Staunton Spectator.

Tuesday, August 25, 1868.

Democratic Conservative Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEN. FRANCIS P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

The Situation.

Thad. Stevens is dead—it is rumored that Grant is going to withdraw from the Presidential contest,—the York *Herald* is strongly Democratic—the Railroad Election takes place next Thursday—the editor is absent and has written us a letter which will be read with interest.

Editorial Correspondence.

LEWISBURG, GREENBRIER, Co., W. Va.,
Friday, August 21st 1868.

I observe by the last issue of the *Spectator*, that I am admonished to "hurry back" to Staunton as the "devil" threatens to take "chief control" of the *Spectator* and to "run the machine," as he calls it, to suit himself.—He favors a "down grade" of course, not only because the running is easier—*facilis descensus averni*—but because it leads towards his home. If this threat were not sufficient to hasten my return, what I witnessed in the Court-house in this place on yesterday would be, so that my early return has been positively determined upon. In the Court-house of this place on yesterday, the Radicals held *three* separate Conventions.

1st. To nominate candidates for the Legislature for the counties of Greenbrier and Monroe, and for the various county offices of Greenbrier county.

2nd. To nominate a candidate for the Senate to represent this Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Greenbrier, Monroe, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Nicholas and Webster.

3rd. To nominate a candidate for the Judgeship, in this district, composed of the counties of Greenbrier, Monroe, Pocahontas and Nicholas.

The county convention nominated A. W. Mann and Rev. G. W. Carpenter, as candidates for the Legislature—the first being one of the present delegates who voted in the Legislature that negroes and whites should muster together, side by side, with the gentle military touch of the elbows. The other is a Northern Methodist pulpit-banger who is on service at present riding this circuit.

The Senatorial Convention nominated Rev. Sam'l Young, the present Senator—an avowed advocate of negro equality. He readily exchanged preaching for politics, and the sacred desk for office. During the war, it is said, that he was engaged in Pocahontas county in transferring horses from their owners to himself or others. When I expressed my surprise that men guilty or even suspected of such offences should be nominated for office, I was told by a man by my side that I was not posted, did not know what constituted, in the opinion of the Radicals, the highest qualifications for office.—He said that horse-stealing was considered one of the best qualifications, and that the notorious Montelle was the Radical beau-ideal, and could be nominated and elected by them to the highest office.

The convention to nominate a Judge, nominated the present Judge, the well-known Nathaniel Harrison. No one else was put in nomination. It was thought that the name of Col. Joel McPherson would be presented, but it was not—his friends probably believing the Convention to be packed in the interest of Harrison. He will probably be an independent candidate as many desire to vote for him in preference to Harrison.

We will not attempt a description of the proceedings of these Conventions, or the character of the spectacle presented—it is sufficient to say that they were such as to excite the indignation of every lover of liberty, and the ineffable disgust of those retaining a particle of self-respect. Could Virginians witness the deeds of the Radicals where they possess the power to tyrannize over their betters, they would not hesitate to trample Radicalism into the dust. It is, as Pope says of vice,

"A monster of such frightful mien
That to be hated needs but to be seen."

What do you suppose the tax is here for free schools alone? It is *ninety* cents on the hundred dollars' value of property—about twice that of the taxes in Virginia for *all* purposes. The taxes in this State of West Virginia under Radical rule amount to *two dollars on every hundred dollars' value of property*—such as no people can stand, but such as will be required in Virginia if the Radicals shall ever rule in that blessed State. In 1858, 1859 and 1860 he county tax of Greenbrier averaged $3,500 a year, whilst the tax for 1868 is $25,000. The county office-holders before the war numbered 55, and now they number 230. The salaries of county officers have been doubled and some tribled under Radical rule. Radicalism is more to be dreaded than war, pestilence and famine—it is the sum of all evils.

On yesterday morning Mr. Luddington's mammoth ox reached this place, drawn by eight oxen in a wide, strong wagon made expressly to transport him to Covington where he will be put upon the cars. He is under the charge of Mr. Legg, a one-armed Confederate soldier, by whom he is exhibited, and is on his way to New York. He was exhibited here on yesterday. He is a *great* curiosity, being one of the finest and largest steers ever raised in this or any other country. He weighs *three thousand five hundred pounds!* The weight was so great that the wheels of the wagon conveying him broke through the bottom of the ferry-boat whilst crossing Greenbrier River, and it was not till late last night that he was drawn out. He will be exhibited at the White Sulphur Springs to-morrow. He will be exhibited in Staunton when our citizens, who wish to see a fine specimen of Greenbrier Durham Stock, should avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing this mammoth ox.

There are still about eight hundred visitors at the famous Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, one of the prettiest and most attractive places in the world. The Peytons, we hope, will make a million. The weather out here is delightful, the nights and mornings being cool. It gives even *me* an appetite. Scheffer should look to his supplies at the Va. Hotel, for I am about to return prepared to make vigorous war upon them.

