Staunton Spectator.

Tuesday, May 28, 1872.

HOW A PRESIDENT IS ELECTED.—Each of the United States is entitled to as many electors of President and Vice-President as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress. In each State the electors are chosen by a plurality vote. That is, if there are three sets of electors voted for, the set having the highest number of voters is chosen. But a candidate for President, in order to be successful, must have a majority of all the electors. The electoral college, as now constituted, consists of 317. Therefore 159 are necessary for a choice, If there be three candidates for President and neither of them receives a majority of the electoral college, then there is no choice, and the election goes to the House of Representatives. The House must confine their choice to the three highest candidates voted for by the electors. The Representatives vote by States, and each State has but one vote; so that the power of Delaware is as great as that of New York. Each State has one vote. The majority of the State delegation casts its vote. A candidate, to be successful, must receive a majority of all the States, or nineteen States. If the delegation is divided, the vote of the State cannot be cast, and is therefore lost. As the present House is constituted, and it is upon this House the election will devolve in the event there is no election by the people, nominally the Republicans hold twenty States; but its majority in ten of these it holds by one single vote. Should there be a third candidate there would be no choice found in two of these ten States.

We publish in another column the formal notice to Hon. Horace Greeley of his nomination as the candidate of the Liberal Republicans to the Presidency of the United States from the officers of the Cincinnatti Convention. Mr. Greeley states that he has delayed his reply until he could judge whether their work was approved and ratified by the mass of his fellow-citizens, that he has become satisfied that the movement has received the stamp of public approval, and been hailed by a majority of his countrymen as the harbinger of better days for the Republic. That he receives and welcomes it as a spontaneous and deserved tribute to the admirable platform of principles so lucidly, tersely and forcibly set forth. He then proceeds to epitomize the platform, cordially approving it in detail. In conclusion, he accept, the nomination with the distinct understanding that, if elected, he will be the President, not of a party, but of the nation, and is confident that the American people have already made the cause their own, fully resolved that their brave hearts and strong arms shall bear it on to triumph.

Stokes, who shot James Fisk, was arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on the 24th, to plead, but under instructions of his counsel declined to do so, and the Court ordered a plea of not guilty entered. The District Attorney then moved to proceed to trial, but the counsel for the prisoner moved for a commission to go to London, England, to examine Dorman B. Eaton, said to be an important witness for the defence, and read a long affidavit in support of the motion.

The case was finally postponed until the third Monday in June, to give time for sending the Commission, the motion for which was granted.

The Tariff bill which was passed by the House of Representatives, makes an annual reduction of about forty millions of dollars, fourteen millions of which are striken from internal taxation, and the remainder from the customs. The duties on manufactures of cotton, wool, iron, India rubber, gutta percha and straw are cut down ten per cent. from the present rates. This is very much like the bill which the Senate originated.

We are glad to see, that even at this late day, the Radical papers find merit in the course of Gen. Grant in relation to Gen. Lee, in recommending amnesty to be extended to him, after the surrender. The time was when these same journals did not see the merit, or, if seeing it, did not acknowledge it. Time brings its changes. The change and the cause for the change are obvious. Southern votes are wanted.

REV. W. S. BAIRD.—This gentleman, who is well known to many in this locality, has become a joint partner with the senior publisher and proprietor of the Baltimore Episcopal Methodist. We congratulate the numerous friends and patrons of that sterling religious journal upon its having secured such a valuable acquisition. Mr. Baird is a sound reasoner and a terse and logical writer.

The Democratic Convention, at Chester, Mass., on the 25th, ratified the Cincinnati Convention and platform with great enthusiasm.—William L. Smith, Chester, Mass., and J. N. Dunham, of Pittsfield, both Greeley men, were elected delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

The Grant men boast that the negroes will not vote for Greeley. Of course they won't.—The negro votes always for the strongest party. He goes with his master. The Grant men own the negroes, and they are bound to follow in their footsteps.

A call for a Greeley and Brown ratification meeting at New Orleans, on the 25th instant, is signed by Generals P. G. T. Beauregard, Richard Taylor, William Hays, C. W. Conrad, Randall Hunt and many other influential citizens.

It is reported in Paris that the negotiations between the French Government and the German Minister, looking to the total evacuation of French territory now occupied by German troops, are making favorable progress.

Some of the Grant organs object to Greeley because he is a teetotaler. It must be confessed that, when it comes to the God-like art of getting drunk, Grant can beat him ten to one.

Stephens, Voorhees, and Mosby won't support Horace Greeley. How different would have been the result of the Cincinnati Convention if this had been known at the start!

