Staunton Spectator.

Tuesday, April 10, 1866.

☞ Capt. Jos. M. Stevens is authorized to make contracts and receipt for advertisements for the "Spectator."

☞ Mr. J. Frank Davis is authorized to receive subscriptions for the "Spectator."

Passage of the Civil Rights Bill.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Washington, April 6th, says that after a lengthy debate today, the Senate passed the civil rights bill, over the President's veto, by a vote of 33 to 15.

Mr. Dixon was absent, and Mr. Lane of Kansas, voted to sustain the veto.

New Duties of Southern Ladies.

The ladies of the South have been justly celebrated for their many excellent qualities—their cultivation, manners, and virtue—their devotion, patriotism and fortitude. The fiery ordeal through which they have passed, has but served to prove them pure gold. The men of the South are justly proud of them. In all the relations of mother, sister and wife, they have acquitted themselves not only handsomely, but nobly. In the past, they have proved themselves equal to every emergency. The change which has been wrought by the results of the war, (just now proclaimed by the Executive of the nation to be at an end,) imposes new duties upon the fair daughters of the South. They should now be not only ornamental, but useful. They should learn to perform many domestic duties from which they have heretofore been exempt. The arts of sewing, knitting and cooking should be learned by every daughter of Southern parents. The performance of these duties should not bring the blush of shame, but the flush of pride, to their cheeks. The knowledge of these duties, and the willingness to perform them, when circumstances render it necessary, should be recognized as great and desirable accomplishments, more valuable than the knowledge of a little French, the latest Paris fashions, and the rudiments of the science of music. To a sensible man, these useful accomplishments would be the highest recommendation. There is no incompatibility between the useful and ornamental accomplishments—the same lady might and should possess both. We would not have the ladies to become drudges—it was not designed by nature that they should be, and none but savages and semi-civilized people would have them to be; but we would have them to be useful, and the helpmeets of their mothers, who were once as fair and lovely as themselves, and as much entitled to exemption from such domestic duties. The fact that Southern ladies, we mean single daughters, have not been expected or required to perform domestic duties, has diminished not only their value, but their attractiveness; as, for the want of proper exercise of both mind and body, their beauty and health have been impaired. The girl that performs these duties has both mind and body properly developed. She needs no rouge for her cheeks, no india-rubber bust, no false calves—she spurns all the devices of art, and moves with grace and pride the conscious possessor of the rich gift of nature.

Lo! the Poor Negro.

What is to become of the negro? This is a question which now addresses itself to the minds of all reflecting men. Shall he remain here where he will be brought into ruinous competition with a superior race, or shall he seek a home elsewhere? If he remain here, poverty, wretchedness, and ultimate extinction will be his sad fate. If it were not that we have the kindest feelings for the negroes, we should like to see them move *en masse* into the Northern States, that they might test the *professed* friendship of the Northern people for them. We are satisfied that the best friends of the negroes are the people of the South, who, with few exceptions, have for them none other than kind feelings. The Southern people do not blame the negroes for anything which has occurred. Their emancipation, which we believe to be a curse instead of a blessing to them, was effected without any agency of theirs. They, as a mass, acted well and faithfully during the war, and have comported themselves remarkably well since the war. No blame attaches to them, and this the Southern people appreciate and acknowledge, and hence attach no culpability to the negro.

If the negroes are to be considered the *wards* of the Government, and this guardianship is to continue for an indefinite time, we think that they should be distributed among the several States of the Union, North and South, in proportion to the population of the several States. In this way, the *blessing* would be equitably distributed, and none could complain that they were denied their just share of it.

But as we know, notwithstanding their loud *professions* of friendship, that the people of the Northern States do not desire the negroes to become residents of their States, and would treat them worse than the Southern people ever did, or ever will do, we must decide whether it is better for them to remain in the Southern States, in unequal and ruinous competition with the whites, or to seek a home in some favorite clime where they can live to themselves and for themselves alone. If the latter could be, it should be done. We confess that we fear the emancipation of the negro heralds the doom of his race. Are they willing to be colonized, and can colonization be rendered practicable? We will recur to this subject in future.

The President.

Regarding the war as a contest waged for the maintenance of the Union, and not for the sake of conferring especial privileges upon the negro, President Johnson acted in accordance with his honest convictions. No sooner had he laid down his policy for the speedy restoration of the seceded States to the Union than he was bitterly assailed by two classes of men in the party which had elected him. That some of the leading fanatics are honest in their efforts to elevate the negro to an equality with the white race we believe, but the mass of those who oppose the policy of the President are influenced by selfish motives. Over and again they have given expression to the real cause of their alarm. They see in a restored Union the extinction of their rule. Thaddeus Stevens never makes a speech without giving expression to this idea. With them party is the first great consideration, before country itself.—*Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer.*

Duty of the Southern Press.