We welcome, again, the familiar face of that sterling sheet, the Petersburg *Index*. It appears, after the fiery ordeal through which it has passed, re-animated with new life and energy. May it never cease to live and strike many sturdy blows in behalf of liberty and against tyranny and despotism.

A Radical contemporary asks: "Can the Democrats be trusted?" The Jacobins do not ask to be trusted. They steal all they want.

Laying the Corner Stone of the M. E. Church, South, in Lewisburg.

The Methodist Church, in Lewisburg, was some time since, taken by a few Radicals, with the aid of Radical Courts, from the members who built it and worshipped in it. The Radicals having no membership, the Church is used by the negroes, whilst its members are turned out of it. They have been, by the kindness of the Presbyterians, worshipping in the Presbyterian Session room. Rev. G. G. Smith, the stationed minister of the M. E. Church, South, resolved to make an effort to raise sufficient means by subscription to build a Church for the members who had been deprived, by *judicial robbery*, of their house of worship. To the honor of the good people of Greenbrier, none to whom application has been made has refused to subscribe in proportion to his ability. By this noble generosity on the part of the people of Greenbrier sufficient subscriptions have been made to purchase a lot and to enter upon the erection of a handsome Church. On Saturday last, the 22nd inst., the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone were performed in the presence of a large number of spectators. The following preliminary exercises were performed in the Presbyterian Church.

A psalm was read by Rev. J. C. Barr, late pastor of that Church. The Lord's prayer by Rev. J. Huffman Waugh, Presiding Elder of the M. E. Church, South, for the Lewisburg District. The address was then delivered by Rev. John C. Granbery, of Virginia. The address was exceedingly appropriate to the occasion and was delivered in good style. It breathed the proper christian spirit. Rev. G. G. Smith then briefly and eloquently stated the circumstances under which his members were robbed of their Church, and made an appeal for subscriptions. A collection was then taken up. The subsequent ceremonies were then performed by the masonic fraternity. The procession of Masons then repaired to the lot where the new Church edifice is to be erected, and performed the usual ceremonies of laying the corner-stone. A bible, a book of discipline, a roll of the members of the M. E. Church, South, at Lewisburg, a list of the officers of the Masonic Lodge of Lewisburg, copies of the Lewisburg papers, some coin, and other articles were deposited in the corner-stone. A brief address was delivered by Rev. Geo. G. Brook. His remarks were very appropriate. During the delivery of them, he alluded to the fact that he participated in laying the corner-stone of the Church from which he and the members of his Church are now excluded. He paid a handsome tribute to many who in the past worshipped there, and prayed that the blessing of God would again rest upon the old Church.

Our Liberties Must and Shall be Preserved.

The Charlottesville *Chronicle* says that everything indicates the steady roll of the popular wave which seems about to engulf Radicalism and consign to a well merited oblivion the men who have almost succeeded in subjecting a free people to the rule of a despot, and by their gross mismanagement of the public finances have brought a rich and prosperous country to the verge of national bankruptcy. In every State election that has been held this summer the Conservative Democracy have made large gains. The people at the North seem at last to appreciate the importance of the questions at issue, and to be inclined to decide them on their merits with regard to men or to old party ties. Party lines are being drawn more closely every day, in view of the live issues that now agitate the country. Democrats and Whigs, Confederates and Unionists, Old Slave-holders and Abolitionists have forgotten their old prejudices against each other and have ranged themselves, side by side, in favor of the liberties of the whole country, where they are honest men and are influenced by motives of public good, or are found fighting on the side of despotism where the desire of plunder and a regard for their own interests are stronger than their honesty. Joe Brown the extreme secessionist—and Sumner the radical abolitionist are found in the same ranks—while we find the gallant Southern soldiers Hampton and Forrest, desiring the success of the same party, and the election of the same men with Hancock and Blair the brave champions of the Northern cause.

In the whole history of the Anglo Saxon race it will be found that radical excess has been followed by conservative reaction, which has uniformly restored the disturbed equilibrium of their government—and during the greatest excesses of modern radicalism the recollection of this fact has been to us a ground of hope.

We always felt sure that this reaction would come and only feared that it would be put off too late to save the Southern States. Now we think that every thing indicates that it has set in in good earnest, and unless something happens to check the popular movement against radicalism all will go well.

