

# THE ROANOKE NEWS

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1859.

GENERAL BELANON, Secretary of War under the Grant administration, is quoted by the New York Sun as having declared to a Federal officer in that city, Tuesday, that "General Garfield is the most corrupt man in America. He would 'steal Heaven's liver to serve the devil.'

GEN. JAMES ALEXANDER GARFIELD was born November 19, 1831, at Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. He was not a Methodist preacher, we ascertain, but a Disciple. He fought in many battles. Chester A. Arthur was born in New York State and is but forty-one years old. They call him General, but it is only a motto title and of no consequence.

The Democratic National Convention will be composed of 738 delegates. North Carolina will have 20. Up to Friday last 644 had been elected. According to the New York Herald they are as follows:

Tilden 185, Bayard 117, Hancock 84, Seymour 61, Thompson 67, Field 44, Hendricks 47, Randolph 18 (in New Jersey), Chase 14 (in Maine), Marion 8.

Or Tilden's 185 only 12 are from the South. How is the old man to name the candidate with only 185 followers?

L. Q. WASHINGTON correspondent of the Richmond Commonwealth gives the following description of Garfield:

"Garfield I have had ample opportunity to study both in the committee room and on the floor. He is very able and accomplished, a close student, very ambitious, and good statesman and man of business. I regard him as a much more able man than Blaine, who is a ready talker, but not only a smatterer. Garfield is the more cunning and dangerous than anyone of the two. His speeches are more astute and effective in arousing Northern passion and prejudice; while at the same time there is an air of moderation and a cast of impartiality which serve to mask his objects. I have observed that he has of all his crew, the greatest art in making the strongest points. He can say a word or two, and then sit back and be silent, and he has an air of calmness remarkable for one who is not troubled with intense consciousness of any subject."

## HENDRICKS ON THE SITUATION.

In assuming the chairmanship of the Indiana Democratic State Convention, the day after the adjournment of the Chicago Convention, Thomas A. Hendricks, the gallant standard-bearer of the Hoosier Democracy, said:

"Yesterday the Republican party laid away forever the gravestone we had so planned knight together. To-day they lie in the cemetery of defeat. The Republican party has said to the nations of the world, that did Gen. Grant an honored honor, that he is no longer worthy of sitting at the head of national affairs, and it was no unbecoming thing when that statement was made to mankind that Gen. Grant was no longer worthy of support at the National Republican Convention. I have heard Democrats for the last two or three weeks railing who is the weakest man at Chicago. I care not for that. I repeat it—I care not for him. The last election, when Tilden and Hendricks were elected, there was a majority on the Democratic side of the white voters of the United States of 1,000,000 men, and of the whites and blacks together there was a majority of more than 250,000. Now, when we meet in Cincinnati to respond to Chicago, we meet with the assurance over our heads that we have this strength, this power, this instrument of the American people upon our side."

## A LOOK AT SOME FIGURES.

It may now be instructive to take a look at some figures which bear upon the coming election. The whole number of electoral votes is 369, of which 231 are cast by the Northern States, and 138 by the Southern. The number necessary to insure the election of the President is 185.

As against Garfield, if not too much to say that any strong, fair, acceptable Democratic candidate could get the entire 185 votes of the Southern States. Indeed, no Republican believes otherwise, or even pretends to the contrary.

With these 185 votes, the Democratic candidate would require 47 in the Northern States to give him the 185 which are required to an election.

Where could an acceptable Democratic candidate look with a reasonable degree of certainty, for these 47? New Haven votes. Here are four States that went for Tilden and Hendricks in 1856, when both political parties did their very best:

New York 53; New Jersey 9; Connecticut 9; Indiana 10; Total 63.

It will be perceived that if the Democratic candidates could carry New York and Indiana, they would give him 50 votes, or three more than the needed 47. Precisely the same result we'd follow if he could carry New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, though he lost Indiana. But it will be seen that even if he could obtain the 50 votes of Connecticut, New Jersey, and Indiana, he would be 12 short of the needed 47. Therefore he must carry New York, or make up for its loss by getting the votes of some other Northern States or States.

Let us examine the Republican situation. Will deal liberally with the claim of the candidate of that party, and give him the benefit of all doubt.

Of course Garfield will not get a vote in the South, and his reliance must rest wholly upon the 231 votes of the North. We will first deduct from these the 63 votes of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Indiana, which were cast for Tilden and Hendricks. This leaves 168, which is 19 less than the requisite number, 185. But to reach this result, we have conceded to the Republicans all the Northern States except the four which the Democrats won in 1856. Are not the Republicans more likely to lose the States west of the Rocky Mountains than they are to get 19 votes in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, or Indiana? And are there not States clustering around the upper lakes which the Republicans hold by very slender ties?