Now that the proclamation of the President has swept away the evils of martial law, military tribunals and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and restored us to freedom again, it is probable that those Presses which have hitherto feared to express their sentiments with any degree of independence, may now go to the opposite extreme and express themselves with undue and unnecessary violence.

In our view, it becomes the Press of the South, now more than heretofore, to exercise wisdom and prudence. They should be independent, as it was their duty to be before, but they should temper independence with discretion, and zeal with moderation. In the language of the Lynchburg *Daily News*, the utterances of the Southern Press "will be watched by the Radicals of the North with the most jealous care, and the pages of our journals scanned with the most rigid scrutiny. Each intemperate expression of sectional intolerance, every imprudent declaration, or injudicious and violent invective, will be seized with avidity, and used not only to inflame the passions of the Radicals against the South, but to enable them to crush the President, and drive from his support all those Conservatives who desire to rally around his administration, but may be deterred from sustaining him, if his enemies can show that his policy of conciliation towards the South has failed, and that instead of securing their confidence, and commanding their trust, he has only given them license again to promulgate such views as will inevitably tend to embitter still more the animosities already existing. By magnanimity, by justice, by liberality and by kindness, the affections and good will of the people of the South might soon have been secured; but the dominant party of the Northern States preferred to try a different policy, and by a persistent course of proscription, abuse, imprisonment and plundering, think to *crush* the spirit of the people, and compel them to accept such terms only as they may deem it proper to dictate. The President is now, and has for some time been, fighting our battles for us; let us then strengthen his hands by the exhibition of prudence, forbearance and wisdom, and let our journals be guided in their course, rather by the aspirations of the patriot, than the intolerant passions of the partizan."

Termination of the War.

About a year ago, when the Southern armies surrendered, when the Confederate Government like a glorious vision of enchantment, dissolved, into air, thin air, the people of the South flattered themselves that the war was over, but it was not, as the Government of the United States considered the war to exist constructively, if not actually, till the 2nd of the present month, the date of the President's proclamation declaring the war to be at an end. This is called a proclamation of peace. We think it is the inauguration of war through a peace proclamation. It is a proclamation of peace so far as the people of the South are concerned, but will prove the inauguration of political warfare in the North between the opponents and friends of the President's policy of restoration. In the language of a contemporary, if the Radicals "now refuse to recognize the fact that the war is at an end; that, according to the legal understanding of the contest, it has been brought to a close, and that that close, in itself, operated the restoration of the States to their Federal relations, then the issue is made up and defined with a clearness that admits of no mistake on the part of the people.

That issue is nothing more nor less than the existence of Republican institutions. The question is clearly presented, and there can be no error, either in the statement of the proposition, or the magnitude of the question.

Of the results likely to follow from this collision between the executive authority and the Radical majority, we have nothing to say in the shape of prediction; but we have a distinct opinion to advance as to our policy."

We should, as a people, wait the issue content with the manly expression of our sympathy with any policy looking to a restoration of Republican liberty.

Let those whose financial interests and material prosperity at the North are directly and immediatly involved, consider and act upon the great questions now before them

It interests them more even than it does us. We have been desolated by war, and our entire financial system destroyed. They have enjoyod success and prospered. Let them consider the value of stability in government; security in finance; enlargement of trade; restoration of peace; economy of government, and the thousand other questions which are involved in the issue now pending

Let us wait. If the North will pull down the temple, our owu crowns can stand the cracking as well, or better than theirs."

Board of Visitors.—The Governor has appointed the following gentlemen members of the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute for the current year:

Tidewater.—Hon. William H. Macfarland, Colonel George W. Bolling.

Piedmont.—William L. Owen, Esq., of Halifax; Z. Turner, Esq., of Rappahannock.

Valley.—Richard H. Catlett, Esq., Colonel M. G. Harman.

Trans-Alleghany.—Hon. W. R. Staples, of Montgomery; Colonel A. C. Cummings, of Washington.

The Southern Relief Fair, in Baltimore, is daily and nightly crowded with thousands, and it promises to be, in the current phrase, one of the greatest "successes" of the times.—Numbers of strangers, from all portions of the country, are now in Baltimore, attending the Fair. The subscriptions, donations, &c., are numerous, and the estimated amount of the expected proceeds is very large. This is one of the noblest exhibitions of charity and good will ever shown.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South commenced its session in New Orleans, on the 4th inst. The attendance of representatives from the States is large, and includes some of the oldest patriarchs known in the denomination, as well as its most influential preachers.