The ex-Confederate Mosby has told Grant that he prefers him to Greeley. A chance to collect some internal revenue under the present Administration is what Mosby wants.

A Chicago paper declares that to elect Greeley President "would be to court disaster." Ah, but to re-elect Grant would be to wed disaster.

Nobody should object to Greeley because he is a teetotaler. His abstinence leaves all the more whisky for the rest of us.

Grant's motto in his first Presidential struggle: Let us have a piece. In the second: Let us have all.

W. N. Berkeley, the Radical candidate for Mayor of Alexandria, was elected by a majority of 87 votes.

The Workingmen's Convention, in New York, on the 23d, nominated Grant for President, and Senator Wilson for Vice-President.

General Amnesty.

The President, on the 22d inst., signed the bill to remove the political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This provides that no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who having previously taken the oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States shall have been engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

Congress has, by the bill just passed, which obtained the requisite two-thirds vote in each House, removed the disabilities from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congress, and officers in the judicial, military and naval service of the United States, heads of departments and Foreign Ministers of the United States.

The exceptions will, it is supposed, cover less than two hundred cases, including Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckinridge.

The following is the text of the Amnesty bill as passed by Congress and signed by the President:

An Act to remove political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth article of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein,) That all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments of the Constitution of the United States are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, officers in the judicial, military and naval service of the United States, heads of departments, and foreign Ministers of the United States.

Editorial Excursion.

The flying man, and Conductor of the Southern editorial excursion, dropped in on us, on last Friday, on his return from a trip South, where he has been engaged in perfecting his arrangements for the mammoth jaunt of Southern editors to New York and Canada. The following is the programme by which they will be guided:

"The party will leave Richmond on Saturday, June 15th, at 3 p. m., by the York River route, and arrive in Elmira Monday morning, the 17th; leave Elmira on Tuesday morning, the 18th, for Buffalo, where they will arrive about noon; leave Buffalo Tuesday evening, the 18th, for Niagara Falls; leave Niagara Falls Wednesday afternoon, the 19th, for Rochester; leave Rochester Thursday morning, the 20th, for Canandaigua; leave Canandaigua Friday morning, the 21st, for Watkins Glen; leave Watkins Glen Saturday, the 22d, by boat on Seneca Lake for Geneva; spend Sunday, the 23d, in Geneva, leaving there for Syracuse on Monday, the 24th. At Syracuse they will join the New York Editorial Association party *en route* for Watertown, and will participate in the entertainments to be given there to the New York Editorial Association, and also in the excursion to Montreal *via* the Thousand Islands, returning to Watertown Friday afternoon, 28th. The Southern party will leave next morning for Binghampton, but by what route has not yet been determined. From Binghampton the party will go down the celebrated Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania, stopping at Scranton, Wilkesbarre and Northumberland, and from the latter place go direct to Baltimore, and from there return home.

The Civil Rights Bill.

The following is a copy of the Civil Rights bill as passed by the Senate, on the 22d inst:

Be it enacted, &c, That whoever being a corporation or natural person and owner, or in charge of any public inn, or of any place of public amusement or entertainment, for which a license from any legal authority is required, or of any line of stage coaches, railroad, or other means of public carriage of passengers or freight, shall make any distinction as to admission or accommodation therein of any citizen of the United States because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars for each offence, and the person or corporation so offending shall be liable to the citizens thereby injured in damages to be recovered in an action of debt.

Sec. 2. That the offences under this act and actions to recover damages may be prosecuted before any Territorial, District or Circuit Court of the United States having jurisdiction of crimes at the place where the offence was charged to have been committed, with a right of appeal, or to have a writ of error in any case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The *Gaulois* publishes a letter from Napoleon, dated Chiselhurst, May 12th, and addressed to the Generals and Commanders of the French Army. In this communication the Emperor makes the following acknowledgment:

"I am responsible for Sedan. The army fought heroically with an army double its strength. After 14,000 had been killed or wounded I saw the contest merely one of desperation. The army honor having been saved, I exercised my sovereign right and unfurled the flag of truce. It was impossible that the immolation of 60,000 men could save France. I obeyed a cruel, inexorable necessity. My heart was broken, but my conscience was tranquil."

The Washington Chronicle mentions as a matter worthy of remark and commendation, that at the night session of the Senate on Tuesday night, "not a person could be found perceptibly under the influence of intoxicating drink!" It "congratulates the country and Congress on this gratifying circumstances!" Well! It is *something* that the country can be congratulated upon anything! Though it is rather strange that it should be noted as remarkable that one night session of the Senate has been held, and everybody reported as *rectus*, pellucid and sober!