However, a candid look at the circumstances of the country, as well as at the figures which we have just considered, convinces us that the contest is likely to be sharp and close.—New York Sun.

## REFUSES TO BE A CANDIDATE.

The Utica Observer, published at the home of Gov. Seymour, puts at rest, we think, his probable acceptance of the Democratic nomination for President, even if it be tendered to him. This will undoubtedly be unpleasant news to that class of Democrats who are determined to force Gen. S. into the political arena; but fortunately for the party and country we have many brave and tried Democrats, who can, and will carry our standard forward to an assured and certain victory as if it were placed in the hands of the venerable and much respected statesman of the Empire State. The Observer says:

"With reference to Gov. Seymour's position, there is no truth in the report that he has in any way changed or modified his position. He says now, as he has said at the time, that he is not, and cannot be, a candidate, and that he could not accept a nomination even if one were tendered him. He deems it impossible for any one to enter upon any public office when his health is equal to the performance of his duties. He alone can judge of this, and cannot yield his decision to the opinions of others. He has never anticipated the possibility of his nomination, and has only mentioned the mention of his name as one of the coincidences which always make political speculations before the meeting of a convention. In reply to any complimentary allusions to himself, he has always distinctly and emphatically his purpose to withdraw from any active part in public affairs, although he holds a deep interest in the success of the party to which he was attached. In stating what he says upon this point we only repeat his own words, and we do so to meet his views and not our own."

## WHAT NORTH CAROLINA RADICALS THINK.

[Special to the New York Times, N.Y.]

Raleigh, N. C., June 8.—Gen. Grant's nomination meets with no favor among the Republicans of the city. The disappointment over Grant's defeat is intense, notwithstanding all hope of carrying North Carolina is utterly gone, and the party is dismayed, disengaged, and confounded. Republicans consider the sectional conference resolved that the South will be solidly Democratic, and that the Republicans in the Southern States are banded over the Democrats for a indefinite period. It is not believed that the party can be rallied for State offices or members of Congress. The election will probably go to defeat. The resentment against the false position of the Republicans of the State, as set forth by the votes of the delegation at Chicago, is at white heat and cannot be allayed. The attitude of the Republicans when the news of the nomination came was as it now has been received of some great and appalling public calamity. Not a cheer was heard. The crowd which surrounded the telegraph office for two days dispersed as from a plague-stricken spot. Dominicans were loud, and declared that they will not support him were freely indulged by the Republicans present. An other man mentioned would have been more acceptable than Garfield. He is regarded as the legal descendant of Hayes and John Sherman, and North Carolina Republicans have had enough of both.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M. D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says: "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the Best Preparation for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

## Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectively produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.



It is the best Safe Powder, and stimulates the hair to a fine, dark, healthy growth, and is useful in all diseases of the skin, the hair, the scalp, and other parts of the body, and removes and cures Ringworm, and removes and cures Ulcers, and other sores.

It is also a safe remedy for Skin Diseases, General Debility, etc., as used by the Safe Remedy.

It is unequalled for its simplicity and safety, and whereever used will save the expense of a physician.

Prices of two sizes, price 50 cents and 25 cents.

From the Philadelphia Times, Ind.

McClint, who said on Friday "Watch Galveston" now says: Of the whole 533 delegates there was not a single one who would have deliberately chosen Garfield as the Republican nominee, but the greatest chieftains stood before each other in irreconcileable conflict, and the weaker rushed in hopeless despair to the refuge of annihilation. The Grant men had the opportunity to select Edmund, but they would have any victory or death to both Grant and Blaine, and the always wavering and fainly-blown Blaine tried to rally to Garfield to cover their defeat. It was not even often the often potent consideration of expediency that dictated Garfield's nomination. It was a necessity to beat Grant, and Garfield happened to be the first to be thrown to the front by the conflicting and fluctuating forces which he without his opposition left. Had Wisconsin fallen upon Hendricks, he would have been nominated a month earlier than Garfield was made so, and had Colfax, New Jersey, and Massachusetts turned out the Washington flag at any time, the forty-second ballot he would have swept through the convention like a whirlwind and his election in November would have been in no sense regarded as doubtful.

I leave the general conviction of most of the delegates who made the nomination of Garfield, that he is not likely to prove a strong candidate. He has been a gallant soldier. He has filled a highminded civil trust. He has risen to the leadership of the house. He is able and dignified and is justly esteemed as a politician, but few would single him out as a great administrator, and he follows closely in the footsteps of Hayes to a weak and impulsive enthusiasm of command. Intelligent trust. He would not be the type of executive that the hasty and impulsive of the last nearly four years has impressed upon the public mind, and is destined to do so again.

Analysis by Professor Fristoe, of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C.

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Farmville, Prince Edward Co., Va., May 6, 1859.

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