Thad. Stevens said, during the last Congress that—"This Union never shall, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is." That is what Thad. Stevens, Sumner, Kelly, Broomall, and all Black Republicans who support them, are now driving at.

The Valley Railroad Convention.

The delegates appointed by the various Counties in the Valley, interested in the organization of the Valley Railroad Company, assembled in Staunton on the 4th of April, 1866.

Colonel Bolivar Christian, of Augusta, called the meeting to order, and on his motion Judge H. W. Sheffey, of Augusta, was called to the Chair; and on motion of Dr. T. W. Shelton, of Augusta, S. M. Yost, was appointed Secretary.

The Chair briefly explained the object of the meeting to be, to take some steps to secure the subscription of sufficient stock to comply with the conditions of the Charter, precedent to the organization of the Company.

The following gentlemen reported as delegates from the counties named.

Roanoke.—John Trout.

Botetourt.—John T. Anderson, T. Henry Johnston, C. Pendleton, Carey Breckinridge, W. H. McCue, W. E. M. Word and John W. Jones.

Rockbridge.—D. E. C. Brady, William F. Pogue, A. Patterson, H. B. Jones, Jacob Mohler, J. W. Hamilton, Coleman Yellott, J. B. Dorman, J. T. Patton and J. Whipple.

Augusta.—John B. Baldwin, T. J. Michie, George Baylor, Franklin McCue, J. Wayt Bell, A. Mohler, D. Kunkle, H. W. Sheffey, Bolivar Christian, W. Allan, M. G. Harman, A. H. H. Stuart, Dr. T. W. Shelton, A. McChesney, W. M. Tate, J. M. McCue, Dr. C. R. Harris, Thomas Gambill, W. Crawford, Thos. Burke, Sr., General John Echols, Major James Walker, Charles Grattan, D. S. Bell, Jacob Schreckhise, George Shuey, A. A. McPheeters, W. A. Bell, W. A. Abney, J. Bell, David Craig, Jed Hotchkiss, Col. A. W. Harman, Dr. John McChesney, A. G. Christian, Major John A. Harman and Dr. W. B. McChesney.

Rockingham.—Colonel A. S. Gray, M. H. Effinger, P. Bradly, J. C. Hill, J. S. Thompson, J. S. Rohler, A. W. Jones, S. M. Yost and W. M. Sibert.

Shenandoah.—Dr. J. B. Strayer.

Berkeley.—J. M. Ridgway.

Alleghany.—James Burke.

Richmond City.—A. M. Lee.

On motion of Colonel Bolivar Christian, the Chairman appointed the following committe to nominate permanent officers of the Convention: Messrs. Word, of Botetourt: Trout, of Roanoke; Letcher, of Rockbridge; Christian of Augusta; Effinger, of Rockingham; Strayer, of Shenandoah; Ridgway, of Berkeley; Lee, of Richmond City; Burke, of Alleghany.

The committee retired for a short time, returned, and reported the following permanent officers, which report was adopted.

President.—Colonel John T. Anderson, of Botetourt.

Vice-Presidents.—Judge H. W. Sheffey, of Augusta; Colonel A. S. Gray, Rockingham; Dr. J. B. Strayer, Shenandoah; A. Patterson, Rockbridge; John Trout, Roanoke.

Secretaries.—S. M. Yost, Rockingham; A. M. Garber, Jr., Augusta; S. H. Letcher, Rockbridge.

The Chairman appointed Colonel M. G. Harman and W. E. M. Word, to conduct Colonel Anderson to the Chair.

Colonel Anderson returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him in a few felicitous remarks.

Hon. A. H. H. Stuart moved that a committee of one member from each county represented, be appointed to prepare and report business for the consideration of the Convention.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen, as the Committee: Messrs. A. H. H. Stuart, of Augusta; Dorman, of Rockbridge; Johnston, of Botetourt; Trout, of Roanoke; Burke, of Alleghany; Effinger, of Rockingham; Strayer, of Shenandoah; Ridgway, of Berkeley; Lee, of Richmond City.

The committee, after an absence of an hour, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st That it gives strong hope of the success of the great enterprise in which we are engaged, to find at this busy period of the year, and in the present straitened circumstances of our people, delegates from so many counties of the State, convened to devise the best means for ensuring the construction of the Valley Railroad.

2d, That we deem the construction of a Railroad from the Potomac to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, essential to the full development and prosperity of the great Valley of Virginia, a result which can never be accomplished by means of roads passing from mountain to mountain, across the Valley and at right angles to the line of its production and wealth.