We feel sure that we can see the light breaking through the cloud. We subjoin a short extract from a *Sun* editorial which can be relied on more fully, as the *Sun* is not extreme, though decided and outspoken on the side of popular freedom:

"Thus it seems that if there is thus far less demonstrativeness than usual on the surface of affairs, it is not the result of any want of popular interest, but that perhaps a profound consciousness of the seriousness and vitality of the questions at issue indisposes men to deal with them as partisans or to express their emotions so much in words as in action. It is certain that the nomination of General Grant has not thus far added any strength to his party. In those States where elections were held just before the Chicago nominations, and when his name was identified with the radical ticket, and even where, as in Connecticut, the ticket bore his likeness, it had no effect, except that the democratic majority was increased instead of diminished. So it has been in Oregon. And as to Kentucky, the Chicago nominations only seem to have had the result of adding forty thousand to the democratic vote. If, as we have said, the name of Seymour has not been received with more acclamation of words than that of Grant, the votes show that his nomination has not injured his cause. But names have nothing to do with this contest. Men are felt to be as nothing in comparison with the principles which they represent and the consequences that may follow the contest. The results in Kentucky and Oregon are perhaps but successive billows in that current of reaction against the misrule and excesses of radicalism which manifested itself in the elections in New York, California, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, etc. The name of General Grant has failed to arrest that current, and the name of Mr. Seymour, if it has not given it fresh strength, does not seem to have retarded it.—The most illustrious names are only of interest as they symbolize ideas and principles."

Brick Pomeroy has a statuette of Gen. Butler with a spoon on his shoulder. He has placed this statuette in front of his office and written under it in large letters.

"Thief, Robber, Woman Insulter."

Diabolical Humor.

The New York *Tribune* can be facetious on occasion, and it is never so intensely funny as when discussing some subject which is full of pain to the people of the South, or melancholy suggestions to the lovers of peace, order and good government. Indeed, its glee deepens in a direct ratio to our despondency, and in applying the epithet Satanic to the New York Press, the author of the phrase must have had the "philosopher" Horace in his mind's eye, as well as the neighbor bandit of the *Herald*.

As an illustration of this diabolical humor in the *Tribune*, we copy its comment on the "common carrier" bill, which recently became a law in Alabama. After alluding to the opposition which this measure had encountered, it says:

"To make the thing even, let the Alabama Legislature pass an act giving rebels equally free access to all public conveyances. They might even offer to pay the fares of some of the latter to the State line."

This is simply insolent, and the attempt at humor utterly fails when we remember that this piece of legislation has already resulted in a riot, which the negroes inaugurated under the advice of their negro representatives.

When we have a war of races fairly inaugurated, we presume H. G. will shed tears copiously and swear that no bloody locks can be shaken at him; that he did not do it; and yet he in this business is the drill-master of the Devil.

Call for Arms.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that the mongrel and unconstitutional governments of the South are constantly calling for arms. And what do they want with these arms? They pretend that the whites of the South—who own the property, have the intelligence and the capacity to govern—who have the most at stake, and most desire order and security—are disloyal, and that they menace the State governments! To place arms in the hands of the ignorant and incompetent upon such idle statements would be in the last degree disastrous, and we have no idea the Federal Executive will do any such thing. The refusal to comply with the call, however, may be seized upon as occasion for the re-assembling of Congress to afflict the nation with their destructive plots and schemes.

But yet we can hardly believe Congress will allow so barefaced a fraud to influence it. The community complained of is the only portion of the South that can appreciate the value of order and good government, and are in a state of perfect quiescence, awaiting the course of events. To arm and set upon them the reckless and ignorant bodies who now control the southern governments would be one of the greatest crimes ever committed, and would end in most disastrous consequences to the whole nation.

The New York *Herald* gives a fair representation of the horrible school bill of the Louisiana Legislature, and asks: "What do the people of the northern States think of such disgusting legislation? Would they submit to such a forced amalgamation of their children with negroes? Such is the result of Radical congressional reconstruction."

And yet the *Herald*, by charging the southern victims of this abominable legislation with the ulterior purpose of reestablishing slavery, is helping to keep in power the party which has been the author of this abomination; *i. e.*, if its contradictory course exerts any influence at all.

It is remarked that all the life and vigor infused into the campaign have been by the Democracy in behalf of Seymour and Blair. They have ten times as many meetings as their opponents. They are infinitely better attended. The speeches are far abler, more to the point, and are more eagerly perused by the people in the public print.

The Richmond *Whig* has passed from the ownership of Messrs. Bondurant, Elliott & Shields, and become the property of Messrs. Alexander Moseley and John C. Shields. This change of proprietorship does not affect its editorial department, except by the accession of Mr. Moseley to the corps.

Montana Territory elected a Democratic Delegate to Congress on the 30th ult. The Democratic majority in Kentucky exceeds 95,000.—Old Greeley is shakey, and the Radicals are despondent; while the Democrats seem standing on tip-toe and swinging around their hats with triumphant huzzas.

It is said that Gen. Rosecrans, whose trip to the White Sulphur Springs has given rise to many exaggerated reports, is merely whiling away the time at his disposal until the season for yellow fever at Vera Cruz has passed.