The Baltimore Sun says:—The House of Representatives inserted in the civil appropriation bill an appropropriation of $2,500,000 to pay Southern claimants the amounts due them under mail contracts existing prior to May 1, 1869. A proviso that such payment should be made only on proof of "loyalty" was stricken out. The same bill appropriates $3,000,000 to be expended by the Department of Justice in prosecutions of the Southern people under the Ku Klux bill.

It is given out that Grant intends making a general change of office-holders, in case of re-election, on the ground that no person who holds office during one administration should be retained for the full term of the succeeding one. The people are so much of the same opinion, at least as far as this administration is concerned, that they intend to apply the one term rule themselves next November, thus saving the President any trouble in the premises.

"Col." Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, deserves a leather medal for the frequency with which he has saved the Republic. He has long been in doubt as to which side he was on in the present campaign, but now comes to the conclusion that Grant's success can alone secure the salvation of the country. Of course it only lacked his championship to secure this result.

On last Tuesday evening there was a severe storm passed over Alexandria, doing considerable damage.

The friends of Greeley and Brown have established headquarters at the St. Marc Hotel, in Washington. Communications are to be addressed to John D. Defrees until the Congressional organization of the campaign is perfected. Arrangements are being made to furnish documents, speeches, &c., to all parts of the country.

Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptanco is one of the "best received" political documents that we have seen for years. It meets with great commendation, and so far with but little hostile criticism.

In New York, on 24th, a man was sentenced to twenty years' confinement in the penitentiary for stopping a person on the highway and robbing him of twenty-eight cts.

At the annual meeting of the Texas Pacific railroad, Thomas A. Scott was elected president, Henry G. Stebbins, vice-president, and Edwards Peirpoint, treasurer.

In New York, on 24th, the Shakspare monument was unveiled, Wm. Cullen Bryant delivering the oration and Edwin Booth reading a poem.

The only really bad thing about Horace Greeley is his hand-writing.

HORACE GREELEY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The following is a notification to Mr. Greeley of his nomination by the Liberal Republican Convention, and his reply, accepting the nomination:

CINCINNATI, May, 3, 1872.

DEAR SIR:—The National Convention of Liberal Republicans of the United States have instructed the undersigned to inform you that you have been nominated as the candidate of the Liberal Republicans for the Presidency of the United States. We also submit to you the address and resolutions, unanimously adopted by the Convention. Be pleased to signify to us your acceptance of the platform and nomination, and believe us, very truly, yours.

C. SCHURZ, President.
GEO. W. JULIAN, Vice-President.
WM. E. MCLEAN,
JNO. G. DAVIDSON,
J. H. RHODES, Secretaries.

To "Hon. Horace Greeley, New York City."

MR. GREELEY'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I have chosen not to acknowledge your letter of the 3d instant until I could learn how the work of your Convention was received in all parts of our great country, and judge whether that work was approved and ratified by the mass of our fellow-citizens.—Their response has from day to day reached me through telegrams, letters and comments of journalists independent of official patronage and indifferent to the smiles or frown of power.—The number and character of these unconstrained, unpurchased, unsolicited utterances satisfy me that the movement which found expression at Cincinnati has received the stamp of public approval, and has been hailed by the majority of our countrymen as the harbinger of better days for the republic. I do not misinterpret this approval, as especially complimentary to myself, nor even to the chivalrous and justly esteemed gentleman with whose name I thank your convention for associating mine.

I receive and welcome it as a spontaneous and deserved tribute to that admirable platform of principles wherein your Convention so tersely, so lucidly and forcibly set forth the convictions which impelled and the purposes which guided its course, a platform which, casting behind it the wreck and rubbish of worn out contentions and by-gone feuds, embodies in fit and few words the needs and aspirations of to-day.—Though thousands stand ready to condemn your every act, hardly a syllable of criticism or cavil has been aimed at your platform, of which the substance may be fairly epitomized as follows:

First. All the political rights and franchises which have been acquired through our late bloody convulsion must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, enjoyed and respected evermore.

Second. All the political rights and franchises which have been lost through that convulsion, should, and must be promptly restored and re-established, so that there shall be henceforth no proscribed class, and no disfranchised caste, within the limits of our Union, whose long estranged people shall reunite and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage.

Third. That subject to our solemn constitutional obligation to maintain the equal rights of all citizens, our policy should aim at local self government and not at centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of habeas corpus should be jealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order, and that there shall be no Federal subversion of the internal polity of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of the inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe.

