each other. A greater misrepresentation of a people has never been made, in my opinion.

That some disorders should have occurred in such an extent of country, and among a people composed of those who had been masters and those who had been newly enfranchised, I do not doubt. But these, I believe, would have been quickly and easily remedied by their own State governments if they had been allowed to institute them upon fair principles. Certainly the Southern people had more interest in preserving harmony between the races than any one else. I judge of other States by my own; and that such was the case in Virginia I have never been able to believe. I believe that after such a contest, a people conquered after such a more thorough appreciation of all its legitimate consequences, or with a more sincere intent to discharge honestly all the obligations which it imposed upon them.

But unhappily the Radical party, perhaps, entertained, and certainly acted upon, a very different opinion; and now, after more than seven years of their rule, and with every opportunity to apply their own measures and schemes of pacification, they are accusing the Southern people of disloyalty and disaffection, and clamoring for martial law and the use of the military to quell and punish them. Other nations of a wiser mind have thought it good policy to conciliate those whom they had conquered, and the old Roman, after the social war, gave his own accord what he had refused when demanded by people in arms. In our case no such concession was expected—nothing was asked but just treatment.

WRONGS OF THE SOUTH.
But where we see a great party deliberately seeking to inflame the public mind against the Southern people, and to array one section of the country against another by inciting the powerful to degrade and oppress the weak, and by exciting mutual feelings of dislike and hostility between the sections, if the man who leads this party be a statesman they surely have not reflected upon the obvious and necessary consequences of such a course. If we are to keep up a popular government, and by it what can be necessary to have the whole people with feelings of mutual sympathy and affection, or what so dangerous as to beget sectional animosities, which almost always long survive the occasion which engendered them. It is to Mr. Greeley's great credit that he has seen, and as far as he is able acted upon, the truth, and the fact that his opponents act upon different principles of itself disqualifies them from holding the seats of power in this government.

Fellow-citizens, there is nothing so easy to inspire as sectional animosity, and nothing so difficult to eradicate where it once exists. The governor who would voluntarily create such feelings among a people is soon to be called upon to rule by a party who will not be insensible to his highest duty, or wickedly and consciously violates it. The seed of sectional hatred which Cromwell sowed in Ireland, still bears its bitter fruit. It is in vain that English statesmen strive to eradicate this nuisance to their government. In vain do they use every means of conciliation; they may establish their church and trench upon what they have considered sacred in the rights of property, but the Irishman, still mindful of former wrongs, stands up in bitter resistance, and vain are the efforts now made to satisfy him, although a tithe of them would have won his love before these hostile feelings were engendered. This same Southern people, whom this party so much vilifies and reproaches, is bound to play an important part in the government of this Union. No man doubts this; the Radicals themselves would not dispute it. Is the temper in which he may assume these functions, or the temper in which he is met, of no importance to the country? Surely there are none so blind as to affirm

to counteract this, a more important object of far greater importance than all the questions growing out of financial or commercial policy. He who can and will introduce the policy of conciliation and the feeling of reconciliation among this great people will meet the exigencies of the present time, it was a Grecian imagination, I believe, which, in order to present a moving picture of the horrors of war, conceived the idea of a midnight review of all the victims of Napoleon's contest, and those shadowy hosts came trooping forth from the snows of Russia and sands of Syria, representatives of almost every clime and race of the Old World; and as the sad procession passed before him in voiceless woe, even his stern heart must have been stung with remorse to behold it.

Would such a show of the victims of another war have no restraining effect upon the instigator of sectional hate and strife? Will no consideration of the nature of the fruit which is to spring from the seed that he is sowing restrain his wanton hand? Does he view with no solemnity the character of the awful trust of government reposed in him to those who clothed his hand with power? Does he not feel that he must use this power for the peace, the happiness, and the prosperity of all who are confided to his care? But unaccountable as his course may seem to me upon any principle of true statesmanship or wisdom, there is one theory upon which it all may be explained.

TENDENCIES TOWARD IMPERIALISM.
Fellow-citizens, here is possibly an impending event, which these measures are well calculated to bring about. If it be the object to change this Democratic-Republican form of government into an Imperial institution, then there is an eminent fitness in these means to attain it. That there is a deliberate purpose already

entertained by any great party in this country to change from a popular to an imperial form of government, I do not charge; but I do assert that the system of measures and course of policy pursued by the Radical party, must have this result, whether they design it or not. And further, I believe that the number of those who secretly prefer an empire to a republic is far greater than any of us would reckon, if called upon for an estimate.