3d, That we regret that an improvement so essential to the welfare and growth of one-third of the State should, by any, be deemed antagonistic to the interest of any other part of the Commonwealth, to the commercial prosperity of our cities, or as affecting injuriously the security of her investments in internal improvements, and we think it can be demonstrated by argument, and are sure it will be shown by experience, that such wealth cannot flow from a course so fruitful of blessings to one of the great divisions of the Commonwealth.

4th, That the first steps to be taken by the friends of the proposed road, is to cause to be opened, at suitable places, books of subscription to the stock of the Valley Railroad Company, and that so soon as one thousand shares of such Stock shall have been subscribed a meeting of Stockholders should be convened and the Company organized in accordance with the provisions of its Charter.

5th, That books of subscription be opened at such times and places as the Commissioners named in the Charter deem most expedient.

6th, That as soon as the Company shall have been organized, its true policy will be to form such connections with the Virginia Railroads between Harrisonburg and the Potomac, as will afford such guarantees, founded on unity of interest and concert of action as will tend to induce capitalists from abroad to invest in the Stock of the Company, in accordance with the regulations to be presented by the Board of Directors, and also to ensure the co-operation of the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and other commercial cities, in the speedy completion of the work.

7th. That we hail with joy the prospect held out by the acts of the Legislatures of Virginia and West Virginia, of the speedy completion of the Covington and Ohio Railroad; a work destined to put into Virginia a full tide of wealth—giving trade from the Valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi, to receive and distribute the outgoing and incoming currents of which will tax the capacities of all the improvements of Virginia, including those of the Valley Railroad, which we foresee will be one of the most valuable arteries of the Great Central trunk line of commerce, attracting from districts and cities lying Northeast as well as Southwest of the point of intersection of the two improvements, trade and travel which would not otherwise reach the central improvement; and at that point receiving for distribution, freight and passengers, which otherwise would now pass over the central line.

8th. That we cannot close these expressions of our views, without declaring the pleasure with which we have read the Proclamation of President of the United States, restoring Virginia to the full enjoyment of her rights as a State in the Union, and to her people the unobstructed privilege of pursuing the arts of peace and of reviving the prosperity of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Stuart explained and enforced the report of the committee, in an able speech of half an hour.

Mr. Christian read the provision of the Charter of the Valley Railroad, and offered the following amendment to the report of the committee as an additional resolution, which was adopted:

Amendment.—That the books for subscription of Stock be opened *now* and *here*; and in the opinion of the Convention, the amount necessary to secure the Charter should be taken, and an organization effected without delay.

General Echols, of Augusta, supported the resolution of Mr. Christian, in a forcible, practical and eloquent speech.

Col. M. G. Harman concurred in the able and eloquent remarks of Gen. Echols, and appealed to every farmer and business man in the Valley to subscribe to the capital stock to the extent of his ability.

The vote was then taken on the report of the committee, and the amendment, and both were unanimously adopted.

Col. A. S. Gray, in the chair. On motion of Mr. Word, of Botetourt, a committee of two was appointed by the chairman, consisting of Messrs. Word and Christian, to wait upon Col. J. B. Baldwin, with a request from the Convention that he appear and address them.

Mr. Stuart again addressed the Convention in a spirited and well conceived speech.

Colonel Baldwin made his appearance, and delivered a brief address, replete with sound, practical sense, and earnest appeal.

Messrs. J. B. Dorman and Coleman Yellott, of Rockbridge, having been called upon respectively by the Convention, delivered brief and appropriate speeches, which were received with evidences of gratification by the audience.

At this point, Col. Harman announced to the chair, that more than enough of stock had been subscribed, to comply with the requirements of the Charter, before the organization of a company could be effected; and on his motion, the Convention adjourned with a request from the President, that the Stockholders meet in the Court House, at 5 o'clock, P. M., to elect a President and Directors.

JOHN T. ANDERSON, President.

S. M. Yost, A. M. Garber, Jr., S. H. Letcher, } Secretaries.

Meeting of Stockholders of Valley R. R.

The Stockholders met at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Gen. Echols explained the object of the meeting to be the election of a President and Directors, and the organization of the Valley Railroad Company. On his motion, Col. John T. Anderson, of Botetourt, was called to the chair, and S. M. Yost, of Rockingham, chosen Secretary.

Gen. Echols, after paying a just and merited compliment to the great energy and financial ability of the nominee, placed in nomination Col. M. G. Harman, of Augusta, as a suitable person for President of the Company. No other person being in nomination, and the vote being taken *viva voce*, Col. H. was unanimously elected President of the Valley Railroad Company.

On motion of Judge Sheffey, the number of Directors was enlared to eleven.

Mr. McCue, of Botetourt, nominated Edmond Pendleton, of Botetourt, as one of the Directors, who was unanimously elected.