Fourth. There shall be a real and not merely simulated reform in the civil service of the Republic, to which end it is indispensable the chief dispenser of its vast official patronage shall be shielded from the main temptation to use his power selfishly by a rule inexorably forbidding and precluding his re-election.

Fifth. That the raising of revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, shall be recognized and treated as the people's immediate business, to be shaped and directed by them, through their representatives in Congress, whose action thereon the President must neither overrule by his veto, attempt to dictate, nor presume to punish by bestowing office only on those who agree with him, or withdrawing it from those who do not.

Sixth. That the public lands must be sacredly reserved for acquisition and occupation by cultivators, and not recklessly squandered on the projectors of railroads, for which our people have no present need, and the premature construction of which is annually plunging us into deeper and deeper abysses of foreign indebtedness.

Seventh. That the achievement of these grand purposes of universal beneficence is expected and sought of all who approve them, irrespective of past affiliations.

Eighth. That the public faith must, at all hazards, be maintained, and the national credit be preserved.

Ninth. That the patriotic devotedness and inestimable services of our fellow-citizens who, as soldiers or sailors, upheld the flag and maintained the unity of the Republic, shall ever be gratefully remembered and honorably requited.

These propositions, so ably and forcibly presented in the platform of your Convention, have already fixed the attention and commanded the assent of a large majority of our countrymen, who joyfully adopt them, as I do, as the basis of a true, beneficent, National reconstruction of a new departure from jealousies, strifes and hates, which have no longer an adequate motive, or even plausible pretext, into an atmosphere of peace, fraternity and mutual good will. In vain do the drill sergeants of decaying organizations flourish menacingly their truncheons, and angrily insist that the files shall be closed and straightened. In vain do the whippers in of parties once vital, because rooted in the vital needs of the hour, protest against straying and bolting, denounce men nowise their inferiors as traitors and renegades, and threaten them with infamy and ruin. I am confident that the American people have already made your cause their own, fully resolved that their brave hearts and strong arms shall bear it on to triumph.

In this faith, and with the distinct understanding that, if elected, I shall be the President, not of a party, but of the whole people, I accept your nomination in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen, North and South, are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm, which has too long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemies, in the joyful consciousness that they are and must henceforth remain brethren.

[Signed] HORACE GREELEY.

To the Hon. Carl Schurz, President; Hon. Geo. W. Julian, Vice President, and Messrs. Wm. E. McLean, John G. Davidson and J. H. Rhodes, Secretaries of the National Convention of Liberal Republicans of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

XLIInd CONGRESS, 2nd SESSION.

SENATE.—Wednesday, May 22.—The debate upon the bill authorizing the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* was continued throughout Tuesday night. Messrs. Carpenter and Conkling favored the bill, and Messrs. Thurman and Hamilton opposed it. About 4 A. M. Wednesday a vote was taken and the bill passed—yeas 28, nays 15. Sumner's Civil Rights bill was then taken up and passed, with slight modification—yeas 37, nays 14. The House General Amnesty bill was then adopted—yeas 28, nays 2—Messrs. Sumner and Nye voting in opposition. At 10:20 A. M. the Senate adjourned until 3 P. M. On re-assembling it took up and passed the Supplementary Apportionment bill, and soon after went into executive session.

HOUSE.—After disposing of some unimportant business, the Senate endorsement of the Amnesty bill was announced. Considerable debate took place as to the necessity of sending the bill to the President for his approval. The Speaker finally decided that it was proper that the bill should be submitted for the Executive signature, and it was transmitted accordingly. The discussion of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and a large number of amendments were adopted. Pending debate the committee rose.

SENATE.—Thursday, May 23.—Nothing of interest.

HOUSE.—A large number of bills were taken up and passed. The only one of special interest was a bill providing for the issue of bonds in place of destroyed or defaced bonds of the United States. It was announced to the House that the Amnesty bill had been signed by the President, and immediately afterwards Mr. Sion H. Rodgers, member elect from North Carolina, was sworn in. The debate upon the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was concluded in Committee of the Whole, and various amendments were inserted. The bill was then reported to the House and passed.

SENATE.—Friday, May 24.—Conference committees were appointed on different bills, and a number of District bills were reported and disposed of. The Senate went into executive session, and at its close adjourned.

HOUSE.—A committee of five was ordered to revise the rules so as to facilitate the transaction of public business. A bill was passed regulating the collection of taxes on fermented liquors. A number of bills relating to affairs in the District of Columbia were also passed. Among them was the bill, with amendments, authorizing the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company to extend its track through the District. The report of the conference committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill was discussed.