Brick Pomeroy, in the leading article of the first number of his new daily, just started in New York, announces his intention to "stand by honest men."

In 1864 Grant said that his "tastes" did not lead him to the Presidency. It is safe to inquire, do not Grant's "tastes" rather lead him to the bar?

When you hear a man say, "Life is but a dream," tread on his corns and wake him up. Life is real.

It is rumored that Gen. Grant will withdraw from the Presidential candidacy.

THE BUTLER ZOUAVES AND SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.—A negro employed at one of our city livery stables, is captain or lieutenant of one of the companies of the Butler Zouaves, (the negro soldiers' battalion which accompanied the remains of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens to his late residence in Pennsylvania) was overheard yesterday detailing to a sable-hued friend his "experience" on the trip. After censuring in unqualified terms the action of the Radical managers of the pageant in driving his fellow soldiers back to Washington, (because it was found their presence was distasteful to the white men of Pennsylvania) the negro spoke in words to the following effect: "Why, you niggers tink Mister Grant going to be lected. Laws, chile, I ain't seen no Grant flag since we left dis city. Why, everybody hurrahing for Seymour and Blair ebery place we went. No indeed, niggers, Grant ain't going to be lected, sho."

The above incident, which we clip from the *National Intelligencer* of Wednesday, illustrates one of the most hopeful symptoms of the canvass. The thrill of assured victory is felt in the enthusiasm everywhere exhibited on the side of the Democracy.

A SENSIBLE CONCLUSION.—The New York *Herald*, that started out strong for Grant, under the impression that the popular current was in that direction, is constrained to say:

"If the history of the Democracy were darker than it is, the history of Radicalism would be infinitely beyond it in infamy. It is upon these broad views and judgments of parties that the people move. The common mind averages great results by process of its own. Isolated facts are forgotten—this or that virtue or vice seems to pass away; but the balance of history is made up at the polls, and Kentucky indicates the tendency."

CONCILIATION AND HUMANITY IN THE RADICAL PLATFORM: "That the South must knock at the door of the Union with *black knuckles*," says Pendleton.

Grant not only says but little, but what he says is little.

All in a Nutshell.

Senator Doolittle, in correcting a misrepresentation, gives a correct representation of Radical reconstruction and its disastrous effects in about as brief and vigorous a manner as we have seen, as will be seen from his letter, which we copy below:

RACINE, WIS., Saturday,
August 8, 1868.

To the Editors of the Milwaukee Sentinel.

Gents.—My attention has been called to the following extract from your paper of yesterday:

"*Doolittle's Figures.*—Doolittle made a little speech at Racine the other day, in the course of which he is reported to have said: 'This Radical party, my friends, have disfranchised nearly 3,000,000 of white men, and placed the ballot in the hands of 8,000,000 of brutish blacks.'—The principal difficulty with this statement is that it is not true."

Who your reporter was I do not know; but he has imposed a wicked falsehood upon you, and through you upon your readers. The truth is, I made no figures at all, nor any statement whatever of the number of white men disfranchised, or of blacks to whom suffrage was given, by act of Congress. In the enclosed extract is contained what I said, and all that I said at Racine upon the subject of white disfranchisement and negro suffrage forced upon the South against her will. You will see there is not one word of truth in the statement made in your report of my speech. Please to read it carefully, and publish it for the consideration of your thoughtful readers:

"Every day confirms my opinion of the wisdom and justice of the plan of pacification proposed by Mr. Lincoln and renewed by Mr. Johnson more than two years ago. I have no more doubt than of my existence that if that plan and policy had been suffered to be carried out by Congress the States of the South would have been fully reorganized upon the civilized white basis and their representatives admitted more than two years ago. There would have been a more perfect restoration of harmony and friendly feeling than is now possible for years. The industry of the South would have been restored, and with its restoration its great markets would have been re-opened to the manufactures of the East and to the breadstuffs and provisions of the West. The exports of her cotton—better than all the mines of the mountains—would have changed in our favor the balance of trade. Our six per cent. bonds would have commanded a premium in gold in any money centre of the world. Specie payment without shock or convulsion would have resumed itself. Our financial troubles would have been far easier of solution, our taxes less burdensome, and our credit so fully restored that a four per cent. bond would now command gold at par.

"Just about one year ago, my friends, I was at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany. While there our bonds bearing six per cent. sold at seventy-three in gold, while the bonds of Brazil, bearing only four per cent. sold for more than ninety in gold. This fact, which I stated elsewhere, I can never bring to mind without feeling my cheeks burn with shame and mortification.

"Why is it? Why is our credit lower than that of Brazil?

