

Staunton Spectator.

Tuesday, September 3, 1872.

FOR PRESIDENT. HORACE GREELEY, of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. B. GRANT BROWN, of Missouri.

State Electoral Ticket. Electors at Large. COL. ROBERT E. WITHERS, of Richmond.

Genl. J. KEMPER, of Madison.

District Electors. 1st District—W. W. WALKER, of Westmoreland.

2nd District—Col. DAVID J. GODWIN, of Portsmouth.

3rd District—Wm. S. GILMAN, of Richmond.

4th District—PHILIP W. MCKINNEY, of Prince Edward.

5th District—BERRYMAN GREEN, of Pittsylvania.

6th District—ROBERT A. COHILL, of Amherst.

7th District—MOSES WALTON, of Shenandoah.

8th District—JAMES H. WILLIAMS, of Winchester.

9th District—JAMES W. FRENCH, of Bland.

FOR CONGRESS—7TH DISTRICT. Hon. JOHN T. HARRIS, of Rockingham.

Congressional Convention.

The official proceedings of the Congressional Convention of the Conservative party of this District which met in this place on Thursday last, and nominated Hon. J. T. Harris for re-election, will be found in another column.

The only candidates proposed for nomination in this Convention were Hon. R. T. W. Duke, of Albemarle, and Hon. J. T. Harris of Rockingham, both of whom are members of Congress.

As by the recent re-appointment of Congressional Districts in this State, the counties in which these gentlemen reside were assigned to the same District, and as both wished to be re-elected, they became competitors for the nomination.

The vote in the Convention was highly complimentary to both of the contestants, as each received the almost unanimous vote of the counties he represented in Congress—Mr. Duke being supported by his constituents East of the mountains, and Mr. Harris by his in the Valley; showing, as Mr. Harris in his address truthfully and frankly said, that Mr. Duke's failure to get the nomination was due to the fact that the District contains more counties which were represented by him than by Mr. Duke.

The proceedings of the Convention were harmonious, and the manner in which Mr. Duke and his supporters bore their defeat, and the spirit in which they pledged themselves to support with earnestness the election of the nominee, reflect great credit upon them, and serve to commend the respect and win the goodwill of all who appreciate manly conduct and patriotic motives.

Whilst it is not in the power of man to command success, they can do more—they can deserve it.

The Convention was well attended, and was composed of respectable and intelligent members.

It is needless for us to say that we conceive it to be the duty of Conservatives to support the nominees of their party whether they are such as they would prefer or not, for the success of the party and the preservation of its organization are far more important than the success or defeat of any individual.

There is little patriotic virtue in supporting candidates of one's choice, for that involves no sacrifice, but there is great virtue in sacrificing feelings of personal preference, and, through patriotic motives, giving support to the candidates chosen by the party in conformity with its established organization.

The duty of the voter is plain—it is to vote for the nominee; then if the right man is not chosen it will not be his fault, but that of the Convention—supposing him to belong to the party able to elect.

Louisville Convention.

This convention composed of Democratic allies of the supporters of Grant, met in Louisville, Kentucky, on Tuesday last and were in session three days.

James Lyons of this State presided over that body. A long letter from Charles O'Connor was read. This letter demonstrated that whilst Mr. O'Connor deservedly stands at the head of the legal profession in this country, he is far from being a statesman, being greatly deficient in practical common sense.

He failed to discuss any of the issues now before the country. In this letter he informed the members of that convention that he could not consent to be their nominee. John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts in a telegram to Blanton Duane—the ring-master of this side-show—stated that he would consent to be the nominee for Vice President in case Charles O'Connor should be the nominee for President, but not otherwise.

Notwithstanding O'Connor's letter declaring he could not consent to be their nominee, that convention nominated him for President and Adams for Vice President.

When they informed O'Connor by telegram of his nomination, he telegraphed them that he would not consent to be their nominee, and as Adams only agreed to go on the ticket on the condition that O'Connor should head it, the convention was left without an nominee.

In this condition of affairs, the convention adjourned sine die, without making any other nominations. The failure is complete, and this, like preceding efforts to injure the ticket of Greeley and Brown, will, under Providence, be the means of giving it strength.