Nor is this all, I declare to you in truth and sincerity that in my opinion there is no small danger of such a change unless the people are warned in time and take proper steps to prevent it. I stand here this day mainly to warn you of this danger, and to say that if you believe it to be as imminent as I do, the first important step to be taken is to put Mr. Greeley in power with those who have withdrawn all support from those who now govern, because, among other reasons, they believe that the tendency of these measures is too despotic. I heartily concur with him and them in this opinion, and probably estimate the danger much more highly than they do.

Fellow-citizens, I said some time ago that there was one theory upon which I could see wisdom in the course of those who seek to keep up national strife; of course I mean the wisdom not of virtue but of contrivance, and that was, if the object was to change the republic into an empire in its form of government. Once infused a spirit of hate and bitterness between the great sections of this country, and the people will not be able to govern it with sufficient dispatch and unity. In that event, popular government would become impossible, and if we are to live together, then we must have one master, to whom we may look for the justice which we are no longer capable of rendering to each other, and to one rule for the unity which is necessary to the proper dispatch in the affairs of government.

But whether this be the object or not, they are acting as if it were, and pursuing a course of policy which must inevitably lead to it. It has always been doubted whether a great country of large and diverse interests could be ruled by a popular government with success. The consistency and dispatch necessary for the efficacy of such a government can be found only in the supremacy of a single will. This difficulty has never been met successfully except by the great American idea of confederacy. This treats the people as one in all matters where their interests and rights are the same, and leaves to the government of the separate communities those interests which were separate and distinct, but subjects the citizens to the direct action of both governments.

By this system all the interests of the community were analyzed and distributed according to their nature; common interests were confided to the common government and separate interests were left to the control of the State. By the interference of a single will, considered by the whole people only to those of common interests, it became practical for a people to govern a much greater extent of country well and efficiently than would have been possible if they had been forced to regulate all the concerns of society. It is this great American idea under whose influence our progress and prosperity from the foundation of the government up to 1860 were unparalleled in the history of the world, and which the Radical party has been using all its might to destroy and overthrow.

CONSTITUTIONAL LANDMARKS OVERLOOKED.
I may well ask has the constitution, by their consent, ever stood in the way of the accomplishment of any favorite scheme of that party? The usual and acknowledged subjects of Federal jurisdiction do not satisfy them. Internal improvement, education, the telegraphic and railroad system, all are coveted as subjects of jurisdiction, and their own hands are actually placed under the plow. Under the power claimed to have been given by recent amendments to the constitution, they are exercising criminal jurisdiction; that over the property and debts of the people they are exercising to a great extent in the South, through their bankrupt law, the supervision and control of elections in the States, they are seeking, and to some extent already possess. Subjects which used to be considered entirely under the control of the States are now claimed as well within their jurisdiction, and if there be any limitation to their power, it is not to be found either in their theory or practice. Where all this is to end, if not soon checked by the people, it is not difficult to see.

If the whole people attempt to manage all these vast concerns of this great country to do it, they must transfer their power to one man, I should not be surprised if they already are virtually doing this. If the service of the country is to furnish the Pratorian guard of his power in the matters of election and office. That they belong to him as an electoral corps no man doubts. They are openly trained for his re-election, and the fact scarcely provokes comment. They are organized for his re-election, and with that organization are worth as much for that purpose as double the number of the irregulars in opposition. The heads of the department themselves wander about the country and take the stump in favor of the re-election of their chief almost without rebuke, and openly pursue a course of electioneering which even in my memory would have provoked such a storm of disapprobation as would have defeated the re-election of any President, even of Washington himself.

Add to the Pratorian corps the members who would be brought to it by this increase of jurisdiction, and the power of the Executive will be as often as he pleases, and indeed it is doubtful if he cannot already do so with the means now in hand. Should this concentration be accomplished, popular government will become impossible, and the empire is inevitable. Ah, my friends, say not that this is impossible! With hundreds of thousands, nay, it may be with millions of office-holders and their affiliated friends to secure such elections as he wishes, with the army and navy to quell disturbances, with the whole treasury of the country to be disbursed if they should be resisted?

For it is to be remembered that the power given by patronage is to be estimated not merely by the number of the office-holders, but by the influence acquired by its action on the subjects committed to her charge. Other nations from whom it was to be less expected than from ourselves are already beginning to see the danger of the concentration of political power into a few hands, and are we, who ought to be the best taught people in the world upon this subject, to be insensible to them?