Evening Session.—The session was devoted to the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Claims.

The municipal election held in Richmond, Virginia, resulted in the success of the Conservative ticket.

In Lynchburg the Conservatives elect all their ticket except Mayor. Cobbs was beaten by George H. Burd, independent.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.—A Tract of 577 Acres of Superb Grass Land on the Head-waters of the Elk, in Pocahontas County, West Va.—No Grass Lands on the American continent are superior to those of which this Tract forms a part on the Big Spring branch of the Elk River. It is situated on the direct road from Huntersville in Pocahontas County, to Beverly in Randolph County, 25 miles from the former and 40 miles from the latter place.

It is the CORAM KNOB portion of the celebrated BIG SPRING ESTATE, formerly owned by Col. S. V. Gatewood, and includes the very best land belonging to that Estate, which has been long and universally admitted by all persons acquainted with it to be the finest tract of grass land in that whole region, so widely and justly famous for its superior grazing lands.

The land is of a rolling character, and is abundantly supplied with wood and water. The soil, which is strong limestone, is extremely rich and fertile; and the forest growth of Walnut, Cherry, Birch, Sugar Maple, Hickory, Ash, &c., is luxuriant and abundant.

About 200 Acres of this land have been cleared and well set in English Blue Grass, though a portion of this has since partially grown up in brush. There are about 40 Acres of Fine Meadow. The place is admirably adapted for a Dairy Farm, or for the raising of Cattle, Sheep and Horses.

Like the land of Canaan this region flows with milk and honey, and abounds in flocks and herds. The streams are filled with Trout and the woods with deer. Never failing Springs furnish a constant supply of water. Earthquakes and Volcanoes are unknown. The climate is unsurpassed in salubrity and healthfulness; and there are neither chills and fevers, nor any other climatic disease to destroy health and shorten life. It is in a civilized portion of country, and settlers are in no danger from hostile Indians as in some portions of the West. Lands in this section of country are now rapidly advancing and will surely continue to advance in price for a long period to come. No where else can capitalists make investments more absolutely certain to yield a large profit.

Being in West Virginia this land is not subject to the enormous taxation which will be necessary to pay the interest on the State debt of Virginia for many generations to come.

In publishing the above advertisement in the Valley Virginian, Major Yost, the Editor remarks;

"We have been over this tract and feel authorized to say that it has no Superior as Grass Land. The wood, also, is of the very best description. We have seen grass over five feet high covering acre after acre on the Elk, and more particularly on the tract advertised by Mr. GOODE."

TERMS—Price of Land $7,500, one third, or $2,500 in hand, and the residue in three equal annual payments, to bear interest from date of sale; or a reasonable deduction will be made for all cash.

The necessary arrangements for the purchase of the land can be made by calling upon or addressing me at this place A. C. L. Gatewood, Mountain Grove Post-office, Bath county, Va., or W. B. Gatewood, Big Spring Post-office, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.

S. GOODE,
may 28 4t Staunton Virginia.

NO HUMBUG.
EASY WASHING in Cold, Warm, Hard or Soft Water, without Machines, Washboards or Boiling, by using the Latest Approved
Easy Washing Soap.

The washer can do more and BETTER washing than with Machines or Washboards.

It washes the FINEST or coarsest fabrics of all colors without injury.

Removes Paints, Printer's Ink, Tar or Grease effectually. For washing Stains from Gold, Silver, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Tin, Glass, Marble, Painted Walls, Carpets, or Broad-cloth it is unsurpassed.

Woolen, Flannels, &c., become soft and white without shrinking.

When the clothes are dried in the sun, they need no blueing.

The Easy Washing Soap being pure, it cannot injure the flesh.

A trial convinces you, the Easy Washing Soap does save half your Time, Labor and Expense.

DIRECTIONS:

Dissolve one-half pound of Easy Washing Soap in two gallons of cold, warm, hard or soft water, (or in that proportion.) Put as many dry clothes in the water as the water will cover, let them soak ten minutes, then rub gently with the hand the soiled parts, wring them out, and wash through water without soap, rinse as usual in clean water. As the dry clothes absorb the water in first tub, add water from second tub, also add a piece of Soap the size of a walnut with each lot of clothes put in first tub.

The sooner clothes are washed out of first water, (after soaking ten minutes) the whiter they are; remaining in the water thirty minutes the dirt settles on the clothes.

60 One Pound Bars in each box!

Manufactured by

J. GRIGG & CO.,
may 28 3t Alexandria, Virginia.

☞The above Soap is warranted to do all that is said above or the money returned.