Mr. Letcher, nominated D. E. C. Brady, of Rockbridge, as one of the Directors, who was unanimously elected.

Col. Gray nominated M. Harvey Effinger, who was unanimously elected.

N. K. Trout, of Augusta, nominated Dr. J. B. Strayer, of Shenandoah, who was unanimously elected.

S. M. Yost, nominated Dr. S. A. Coffman, of Rockingham, who was unanimously elected.

John Echols, Bolivar Christian, Wm. Allan, and John B. Baldwin, were nominated respectively by Col. A. W. Harman, Judge H. W. Sheffey, Maj. J. A. Harman, and Capt. Chas. Grattan, and unanimously elected.

Col. Pendleton nominated W. E. M. Word, of Botetourt, who was unanimously elected.

Mr. Letcher nominated James T. Patton, of Rockbridge, who was unanimously elected.

Judge Sheffey moved that the proceedings of the Convention and the meeting of Stockholders be published in the newspapers of the Valley, and that the papers of the State generally be repuested to copy them.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

J. T. ANDERSON, President.

S. M. Yost, Secretary.

Culture of Grapes.

In our issue of week before last, March 27th, we urged upon our readers the importance of engaging in the culture of grapes, and stated that a single acre in Pittsylvania county yielded $900, and that from $400 to $500 per acre might be relied on. That we may assure our readers that these statements are not exaggerations, we will show the profitableness of this culture in the new State of Kansas. We take the following from the *Kansas New Era*, published at Lecompton, Kansas:

"Is grape culture profitable? Yes, and there is no business that will better pay the tiller of the soil. An acre of three year old vines, where location, planting, and training has been properly looked after, is worth from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars.

This is the testimony of every intelligent vine-grower in Kansas, Missouri and Iowa. The Hermann vine-yards, according to Hon. George Husmann, yield as a common profit from eight hundred to a thousand dollars per acre. From the Lawrence Tribune we clip the following:

"Hon. George Husmann, of Hermann, furnishes a statement of profit in two acres of grapes. From 500 Concord vines he got 1,030 gallons of wine, which, at $2.50 per gallon, brought $1,575. From 1,200 vines of Nortons, 1,300 gallons, at $4—$5,200. From 100 Herbemont vines, 125 gallons, at $3—$375. From 350 Delaware vines, 40 gallons, at $6—$240.—Amounts received on other vines, $367.20.—Total, $8,757.20. Interest on capital, labor, and cost, &c., $1000, leaving $5,757.20 for net product, or $3,878.60 per acre. In addition, he sold $5,700 worth of cuttings, making the total profit $13,427.20. The vines were planted at a cost of only $25 per acre.

"Doubtless this was from a vine-yard which was seven or eight, and possibly ten years of age. But what other enterprise offers to *every* man such a remuneration? We have no hesitancy in saying, none."

We urge upon our readers not to hesitate, but to enter at once upon this profitable culture.—Now is the time to begin. The vines should be set out during this month. A few weeks lost now involves the loss of a whole year. If you purpose going into this profitable branch of business, act promptly, "stand not upon the order of your going, but go at once."

Messrs. Hanger and Hoover, of Churchville, seeing the wisdom of our suggestion in reference to the manufacture of brooms, did not hesitate and ponder and doubt, but determined at once to prepare to engage in the business. This is the spirit which heralds success. Those who fail to act upon our suggestion in reference to the culture of grapes will live to regret it. All our hills should be vine-clad, and our people, blessed with prosperity, would then be able to repose under their own vine with none to molest or make them afraid.

Revivals in Virginia.

We learn, from excelent authority, that in the towns of Woodstock, Winchester, Martinsburg, and Charlstown, there have recently been not less than two hundred conversions. If we add to these the fruits of the delightful protracted meetings lately held in the churches of Union and Mount Pleasant, in Monroe county, and Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, we are persuaded that the aggregate, in these seven places will not fall short of five hundred conversions. Such facts are indeed refreshing and should greatly awaken the people of God, in all our congregations, to earnest and importunate prayer for similar blessings.—*Central Presbyterian.*

THE LAST CALL.—All those indebted to the undersigned, for goods or otherwise, please call at his old stand and settle, before the 15th instant. After that date, all claims will be handed to the proper authority, to be collected according to law. S. H. HILB.
April 10, 1866—tf

The Drift.

A friend has shown us a letter just received from a leading lawyer of Central Ohio, who is a member of the Republican or "Union" party, as it is there called, but who is not engaged in politics. As an indication of the drift of Northern sentiment, we give the following extract:

"I desire to say to you that the majority of the 'Union party' of this country, those with whom I have communication, stand by the President. They regard the States as *in*, because they never were *out*, and their feeling is that as fast as they send loyal men, (that is, men who *now* are sincerely attached to the Union and Constitution,) so fast shall each State, South, be permitted to resume her old relations. We care little whether they come back by virtue of their Constitutional relations, or by permission of Congress, but we want them to come. The veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill met with the approval of the majority of our people of both parties. * * * I think there is good hope for the country yet."