The French themselves, before the close of the late disastrous contest, began to attribute their failure to their system of concentrating all power in the government. The English are clearly throwing upon their colonies the work of self-government, and begin to complain of the inability of Parliament to dispose of the subjects committed to their care with sufficient dispatch. The Gladstone Ministry have been reproached with not pressing their measures with their old promptitude, and they excuse themselves by referring to the nature of the House of Commons and the delays incident to popular bodies. The English already begin to talk of rules similar to those in our Congress for forcing measures through, and as the government becomes more Democratic and the people large more control, the necessary body, and make it more obvious. There is a limit to the power of a legislative body for managing public affairs, and this is to be attained either by diminishing the subjects of their consideration, or by restricting the extent of the country submitted to their government. The first is the American idea, and it is one of the greatest sins in the Radical party that they seek to abandon it in the practice of our government. The affairs of this great country require the attention, not only of the common Congress, but of the Legislatures of different States, which manage them and deal well with separate interests which they thoroughly understand, and to an extent not to be expected from Congress. To embarrass Congress with all these concerns would be to render it an inefficient and unmanageable body, and make the intervention of the Executive will all its supreme control indispensable for the movement of government at all. Before I left Congress it had become exceedingly difficult to command its proper attention to the legitimate subjects of their jurisdiction. Increase that number greatly and it would be impossible. Fellow-citizens, it is neither a new nor a singular opinion when I say that such a change in our system must inevitably lead to monarchy in some form or other. Some of the fathers of the Republic and State Legislatures have long since proclaimed it. I think those of you who will consider the subject will come to the same conclusion.

LIMITATIONS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.
Fellow-citizens, you have already passed a law which lays the foundation of Federal interference in State elections. You have adopted an amendment to the constitution which, under pretense of doing justice between the races, will enable the central government to control the State legislation to an extent not yet defined, but great enough to be perilous to the sovereignty and the degree of independence contemplated for the States by the constitution as originally formed; and now, more than seven years after the war has closed, you have been found at the very last session of Congress who would have vested in the President the power to declare martial law in the South, and rule it according to his unlimited discretion. Add to this such a concentration of power and extension of jurisdiction in the Congress as to render a discharge of its proper duties impossible, and a change in your form of government becomes inevitable. I am not so bigoted an advocate of Democratic government as to deny that much may be said on both sides. Monarchy and Republicanism have each its relative advantages and disadvantages, and although I very decidedly prefer the latter form of government, I pronounce no man either a knave or a fool because he favors the other. But I was brought up in the belief that with proper limitations, was better suited than any other to an intelligent people like ours. For one I am not willing to exchange the government established by our Constitution for monarchy in any of its forms.

There is an energy in democratic government, and a manhood in its people, which, in my opinion, is nowhere else to be found. Where all the prizes of ambition are open to those capable of seeing them, there is a progress and elasticity in the people vainly to be sought under any other government. Where has the same degree of energy been displayed by a people of the same number and resources, as was exhibited on both sides in the late war? I well remember hearing the French Minister, Baron Mercier, say, Richmond, that no man could name to him so many such immense expeditions were organized, equipped and sent forth to the scene of action, from Washington. It did seem to strike him, as it did me, that this energy and dispatch were due to the form of government and the democratic spirit. Every citizen felt himself to be a part of the moving power of the government, and in some degree responsible for its success. But it may be said that there is no organized party which is in favor of a change to monarchy, or a substitution of an imperial for the present republican form of government. I do not charge it, but I say that the present policy of the Radical party must lead to that result. It may begin with clothing the majority of Congress with much larger powers and concentrating in its hands all, or nearly all, the functions of government. When this is accomplished, Imperialism is at hand. Between a despotic majority in Congress, without limitation upon their powers, and the despotism of one man, who would not prefer the latter? If I am to choose between the despotism of a majority of a legislative body and that of one man, I should not hesitate to prefer the latter; nor would I hesitate to do so long. The democratic government of my choice is one of limited powers, which deals with common interests, and where people have homogeneous feelings with powers distributed as by the Constitution of the United States among different assemblies, so as to overtask none with so many subjects as to deprive any of the proper means for deliberating and forming a common opinion. It is for you, my friends, and for the people of the United States to determine this great

question in regard to the future spirit of our government. For myself, as I said before, I have as little to hope or fear personally from the result of this election as any other man in the country.