"Is it because the Radicals in Congress would have it so—because they would keep the Union divided and the South paralyzed? They would not allow of any pacification which did not disfranchise the most intelligent whites and force universal, unqualified suffrage upon the mass of ignorant and half civilized blacks, and upon the ground, openly and avowed, not that they were fit to vote, but that their votes could be used by the army and the Freedmen's Bureau to carry those States for the Radical candidates in the next Presidential election."

After reading this your readers will see what I did say, and that I made no statement of any figures at all upon the subject of disfranchisement and negro suffrage. They may reflect also upon the great and irreparable wrong which has been done in slandering and trampling down the plan of pacification proposed by Mr. Lincoln as early as December, 1863. Respectfully

J. R. DOOLITTLE.

A New Dodge.

The Radicals fear the result of the Southern vote, even with the large negro majority that they have. The proposition now is, not to allow a popular *vote* at all, but to make the legislatures choose the electors. They think this would be the *only* safe plan, and we think so too, but a plan even better than this would be for the military commander in each of the Southern States to cast the vote of the State. We do not see the use of going through the form of an election. It is all humbug, any way, and no free vote could be taken, even if they allowed the people to vote, and the simplest and best plan would be for Congress to declare the Southern vote for Grant, or to leave the whole matter to the Military Governors.—The Radicals have determined to carry the Southern vote. Will the Northern people submit to this? Will they allow themselves to be ruled by the Southern negroes—for it will be negro rule, if they hold the balance of power.

This is the whole question and it is for them to decide.

The whites of the South have nothing to do with the matter. The Northern people must determine. If they are willing to allow rogues and negroes to say who shall be President of the United States, we must submit. They have overthrown our power with the bayonet and we can offer no opposition. As they decide, so must it be.—*Charlottesville Chronicle.*

DISBANDMENT OF THE MILITIA IN WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in his letter of Sunday, says that the attention of the President has been attracted to the fact that the peremptory order given by him to General Grant last November to disarm and disband all the militia organizations in the District of Columbia has been wholly disregarded. The neglect to execute the order was brought to his notice by the lawless outrage committed by the Butler Zouaves, a negro military company, on last Thursday, in marching through the streets with loaded muskets and firing upon a crowd of citizens because a stone had been thrown at them. The President has notified the Secretary of War of the existence of the order and the failure to obey it, and has required him to see that the department commander executes the order at once. Instructions will be given to General Canby to disband all militia organizations, both white and black, in accordance with the order. General Canby, it is to be hoped, will then be able to see how an order issued by the President of the United States concerning military matters in the department of Washington, should be obeyed by the officer commanding that department.

A NEW DICTIONARY.—Some Eastern schoolbook publishers are understood to be preparing a new dictionary, with the latest definitions.—A few examples will suffice to show what the language is coming to;

"Peace—A standing army to enforce disfranchisement upon white tax payers, while non-taxpaying negroes do the voting and governing."

"Impartial Suffrage.—One basis of suffrage in the North, but a different basis in the South."

"Money.—For the workingam, the mechanic, and the plowholder, treasury notes; for the bondholder, gold and silver coins."

"Economy.—Five hundred millions a year for federal expenses."

"Liberty.—Admitting negroes to the elective franchise."

"Equality.—The result of depriving white men of the right to vote."

"Balance of Power.—Enabling three millions of negroes to wield greater political power than eighteen millions of white men."—*Chicago Times.*

The reception given in Chicago on Sunday to Bishop Duggan, of the Catholic Church, in honor of his safe return from Europe, was an immense affair. The procession was more than a mile in length, and it is safe to say that fully fifty thousand people were in the streets to witness the demonstration. The procession marched by the Bishop's palace, and saluted him by raising the hat. He sat on the verandah in his Bishop's chair and returned the salute.

WHITE MAN GONE UP!—In the South Carolina Legislature the other day a member ventured to use the term "white men," when he was interrupted by a negro member thus:

"Dr. DeLarge said: I call the gentleman to order; he is speaking of members and calling them white men. I object to the language used."

Lo! the poor white man!

That representative Republican paper, the Albany *Evening Journal*, in a leading editorial on "The Death of Mr. Stevens," discourses as follows:

"Politically and morally, Mr. Stevens was a striking illustration of his own theory of personal right and individual independence. He did not often attend public worship. Having separated a handsome mulatto woman from her husband, he deemed it his duty to provide for her; and their relations were such as to almost entirely exclude him from other female society—a fact which never seemed to give him the slightest concern. He was an inveterate gamester on a small scale, and almost invariably, after a day's duty in the House, would drop in at a favorite casino and win or lose fifty dollars, that being the average limit of his betting."

The *Journal* knew the man, and has written freely what it knew. But this frankness gains added force when it is remembered that the man whose portrait is thus truly pictured by his own partisans was the acknowledged leader among leaders in the party which claims to be pre eminently the party of moral ideas, and which Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, has asserted to be founded upon the "Rock of Ages."