W. H. GORMAN,
Agent for the City of Staunton.
V & V copy 3t

FAIR.—The Ladies of the Presbyterian Church will hold their annual fair in the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of JUNE. They will serve a good DINNER from 1 to 3 o'clock, on Monday and Tuesday, and continue the Fair on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. They hope to receive the patronage heretofore so generously extended to them. may 28th tf

WANTED.—A good MILLER, at Meadville, Halifax county, Va, who can come well recommended to take charge of a good Manufacturing Mill immediately. Address,
McKINSEY, WATKINS & CO.,
may 28 1m Meadville, Halifax county, Va.

TAN YARD FOR SALE OR RENT.—One of the best stands in the county, situated in Spring Hill—enquire of
may 28 3t N. K. TROUT.

New Advertisements.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Western District of Virginia.

John Larguey and Ellen his wife.....Plaintiffs,
against } In Equity.
Henderson M Bell, Adm'r. of John Larguey, dec'd., Wm A Bell, David S Bell, J Wayt Bell, M G Harman, Joaenna Larguey and John Larguey,.....Defendants.

Extract from Decree of May 11th, 1872.

"This cause came on to be further heard upon "the Report of the Master, Wm J Points;" "and the Court seeking the reformation of said "Account," doth further adjudge, order and decree that said Report and Accounts be recommitted to the said Master, whose duty it shall "be, after due notice to the parties, to restate "said account."

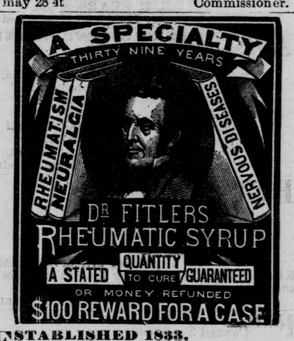
"The Court doth further adjudge, order and "decree that said Master take, state and settle an "account of debts against the estate of John "Larguey, sen'r., dec'd., still outstanding and "unpaid, and he shall give notice by publication "of the same in the *Staunton Spectator*, for four "successive weeks, of the time and place of his "primary appointments; and therein he shall "warn the creditors of said estate, that if they "fail to appear and prove their debts before him, "they shall be forever barred, and that the Court "will proceed to make distribution of said estate "without respect to their claims, and said Master "shall make report of said accounts to this Court, "together with anything he may deem pertinent, "or any special statement he may be required by "any of the parties to make."

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Harrisonburg, Virginia,
May 24th, 1872.

To the Plaintiffs and Defendants, and all persons interested in said cause:

You are hereby notified, that I have fixed upon *Monday, the 24th day of June*, 1872, at my office in Harrisonburg, Virginia, as the time and place to execute the above decree, at which time and place you will attend and prove your claims, under the penalty ordered in said decree.

WM. J. POINTS,
may 28 4t Commissioner.



ESTABLISHED 1833.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY OF
DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
The Scientific Prescription of Jos. P. Fitler, M. D., Graduate of University of Penna.
Used Inwardly only for Rheumatism and Neuralgia,
45 South Fourth St., Philada.
Trout, Stribling & Berkely, Agents, Staunton.
may 28 1f

PUBLIC SALE.
I will offer at Public Sale, on
MONDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1872,
that very desirable property, viz: The lot on Augusta Street, Staunton, Va., adjoining the property of Mr. A. U. Kerr, with the right to build against and on his wall, which is a two story brick wall 70 feet deep.

This lot is in a first-class business locality, nearly opposite the Post Office, and adjoining the Grocery and Produce Store of Messrs. Powers & Pritchard. The lot is 32 feet 5 inches in front by about 150 feet deep, including the right to use the five foot alley, next to the property of Dr. J. A. Waddell, and presents a rare chance for a profitable business investment, being on one of the principal business streets in the city. For further particulars, call on or address Messrs. H. J. Lushbaugh & Bro., Staunton, or the subscriber.

L. S. HENDRY,
Cumberland, Maryland.

Terms—Cash in hand $300; the balance, note at three years with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale, and the title to be retained as ultimate security until full payment is made. may 28 4t

BLANK BOOKS.
A Large Stock of
LEDGERS,
JOURNALS,
DAY-BOOKS,
Pass and Memorandum Books,
received by
HUNTER & CO.

NEW BOOKS.
Edna Browning—Mrs. Holmes.
The Rose Garden.
Hymnal—with Music.
The Heart of Christ.
Lord Kilgobbin.
A Bridge of Glass.
It is the Fashion.
Minna Monbe.
and other New Books
received by
HUNTER & CO.
may 28

OFFICE OF
STAUNTON IRON WORKS' COMPANY,
CORNER OF FREDERICK & LEWIS STS.,
STAUNTON, VA.