But I have entertained the belief for a long time, that our people were planted here upon a mission of liberty and popular government, not only to make a great march in human progress themselves, but to take the world along with them, to come the great agency to develop new modes of progress in the social system, so as to consolidate liberty and to suggest plans of moral improvement to elevate the race. This was the noble purpose for which I had hoped we were placed here with so many favoring opportunities to write great schemes of human liberty and progress on the *tabula rasa* of a new continent, and to teach by our example a grander philosophy of human rights and popular government than the world has yet seen or could understand without personal illustration of their truth. These hopes and expectations were perhaps extravagant, but 20 years ago how many of our people entertained them; and I confess that I should regret to see the conclusion at best—and yet to what other conclusion can I come if I should have to prove untrue to them? The great issue now before us is that which is said and done by the people and misdirected their issues. Suspicions are sown, influence the public mind so that people can hardly conceive how they can be induced to do anything. Among other things, Greeley is elected the South is to be paid, or the face of the Constitution which forbids it. Can any man believe that three-fourths of the States will be found ready to change that instrument to effect such a purpose? Certainly no man in the South believes it; and if there be a man in all that region who entertains a fancy so absurd, I have neither seen nor heard of him.

THE HOPE OF THIS SOUTH.
The Radical party seems to suppose that if the South votes for a man it is enough to cause him to be suspected, and if no good grounds can be found for entertaining such a suspicion, they are neither ashamed nor afraid to trump up a charge so absurd as this. This is not a good symptom of the times, or at least of the state of feeling in the Radical party. More than seven years have elapsed since the war, and the South, absolutely within their power, has been ruled by their will and still if she goes one way, it seems to be a sufficient reason for them to go another. Fellow-citizens, the South supports Greeley and Brown upon the issues I have been discussing. Of course, if elected, they will expect from them a pure Government, some reform in the Civil Service, and a better regulation of the vast patronage of the General Government. Beyond these objects of general welfare, they expect nothing of which I ever heard.

They look for nothing, as far as I know their opinions of sectional or exceptional good, but of such a transcendent importance do they regard the peace of the country and the local self-government of the States, so far as the constitution has provided, that they willingly pass by the consideration of all other subjects, highly interesting as they may deem them. They will not neglect the attainable for the unattainable, especially when they think they have within their reach objects of such importance as those I have described. It used to be objected to the South, and particularly to my native State, that they were not practical.

We have learnt some wisdom in this regard. A more practical, and in some respects a wiser people than the whites of the South you will hardly find in this or any other continent. It is more than two years since the people of my own State, finding that they must either give up the rights of self government or adopt a constitution opposed in many respects to their interests, their habits, and spirit, wisely adopted that constitution and placed its administration in the hands of a native of your own State. Experience has shown that they were right. They have escaped the debts and other enormities practiced by carpet-bag government, and their Governor has been true, not only to his word, but also to his obligations to the general government. We sacrificed much in the way of interest, something, too, in the way of feeling, but we have saved more than we have lost; and now if by electing Greeley and Brown we can secure peace of the country and local self-government, as designed by the constitution, I will certainly aid in doing so, and I cannot attain all I wish to see, if we do not give up the rights of self government or adopt a constitution opposed in many respects to their interests, their habits, and spirit, wisely adopted that constitution and placed its administration in the hands of a native of your own State. Experience has shown that they were right. They have escaped the debts and other enormities practiced by carpet-bag government, and their Governor has been true, not only to his word, but also to his obligations to the general government. 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(Continued from first page.)

This election and all other matters... I have been saying, and give you my reasons for supporting Greeley in a few words...

Southwestern Virginia Iron Works. Wytheville. Having recently returned from a trip for the purpose of adopting all the late improvements in machinery of the North...

Stationary & Portable Engines. Saw Mills, Crust and Saw Mill Gear, Sorghum Mills, Tobacco Fixtures, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Superior Smut Machines, Bark Mills, Wool Carding Machines, Pickers, Plows and Points of the most approved patterns...

Old Iron and Copper taken in exchange for castings. We are manufacturers' agents for the sale of French Bruc Mill Stones, Bolting Cloth, Belting, Mowers and Reapers...

Best quality of PLASTER kept constantly on hand. A Twenty Horse Engine and Circular Saw-mill now for sale low; also one forty six Circular Saw.

April 5th SHELTON & POINDEXTER, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, STAPLE DRY GOODS, Country Produce, Peruvian Guano, Salt, Plaster, &c.