World.

MAIL ROBBERIES DETECTED.—A youth named Gill, who carried the horse-mail between the Red Sulphur and White Sulphur Springs, was detected last week in robbing the mail, and committed at Union, Monroe county, for trial. He had been pillaging his mail bags for more than a month.

New Advertisements.

NEW STORE
AT
Mount Vernon Forge,
on South River, Rockingham county, Va.

Will be opened on MONDAY, September 15, 1868, with a large and carefully selected stock, fresh from the New York, Philadelphia & Baltimore markets, purchased with a view of supplying the entire wants of the community, with the best goods on the principle of **Quick Sales and Small Profits,** ONE PRICE, FOR CASH OR READY PAY. Our stock will embrace a full line of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Boots & Shoes, READY MADE CLOTHING, DRUGS & MEDICINES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, and FERTILIZERS. Particular Attention paid to Choice Family Groceries.

Having made special arrangements for quick transmission of orders and prompt shipment of goods, Specialties in any line can be procured with dispatch, at all times. **Fairbanks' Scales** These celebrated Scales will be furnished to Millers and others requiring a reliable standard of weight at the manufacturer's prices.

Also best quality French BURR MILL STONES.

Subscriptions received for all the Leading Journals and Publications of the country. Patrons of this establishment, and the community at large can avail themselves of the use of a CIRCULATING LIBRARY to which new books will be added as published.

BEST PRICES PAID FOR PRODUCE.

Please call and examine Goods and Prices.

D. F. HAYNES,
General Manager Mt. Vernon Iron Works.

Having retired from business at Coyner's Store, in Augusta County, and taken charge of the above store, I shall be glad to see my friends and former patrons.

R. COYNER, JR.

August 25.

FERTILIZERS!—We have in store, as samples, Ten Tons Chesapeake Guano, Ten Tons Super Phosphate, ammoniated, and Five Tons Bone Phosphate, finely ground, which we recommend as not only of very superior quality, but as really cheaper than usual for similar Fertilizers. Come and see us before buying.
300 SACKS OF FINE SALT,
20 Barrels BROWN SUGAR,
15 Barrels WHITE SUGAR,
such as Lovering's Crushed, Granulated, Pulverized and Coffee ditto, at very moderate prices.
A large assortment of MOLASSES and SYRUPS—very choice New Orleans Molasses.
Superior Rio, Laguira and O. G. Java Coffee.
TEAS! TEAS!!
We call *Special Attention* to our very superior Teas, which have been selected with great care, and are sold at very moderate prices.
Intending to close out our Tin and Glassware, with some other articles, we will sell at cost with carriage added.
au25 BAKER BROS.

VIRGINIA:—At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court for Bath county, on Monday, the 3d day of August, 1868.
Robert B. Matheny, plaintiff,
AGAINST
William D. Swearengin and James W. Joseph, Defendants—*In Chancery.*
This is a suit to enforce the vendor's lien for the sum of $200.00 upon a tract of land of forty acres in the county of Bath, purchased by the defendant William D. Swearengin, of the defendant James W. Joseph, who assigned two of the Bonds for the purchase money thereof to the plaintiff. And it appearing by satisfactory evidence that the defendant Wm. D. Swearengin is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is ordered that he do appear here within one month after due publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect his interest.
A copy—teste.
au25—4t C. R. McDANNALD, Clerk.

GRAND FANCY BALL
AT THE
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
R. R. NOTICE.—For the accommodation of parties wishing to attend the Fancy Ball to be given at the White Sulphur Springs, on the night of Thursday, the 27th instant, an extra train of cars will be run on that day between Charlottesville and Covington, leaving Charlottesville at 6.30, a. m., and Staunton at 10 a. m. Stages reach White Sulphur at 8.30 p. m. Fare at greatly reduced rates. Round trip tickets sold at Charlottesville and Staunton.
H. D. WHITCOMB,
aug25—1t Gen'l Superintendent.
Val Vir copy.

I desire to purchase the Notes of the following Banks, and also the Certificates of Deposites and any other claims which parties may have against the same: The old Valley Banks of Staunton, Winchester, and Christiansburg, Va.
Apply to JAMES W. CRAWFORD,
aug25—4t Staunton, Va.
☞ Christiansburg Southwest and Winchester Times copy 4w and send bills to this office for collection.

WANTED!—Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Wool—For which we will pay the highest market rates, or exchange goods at cash prices.
We keep constantly on hand, a full assortment of Rolled and Hammered Iron, Nails, Nail Iron and Horse Shoes, with many other articles adapted to farmers' use. BAKER BROS.
Staunton, Va., August 24th, 1868.

New Advertisements.

BY PAINE & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE BANKRUPT SALE.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE STOCK OF
Messrs. J. STEENBOCK & CO.