We are assured that the writer of this letter is one of the first lawyers of Central Ohio, whose large practice and extensive acquaintance gives him access to the opinions of the ruling classes in that region, and whose high character for intelligence and integrity gives weight and value to his conclusions.

Chancery Notices.

VIRGINIA:—At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court for Augusta county, the 2d day of April, 1866:

David F. Clemmer, Executor of Geo. L. Clemmer, dec'd, ... Plaintiff,

against

Polly Polmer, Thomas J. Michie, Receiver, &c., Jacob Bowman, and Elizabeth, his wife, William K. Clemmer, in his own right, and as trustee of George Clemmer, Jr., Mary E. Clemmer, Jacob F. Clemmer, William Clemmer, Geo. L. Clemmer, John Clemmer, Samuel Clemmer, Peter Lucas, in right of his wife, William Beard, in right of his wife, Henry Clemmer, Alexander Clemmer, John Creek and Ann Catherine, his wife.

The object of this suit is to set aside an award attempted to be made between the plaintiff and William K. Clemmer, one of the defendants, and to obtain from the Court a distribution of the estate of George L. Clemmer, dec'd.

The defendants, William Beard, John Creek, and Ann Catherine Creek, not having entered their appearance, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not residents of this Commonwealth, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after due publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect their interests. A copy—teste,

April 10—4w J. N. RYAN, Clerk.

VIRGINIA:—At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court for Augusta county, the 2d day of April, 1866:

Samuel Litton ..... Plaintiff,

against

John A. Patterson, Executor of Wm. B. Redman, and Abraham Kibler, Green B. Kibler, Robert M. Kibler, Savilla A. Kibler, Jacob C. S. Kibler, William B. Kibler, Davis B. Kibler, Amanda M. Spitler, Joseph A. Leper, and Sarah A., his wife, John Redman, William M. Keran, and Ann, his wife.

The object of this suit is to procure a conveyance for sixty-three and one half acres of land bought by the plaintiff, from Wm. B. Redman, in his lifetime.

The Defendants, Abraham Kibler and Green B. Kibler not having entered their appearance, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not residents of this Commonwealth, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after due publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect their interests. A copy—teste,

April 10—4w J. N. RYAN, Clerk.

VIRGINIA:—At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court for Augusta county the 2nd day of April, 1866.

Thomas Brown, James Lanigan, Geo. S. Ripplier, Jesse M. Cook, Joseph C. Wright, and John E. Graeff, ... Plaintiffs.

against

Henry Forrer, Daniel Forrer, William Milnes, senr., Wm. Milnes, jr., John Milnes and Thomas Johns, ... Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to annul and set aside a contract between the said Forrers and the other Defendants, for a tract of land in the counties of Page and Rockingham, known as the "Shenandoah Iron Works," and containing about 35,000 acres, with its furnaces, forges, and other buildings, by which contract the said Forrers undertook to sell said property to the other defendants, and to claim priority of equitable title to said property to the plaintiff.

The defendants, Wm. Milnes, senr., William Milnes, jr. John Milnes and Thomas Johns, not having entered their appearance, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not residents of this Commonwealth: It is ordered that they do appear here within one month after due publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect their interests. A copy—teste,

April 3—4w JOHN PARIS, D. C.

VIRGINIA:—At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court for Augusta county, the 2d day of April, 1866.

John H. Van Lew and Charles M. Pleasants, surviving partners of themselves and Thos. Taylor, jr., late merchants and partners trading as Van Lew, Taylor & Co., who sue for use of John H. Van Lew, Elijah Hogshead and Richard H. Fisher..... Plaintiffs,

against

Robert S. Harnsberger, late administrator of Judson MaCoy, dec'd, Henry H. Peck, late Sheriff of Augusta county, and as such, administrator *de bonis non* of Judson MaCoy, deceased, Jane J. MaCoy, Edwin M. Cushing and E. E. R. Cushing, his wife, Eliza Jane MaCoy, Norvell W. MaCoy, B. Carson MaCoy and others, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to obtain a settlement of the accounts of the defendant Harnsberger, as administrator and agent of the heirs of said MaCoy, and to subject the property, real and personal, of said estate to the payment of the debts of the plaintiffs.

The defendant, Norvell W. MaCoy, not having entered his appearance, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not a resident of this Commonwealth: it is ordered that he do appear here within one month after due publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect his interest. A copy—teste,

April 3—4w JOHN PARIS, D. C.