OUR BROTHER STEPTOE. Will devote the whole of his line to the sale of Leaf Tobacco, both prized and loose, at all the different warehouses in the City.

JAMES WRIGHT & Co., Wholesale Dealers in Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Small Wares and Notions, No. 115 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

1872. 1872. ORANGE, ALEXANDRIA AND MANASSAS RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, May 5, 1872, two daily passenger trains will run between WASHINGTON and LYNCHBURG...

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS. Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio RAILROAD. DOUBLE DAILY TRAIN. This consolidated Railway, extending from Norfolk, Va., to Bristol, Tenn., enters upon the new year with increased facilities for accommodating the public in the transportation of TRAVEL and FREIGHT...

EMIGRANTS. To the west and northwest will find this the most agreeable, as well as the shortest and quickest route to all points in that section of the country. No midnight changes and fewer changes than by any other route.

SLEEPING CARS ON ALL TRAINS. EUROPEAN EMIGRANTS! Having made arrangements with the Allan Line of Steamers, which ply semi-monthly between Liverpool and Norfolk, we can now sell tickets to and from Liverpool, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FOR BALTIMORE. Through Tickets and checks for baggage issued at the principal depot stations for Baltimore. Steamers leave Norfolk daily (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the train from Lynchburg, making close connections both going and returning from Baltimore.

FOR NEW YORK. Through tickets and checks for baggage issued, at the principal depot stations, for New York. Steamers leave Norfolk every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for New York, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

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TO INSURE A GOOD CROP OF WHEAT, RYE, OATS, CORN, &c. USE THE "FARMER'S FAVORITE" GRAIN DRILL, WITH THE IMPROVED GUANO ATTACHMENT AND GRASS SEED SOWER.

IT has awarded the highest premium. A large bronze medal, at the field trial of the New York State Agricultural Society held at Utica, New York, Sept. 13, 1870, in competition with most of the leading Drills of the day.

S. H. MARKS & CO., Wholesale Confectioners, Manufacturers of ALL KINDS OF CANDIES, DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED FRUITS, Can Fruits, Segars, Toys, &c.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD. For Scrofula, Scrofulous DISEASES OF THE EYES, or SCROFULA in any form. Any disease or eruption of the skin, disease of the liver, rheumatism, pimples, old sores, ulcers, broken down constitutions, syphilis, or any disease depending on a depraved condition of the blood, try

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. TEN YEARS OF A PURE TEST has proved DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered to the public.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY. A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhea, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY. VICTOR & AMBLER, offer a complete stock of School, Law, Medical, Religious and Miscellaneous Literature, School and general Stationery, Writing Papers, Wall papers, Window Shades, Fine Chromos, Picture Frames, &c.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, MARION, VA. Returns his thanks to his many friends and customers, and solicits a continuance of their custom. All work made in his establishment guaranteed, both in workmanship and style, to give satisfaction.

PIANO MANUFACTORY. W.M. KNABE & CO., Manufacturers of GRAND SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES, Baltimore, Md.

THESE INSTRUMENTS have been before the public for nearly thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an unparalleled pre-eminence, which produces them unequalled in TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY FIRST PREMIUMS AND GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS WERE AWARDED TO CHARLES M. STEFF, FOR BEST PIANOS IN COMPETITION WITH ALL THE LEADING MANUFACTURERS OF THE COUNTRY.

W.M. KNABE & CO., Baltimore, Md., or any of our regular established agencies.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE PIEDMONT AND ARLINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. Policies Issued, over 13,600. Annual Income, \$1,500,000.

This Company is progressive, prosperous and prompt. It has small Expenses, Small Losses, Secure Investments Ample Reserve, and Good Surplus; Dividends Annual; Premiums All Cash; Policies Liberal; and has \$124 each \$100 of liabilities. Examine its merits before insuring.

G. G. GOODELL & CO. Marion Foundry and Machine Shop. All kinds of Flow Irons, Hollow Castings, Mill Gearing, Water Works, Steam Fitting, etc.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., DRUGGISTS. Dealers in Paints, Oils, Dyes, Varnishes and Cylinder Wires. Glass Agency for Virginia Springs Waters. Orders promptly executed.

MILLER & FRANKLIN. 56 E. Main St. Lynchburg. At the solicitation of many of our friends and with the view of making our business useful and convenient to the community, as well as profitable to ourselves, we have added to our regular business of bankers and brokers

WELLS INSURED IN THE BEST COMPANIES OF THE COUNTRY. The several members of the firm give their personal attention to the business.

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