ED. McMAHON, - - President,
W. A. BURKE, - - Sup't & Treas.

DIRECTORS:
E. McMAHON, T. K. MENIFEE, J. A. MOORE
JNO. J. McMAHON, and W. A. BURKE.
Successors to
IRON FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS
And Manufacturers of
And all kinds of
Heavy and Light MACHINERY.
SPECIALTY—**Burke's Premium Livingston PLOW.**

It is our purpose to conduct a General Foundry and Machine business, and are, therefore, prepared to furnish estimates for

Shafting, Hangers, Couplings, Bolts, Water-Pipes, Car Wheels and Axles,
Derricks and Crabs, Derrick Horse-Powers, Bridge Castings, Railroad Castings, Iron Railings, and all kinds of Heavy and Light Castings.

We have a large variety of PATTERNS for Mill and other Machinery, and think we can make it to the advantage of the public to patronize us.

We can and are determined to make as good work and at as low a price as any well-conducted establishment in the State, or out of it.

Each branch of the business will be under the immediate control of able and experienced Mechanics.

CAPT. WM. SHUFF, who is extensively known throughout the Valley of Virginia as an experienced moulder, will be in charge of the Foundry Department.

The Machine Department will be under the control of JAMES A. MOORE, Esq., who is well known as a first-class machinist.

Mr. JNO. E. JAMES is the Draftsman and Pattern Maker.

Particular attention paid to repairing all kinds of old Machinery, including Portable and Stationery Steam Engines and Boilers. Repairs for Pitt's and Sweepstake Threshing Machines furnished to order. Keep constantly on hand repairs for all the different Mowing and Reaping Machines and Wheat Drills.

We hope, by strict attention to business, and fair dealing, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Terms Cash. A liberal discount made to the trade. Old iron taken in exchange for new work. Send for price list.

W. A. BURKE,
Superintendent and Treasurer.
Feb 20 3mo

PERSONAL NOTICE.—I take this occasion to thank my many friends for their liberal patronage since the establishment of Burke's Iron Works, and it gives me great pleasure to announce to them, the association of Messrs. E McMahon and T. K. Menifee with me in the future management of the business, and that it is our intention to make it in all respects a first class establishment, and I hope you will continue that liberal support to the new Company that you have given to the old.

W. A. BURKE.

P. S.—The accounts due W. A. Burke and Burke's I. W. Co., are ready for settlement and must be closed at once. W. A. B.
Feb 20 3mo—City papers copy

Land Sales.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF LAND in Augusta County.—In pursuance of a decree in the Chancery Court of the City of Richmond, rendered on the 18th of April 1872, in the cause of Robert B. Pickett vs. Augustus Hamilton, Sheriff of Goochland county, and as such administrator of John A. Pickett, deceased. Henry Eustace and Catharine his wife, Wm. G. Ferguson and Margaret his wife, and George Pickett, an infant under the age of 21 years by Benj. Pollard, his guardian ad litem, appointed by Court to defend his interest in this suit; the undersigned Commissioners appointed for the purpose, will on

Monday, the 24th of June, 1872,

that being Court day, at the Court House of Augusta county, unless sold privately before that day, sell at public auction a tract of land containing

57 Acres and 19 Poles,

lying between the Parkersburg and Hebron Church Roads, and about four miles from Staunton, and adjoining the lands of J. T. Mitchell and others, and belonging to the heirs of George C. Pickett, deceased

Terms.—One-fourth cash, the balance upon a credit of four, eight and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, taking from the purchaser bonds, or negotiables notes with satisfactory security, the title to be retained until the purchase money is paid.

J. HENRY EUSTACE,
CHARLES GRATTAN,
may 21 5t Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county rendered in the case of Wallace vs. Carroll's widow and heirs, I shall proceed on

Thursday, the 23rd day of May, 1872,

on the premises, to sell the following parcels of real estate:

First. **103 Acres** of land adjoining the lands of Luke Woodward, Dr. Bashaw, Robert Craig's heirs, &c., in the Little Calf Pastures, subject to the dower claim of the widow of Fleming Carroll, dec'd., in one-third of the Tract, the same having been laid off to Mrs. Carroll. This land will be started at the upset price of Seven dollars and seventy-five cents per acre.

Second. A parcel containing about **17½ acres** more or less, described however in the Trust Deed as containing 26 acres. This land will be started at the upset price of six dollars per acre.