VIRGINIA:—At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court for Highland county, the 2nd day of April, 1866.

Nicholas Crousehorn, David B. Crousehorn, James G. Miller, and Sarah, his wife; Lydia Crousehorn, and others.....Plaintiffs,

against

Elias B. Crousehorn, David Waggy, Jacob Simmons, and Lavina, his wife; Abel Wilfong, and Sarah, his wife; Philip Waggy, Susan Waggy and others.....Defendants.

The object of this suit is to sell the lands of which Jacob Crousehorn, late of Highland county, Va., died seized, and distribute the proceeds thereof among the parties interested.

The Defendants, Elias B. Crousehorn, Daniel Waggy, Jacob Simmons and Lavina, his wife; Abel Wilfong and Sarah, his wife; Phillip Waggy, and Susan Waggy, not having entered their appearance, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not residents of this Commonwealth: It is ordered that they do appear here within one month after due publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect their interests. A copy—Teste,

April 3—4w A. J. JONES, Clerk.

For Rent.

FOR RENT.—Jacob Yeager's farm, on the Alleghany mountains, will be rented to the highest bidder, on the 16th day of April, at the residence of Sarah Yeager. There are 100 acres of cleared land, in good condition for grazing and hundreds of acres of unimproved land, which proves splendid for raising young stock. There is on it a good dwelling house, out houses, good stables, &c., suitable for a tavern stand.

Terms made known on day of renting.

April 10— SARAH YEAGER, Alleghany Summit

WILL BE RENTED TO THE HIGHest bidder, on the 1st day of May next, on the premises, two hundred and forty acres of best Crabbottom grass land, for a term of one, two, or three years. JOHN D. STERRETT,

April 10—2t Goshen Bridge.

"Skedaddled."

RANAWAY From the subscriber, on the 2d day of the present month, a bound boy by the name of John H. Berry, aged eighteen years. *One cent* reward and no thanks for his delivery.

April 10—3ts ABSALOM KNOWLES.

Auction Sales.

TO FARMERS,

FERTILIZER!

Owing to an error in the previous notice, the sale of Ford s Phosphate has been postponed until Monday, April 23d, Court Day, at 11 o'clock. This Fertilizer is superior for Corn, Wheat, Oats.

Terms—90 days.

KER, STEVENSON, & CO.

Cushing & Co., Auctioneers. Burwell Building.

April 10—tds.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—I will sell at public auction, Thursday, the 26th day of the present month, (April,) at the late residence of George Spotts, dec'd., the following personal property, to wit: 9 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep, 18 head of hogs, 1 threshing machine, 1 corn sheller, plows, harrows, cultivators, grain cradles, mowing scythes, harness for 4 horses, household and kitchen furniture, 1 loom, cooking stove and fixtures, and many other articles not necessary to mention. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to report them to the undersigned on day of sale.

Terms made known at sale.

J. TOWBERMAN, Deputy

for Samuel Paul, Sheriff, and as such Administrator with the will annexed of George Spotts, dec'd. april 3—4ts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—As administrator of George Arey, deceased, I will proceed to rent the two farms belonging to the estate of the deceased, on Tuesday, the 17th day of April, 1866. The home farm contains 167 acres, and is situated on Long Glade, 1½ miles east of Farrow's Iron Works. The other contains 112 acres, and is situated about 1 mile South of Centerville, Augusta county. At the same time and place, I will sell, to the highest bidder, all the personal property belonging to the estate, consisting of 3 head of work horses, one two year old colt, 4 milk cows, 1 fine bull, some young cattle, sheep, hogs, 1 road wagon, 1 plantation wagon gearing, plows, harrows, and all necessary farming utensils. Also all the household and kitchen furniture, and a lot of hay and the crop of grain in the ground.

Terms made known on day of sale. The renting and sale will take place on the home farm, and will commence at 9½ o'clock.

March 27—tds GEORGE F. AREY, Administrator.

Cushing & Co., Auctioneers.

A SMALL DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned, agent for the heirs of David Sterrett, deceased, will sell, at public auction, on Friday, the 20th day of April, the farm at Hebron church, upon which the deceased resided. It contains about 100 acres, most of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The Central R. Road runs along one side of the farm. The land is good. There are upon the premises a good brick dwelling house, frame barn, stable and all necessary out buildings, and a spring of good water. This sale is made for the purpose of paying the debts of the estate of David Sterrett, and the creditors are notified that the condition of the estate is such as to require favorable circumstances for the assets to pay the debts and that they had better attend the sale and look after their interests. The terms will be made known on day of sale.