By order of Andrew Rutherglen, Esq., Assignee of Julius Steenbock & Co., in bankruptcy, we will sell at public auction, by catalogue, at the store lately occupied by them, 1213 and 1215 Main street, Richmond, on *WEDNESDAY, the* 26th instant, the entire stock of said J. Steenbock & Co., consisting of
DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, etc.

Also, all the STORE FURNITURE and FIXTURES, with a large and new FIRE-PROOF SAFE, suitable for a bank or insurance office.
PAINE & CO., Auctioneers.

Will be added to the above, a very large and choice stock of
FRESH DRY GOODS,
now receiving, comprising a great variety of new and desirable goods suited to the Fall trade.
We will also sell on THURSDAY, the 27th, at our auction rooms, No. 1005 Main street,
300 *CASES BOOTS, SHOES & BALMORALS*
all fresh and choice goods, now receiving from Boston, embracing every variety for men, women and children.
Also, 100 Dozen Men's and Boys' Hats, from lowest to best grades.
The attention of the city and country trade is invited to this sale, as the stock is very large and attractive, and will be sold without reserve and in lots to suit purchasers.
TERMS—All sums under $100, cash; over that amount, sixty days' credit for approved endorsed notes.
au25—1t PAINE & CO., Auctioneers.

Westward the star of Empire takes ITS WAY!
Secure a Home in the Golden State!

The Immigrant Homestead Association OF CALIFORNIA—incorporated under the laws of the State, November 30th, 1858, for the purpose of providing HOMES FOR ITS MEMBERS, and Promoting Immigration.
Capital Stock.....$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 shares, at $5 each payable IN U. S. CURRENCY.
Certificates of Stock issued to subscribers immediately upon receipt of the money.
No person allowed to hold more than five shares.
A circular containing a full description of the property to be distributed among the share-holders, will be sent to any address upon receipt of stamps to cover return postage.
Information as to price of land in any portion of the State, or upon any other subject of interest to parties proposing to immigrate cheerfully furnished upon receipt of stamps for postage.
All letters should be addressed
Secretary Immigrant Homestead Association,
Post Office box No. 85,
au25—2m San Francisco, California.

WM. MILLER & CO., 86 South Eutaw Street, Camden Station, WHOLESALE GROCERS and General Commission Merchants. The style of the old firm of Wm. Miller, 59 S. Gay street, has been changed to WM. MILLER & CO., and we have removed to our present locality, where we have a splendid Warehouse, convenient and commodious, with a railroad track in front. Our facilities are all that could be desired, and, possessing as we do, a thorough knowledge of the Baltimore *Produce and Grocery Markets*, we flatter ourselves that we can give satisfaction to any one who will give us a trial.
Grain Bags furnished and liberal advances made on consignments.
References given in any section of the South.
Orders for goods, bags, market reports, descriptive circulars, or any information may be addressed either to the House in Baltimore, or to the undersigned, at Staunton,
au25 HENRY EIDSON, JR.

FRIOU & MOON, **Confectioners,**
opposite Va. Hotel, Staunton, Va.,
will keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of CONFECTIONERIES,
Fruits, Oysters, Cheese and Crackers,
SARDINES, CIGARS, &c.
We have made arrangements with a first class baker to supply us with bread daily. All kinds of CAKE kept constantly on hand.
Wedding and Social Parties will be supplied at short notice, on the best terms.
We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. FRIOU & MOON.
aug25—1m

To all whom it may Concern:—Take notice that I will apply to the Circuit Court of Augusta county, Virginia, at its Nov. term, 1868, to authorize me as the Ohio guardian of my infant children, Ben. S. Leonard and Mary E. Leonard, to sue for, recover, and receive all money, personal estate or proceeds of real estate in any wise coming to my said wards in the State of Virginia, and especially from the estates of their grandfather and grandmother, Paul Seig and wife, late of Augusta county, Va.
BENJAMIN B. LEONARD,
au25—4t Logan County, Ohio.

OLD FORT ACADEMY, Augusta County Church, Va.—The next session of this school commences the first Monday in September, and closes the last of June.
Terms for half-session of five months:
For Classics and Modern Languages.....$25.00
For English..... 20.00
Pupils charged from date of entrance to end of term.
C. S. ROLER,
aug25—2t Principal.

N. B. HILL,
GENERAL
Commission Merchant,
No. 19 Fifteenth St., between Main and Cary,
RICHMOND, VA.,
will give strict personal attention to all consignments made him of whatever character,
WITH PROMPT RETURNS.
aug25—3m

TO MONIED MEN!—A few thousand dollars in interest-bearing bonds, secured by real estate, can be purchased for greenbacks, by application at this office.
au25—tf

Wants!