Third. The Welsh tract or parcel containing **18 to 26 acres**, more or less. This parcel will be started at the upset price of $250 gross.

Terms of Sale.—These lands will be sold on credits of one, two and three years, from the day of sale with interest from that day—the title to be retained until the purchase money is fully paid. A. B. LIGHTNER,
april 23 tds Commissioner.

Postponement.—The above sale is postponed till Thursday the 20th day of June, 1872.
may 21 4t A. B. L., Com'r

VALUABLE POCAHONTAS LAND For Sale.—Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, rendered at the October term, 1869, in the case of Jacob Harper's Administrator, &c., against Benjamin Herold, I shall as special Commissioner, proceed to sell on the

20th day of June, 1872,

at public auction in front of the Court House of Pocahontas county, the following lands, viz:—An undivided half of 1,500 acres on Brusy and Booderlock Mountain, containing Iron ore of a superior quality. 3120 acres of the best of Elk grazing land, and the farm upon which the said Herold now resides, situated on Knapps Creek and containing 1207 acres. This tract has on it a comfortable Dwelling House, good barn and necessary out houses, and is well adapted to farming and grazing purposes.

Terms of Sale.—Enough cash in hand to pay costs of suit and expenses of sale, and for the balance a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, (with interest from day of sale) the purchasers executing bonds with good personal security for the deferred payments, and the title retained until all the purchase money is paid.

J. M. LIGHTNER,
may 21 4t Commissioner.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE of LAND. By virtue of two decrees of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, rendered on the 20th day of November, 1867, and — day of November, 1870, in the suit of Holt and als. vs. Eubank and als., I will on

Thursday, the 20th day of June, 1872,

proceed on the premises, to sell to the highest bidder, the tract of land owned by Absalom Knowles, and upon which he now resides, lying near Jennings' Branch, in Augusta county, containing,

149 Acres, 3 Roods and 30 Poles.

This land is of good quality with comfortable improvements, situated about 6 miles Northwest of Staunton, in a good neighborhood.

Terms of Sale.—Costs of suit and sale in hand, the balance on a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser executing his bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale for the deferred payments, and the title retained as ultimate security.

GEO. M. COCHRAN, Jr.,
may 21 5t Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE of Real Estate.
By virtue of a decree, rendered at the June term 1871, of the Circuit Court of Augusta Co., in the case of Anthony's Adm'r and al. vs. Anthony and als., I will on

Thursday, June 20th, 1872,

proceed, on the premises, to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, a Tract of land, lying in the county of Augusta on "Big Calf Pasture" containing

31 Acres,

six acres of which is cleared. There is a dwelling house and good water on the premises. This land adjoins Sam'l Paxton, David Lange and others.

Terms:—Enough in cash to pay costs of suit and sale, and the remainder in one, two and three years, the purchaser executing bonds, bearing interest from day of sale, with good personal security for the deferred payments, and the title retained as ultimate security.

W. L. MOWRY,
Sheriff, and as such Commissioner.
may 21 4t

LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.—I offer for sale my farm, one and a half miles East of New Hope in Augusta county, adjoining the lands of David Beard, T. Walker, J. Phillips and others, containing

153¾ Acres,

110 cleared, the balance in good timber. One half of the cleared land is improved with lime. Good frame house with eight rooms. Tenant house on it. A log barn and tobacco house, and other necessary out-buildings. Well in the yard. A portion of the time water running through the farm. A good outlet for hogs and cattle. A good orchard with choice fruit. I will sell a bargain. Those wishing to buy, should apply soon. JOSEPH LANDES.
may 14 tf

COMMISSIONER'S SALE of a VALUABLE SOUTH RIVER FARM.—By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Augusta County, rendered on the —— day of November, 1871, in the suit of Samuel Coiner, and als. vs. James W. Patrick, we will on

FRIDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF MAY, 1872,

proceed on the premises, to sell to the highes bidder, the tract of land owned by James W Patrick, lying on South River in Augusta County, containing

205¾ Acres.

This is land of excellent quality, well watered and in a high state of cultivation, about 11 miles from Staunton, and in a good neighborhood.

Terms of Sale.—Costs of suit and sale in hand the balance on a credit of one, two, and three years, the purchasing executing his bonds with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale for the deferred payments, and the title retained as ultimate security.

MARSHALL HANGER,
G. M. COCHRAN, Jr.,
april 30 4t Commissioners.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND Highly improved REAL ESTATE, in Rockbridge county, 2 miles from Lexington.—The undersigned offers for sale his highly improved and valuable farm, lying on both sides of the Valley Plank road, 2 miles south of Lexington, Rockbridge