JOHN TRIMBLE, Agent for the heirs of David Sterrett, dec'd.

Cushing & Co., Auctioneers.

March 27—tds

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—PUBLIC AUCTION.—I will sell, on Friday, the 13th day of April next, at the late residence of Samuel Orebaugh, dec'd., the following personal property to wit: One mare, 1 colt, 1 cow, 1 heifer two years old, 1 lot of sheep, 1 wheat fan, one three horse wagon with body, sheet and bows (complete), one buggy and harness, wagon harness, plows, harrows, &c., one set blacksmith tools, household and kitchen furniture, one loom and tackle, one large iron kettle, several beds and bedding for same; cooking stove and fixtures, and other articles not necessary to mention.

☞ Terms accommodating and made known on day of sale.

SAMUEL PAUL, Sh'ff. and as such Adm'r. of Samuel Orebaugh, dec'd.

March 27—3t*

For Sale Privately.

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE—NEW and large enough for an ordinary family.—Flour, meat, or wood will be taken in payment. Enquire at *Spectator* office. April 3—3ts

PRIVATE SALE.—I offer for sale, privately, my tract of land containing 100 acres, and adjoining the lands of Baily Dunlap and others. The land is of good quality, about 40 acres cleared, the balance well timbered. The dwelling is a good two story log house, 18X24. The down payment small, and a very liberal time will be given on the deferred payments. Shops, mills and churches convenient. It may be made a pleasant little home. JAS. T. EUBANK.

March 27—3m

FOR SALE.—I offer for sale, privately, on reasonable terms, a first-rate eight horse Threshing Machine—Pitt's patent.

March 27—8ts* JOEL SANGER, 3 miles east of Staunton.

FOR SALE.—I have a first rate new family carriage which I will dispose of on reasonable terms. Either one or two horses can be attached to it. Apply immediately.

March 20—tf JAMES FAGAN.

Wants.

WANTED.—3000 lbs Family Bacon. 3000 lbs prime Lard, to be delivered in 30 or 60 days.

KER, STEVENSON & CO.,

April 10—tf [Burwell Building.]

WANTED.—3,000 feet inch PLANK, well seasoned. Apply to

April 3—3ts G. C. YEAKLE.

SITUATION WANTED by a young man who has had several years' experience in the mercantile business as a clerk. Address,

G. T. B. BERKELEY, Miller's Tavern, Essex county, Va.

Richmond Daily Whig copy six times and send bill to Staunton Spectator.

WANTED.—200 bushels of Oats, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Mar 13—tf HOGE & MASON.

RAGS, RAGS, RAGS.—Wanted 10,000 lbs. white and mixed cotton rags, old books, pamphlets, railroad receipts, and papers for which highest price will be paid in *cash*.

Feb 13—2mos A. M. PIERCE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 500 bushels of White Corn for cash.

BRUCE & PECK.

WANTED.—1000 bushels Flax Seed.

Dec 12— ISAAC PAUL & CO.

Commissioner's Notice.

TO THE CREDITORS OF WILLIAM KINNEY, Dec'd.—In pursuance of an order entered at the November term, 1864, of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, in the cause of John N. Hendren, Administrator of William Kinney, dec'd, *vs.* Wm. Kinney's distributees, the undersigned Commissioner will proceed, at his office, in the town of Staunton, on Tuesday, the 1st day of May, 1866, "to take an account of the debts due from said Wm. Kinney, dec'd, to all persons whatsoever at the time of his death, and ascertain, state and settle the same with their priorities," &c. All persons having claims against the said Wm. Kinney, dec'd, will therefore present them, properly authenticated, on or before the day mentioned.

JOS. A. WADDELL, Commissioner.

April 3—4w

Fish.

TO FARMERS.

FISH! FISH!!—Having made arrangements with responsible parties dealing largely in Fish, direct from the water, we are prepared to receive orders from Farmers, and parties employing large numbers of hands, for Fish, at a slight advance above cost and carriage, packed either in Hogsheads or Barrels. Call early and leave orders.

KER, STEVENSON & CO.,

April 3—tf Burwell Building.

For Rent.

STORE HOUSE FOR RENT.—Will be rented on 1st day of May, for a term of three years, a LARGE NEW STORE HOUSE, in the thriving village of McGaheysville, Rockingham county, Va. The location is a good one. It is a wealthy neighborhood, and business to the extent of thirty thousand dollars can be easily done. Address

HOPKINS & KISLING, McGaheysville, Rockingham county, Va.

April 3—t1sM

FOR RENT.—My Tannery in Middlebrook, one of the best in the County, for one or more years on reasonable terms. Apply to

E. HOGSHEAD, near Middlebrook.

Feb. 27 tf