100 TONS OF BONES WANTED! On almost every farm in the county there are from 200 to 500 pounds of Bones, which may be converted into one of the best of Fertilizers. Little boys, go to work and gather them up. I will pay 75 cents cash, per hundred, delivered at the mill, two miles from Staunton, on the Middlebrook road, (at Peaco's Mill) I have made arrangements with the following merchants to trade for them for me, at about 50 cents a hundred, at their stores:
Woods & Gilkeson, Staunton.
Charles Palmer, Arbor Hill.
Sproul & Rusmisel, and Palmer, Baylor & Palmer, Middlebrook.
— Kerr, Summerdean.
Ott & McCalley, Newport.
Will also buy at Churchville, Jenning's Gap, West View, Swoope's Depot, Deerfield, and other points, as soon as I can make arrangements with some one to buy for me at those places.
Will sell a pure unadulterated, unmixed BONE DUST, at $60 a ton at the mill.
au11—4t C. A. HOLT.

5000 BALES OF Sweet, Bright and Dry Shucks! for which we will pay One Dollar per hundred pounds, delivered in this city, or will purchase them at the farmer's door. Persons having any to dispose of will please communicate with
G. B. STACY & SON,
ap21—tf Richmond, Va.

Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, & Country PRODUCE WANTED, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
McCLURE & BUMGARDNER.

WANTED—A situation as a TEACHER. MUSIC AND FRENCH TAUGHT.
TERMS—Two dollars and a half for English per month. The same for Music. No extra charge for French. The school must consist of not less than *ten* scholars. No *male* scholars. Address
Miss E. BYRON,
aug4—1m Waynesboro, Va.

WANTED!—A partner to engage in a new business in Staunton, which promises well. Enquire at Spectator office. july28

WANTED.—I want two good hands to work at the Plow and Agricultural Implement business. Constant employment and liberal wages. W. J. KELLER.
☞ Shop adjoining Staunton Nurseries, on Va. C. R. R. july14—tf

Auction Sales.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—As administrator of Wm. Dunlap, dec'd, I will proceed, at his late residence, immediately after the sale of the real estate advertised by H. M. Bell, trustee, on
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1868,
to sell the personal estate of said Wm. Dunlap, dec'd, consisting of BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, the usual Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cook-stove, 1 Cow, &c.
Terms of Sale.—For sums of $10 and under, Cash; over that sum, six months for negotiable notes, well endorsed.
The creditors of the estate are requested to attend the sale with the evidences of their claims, as this is the only means of paying their debts.
JAMES L. DUNLAP,
administrator of Wm. Dunlap, dec'd.
aug11—tds
The above sale is postponed to Wednesday, September 23d, 1868.

Auction Sales.

TRUSTEE'S Sale--Attention Blacksmiths.—By virtue of a deed of trustee, executed by Wm. Dunlap and wife, on the 26th of June, 1860, recorded in the Clerk's Office of Augusta County Court, the undersigned, as substituted trustee, will proceed upon the premises, *SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER THE 5TH*, 1868, to sell a certain tract of land containing about **seven (7) acres,** lying on the north side of the Parkersburg road, about two miles West of the village of West View in Augusta county. This property has upon it a good log dwelling house containing from 4 to 6 rooms, a kitchen and all necessary out-houses and a stable. Also a first-rate Blacksmith shop and Coal Shed, a first-rate garden and an orchard.
This is a fine stand for a blacksmith with a well established business of many years' standing.
TERMS OF SALE—One-fourth in hand and balance in six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months with interest from date. Bonds with good security will be required for the deferred payments and a lien on the property.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.
H. M. BELL, Trustee.
PECK & CUSHING, Auctioneers.
aug4—tds
The above sale is postponed to Wednesday, September 23rd, 1868.

PUBLIC Sale of Valuable Property. Having leased my farm for a term of years, I shall offer at auction, at my residence, on Long Glade, Augusta county, on *FRIDAY, the 28th day of August*, 1868, my entire stock of Horses, Farming Implements, &c., consisting of
FOUR LARGE WORK HORSES,
2 four-horse Wagons, 1 full set of heavy harness, (nearly new,) 1 Wood Reaper, 1 Hay Rake, 3 Saddles, together with a large lot of Plows, Harrows, Rakes, Forks, &c., including almost everything usually found on a well furnished farm.—Also a lot of Household Furniture, and a good Carriage.
TERMS:—On all sums under $10 cash; on that amount and over, a credit of six months; purchasers to give bond with satisfactory security.
au18—tds DANIEL WINE.

LAND FOR SALE.—As agent of Mary R. Hartman, I offer for sale a tract of land containing **114 acres,** situated on Smoky Row Run, about six miles Southwest of Staunton.—The land is of good quality and under good fencing. The improvements consist of a small house. Any wishing to purchase can examine for themselves.
If not sold privately before *Thursday, October 15th*, 1868, it will on that day be sold publicly