In the language of E. A. Pollard, "I think we may safely say that the Louisville Convention is a fortunate event for the South, on the ground of its not happening for the taking the action which we have reason to expect. It is fortunate in affording her a distinct opportunity to see the result of the election, and capable of being appreciated by the North before that time, of attesting her fidelity to the pledge given at Baltimore by the unmistakable testimony of her actions, when her words heretofore may have been unavailing to win the confidence of the North. Now that confidence may be entirely and surely won. The men who got up that Convention in the interest of Grant, plotting a detachment from the opposition to him, seem, with that fatal intention of an evil design that so often defeats its own purpose, concentrating its attention on a single point so devotedly as to slight all others in its calculation, to have overlooked the fact that they were at the same time thrusting into the hands of the South an opportunity to so reclaim and confirm Northern confidence by a new and timely test, a test of actions rather than of words, that the sequel of the Louisville demonstration might really prove in her hands the very card of all others to win the election of Mr. Greeley, and with it, the triumphs of perfect reconciliation and peace. Men of the South, let us seize the opportunity which over-plotting in the interest of Grant has unwittingly given us; let us, by the most instant and determined action, turn it to our vindication and advantage; let us follow up the success of our demonstration by a new demonstration of our allegiance to the candidate of Cincinnati and Baltimore; let us win through the fatal mistake of our adversaries in giving us the opportunity, so much in advance of the Presidential election, to testify in an unmistakable way such good faith in our former avowals of acceptance of results of the war, as to secure that confidence of the North in our pledges which alone remains to assure the election of Mr. Greeley, and on the hesitation of which, heretofore, the Grant party has planted its hopes."

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Billy Forester, suspected of being implicated in the Nathan murder in New York several years since, was arrested in Washington City on Saturday last.

Small-Pox again in Rockingham. We regret to state, that there is another well-developed case of small-pox, near Brownsburg, in Rockingham county. The case is that of Mr. Smith Shaver, who came recently from Piedmont, West Virginia. The citizens in and around Brownsburg met on Saturday afternoon and promptly adopted means to prevent its spread. A guard was placed around the house and a committee appointed to furnish the inmates with suitable provisions. Dr. Alexander pronounces the case one of varioloid, but in its worst form. The patient, said to have been vaccinated years ago, when he was a child.—Rock Register.

Virginia Homestead in the United States Court. In Re. Jerry White, Bankrupt. In Re. Allan L. Wylie, Bankrupt. In the above styled cases, which were heard upon the petitions of the Bankrupts for the allowance of \$2,000 exemption, under the amendment to the Bankrupt act, passed by Congress on the 8th day of June, 1872, giving Bankrupts the exemptions allowed by the laws of the States of their domicile on the 1st of January, 1871, his Honor, Judge Alexander Rives, after patiently hearing long and exhaustive arguments of counsel, decided that such exemptions could not be claimed by Bankrupts, against creditors holding liens by judgment or otherwise, or against simple contract creditors, who were such prior to the adoption of the present State Constitution on the 6th July, 1869. The Judge declined to express any positive opinion as to the time when the homestead clause of our Constitution became effectual, but in the course of his opinion threw out some pregnant suggestions on this subject for the consideration of the State courts and bar.

These cases were ably argued by Messrs. Ro. Johnston, of Botetourt, (whose argument was submitted in writing,) E. E. Bouldin, William Robinson, James M. White, Judge Harrison Daniel, Jr., and Charles E. Dabney. Suicide by Drowning. We learn from the Rockbridge Citizen that Benjamin W. Pannel committed suicide by drowning himself in the North River, near Reynolds' Look, in Rockbridge county, on the evening of the 30th ult. The deceased had been in delicate health for some time previous, and showed signs of mental derangement. His aberrations took a religious turn, and he was troubled on the subject of Baptism. Being a member of the Baptist Church, he took a notion to have the rite administered by sprinkling. He applied to a minister of the Methodist church for that purpose, who, seeing his mental condition, put him off until Sunday. He went home and told someone he could not wait. On Friday he disappeared, and his body was found in the river on Sunday. An inquest was held by J. V. Small, Justice, which found a verdict corresponding with the facts above stated.

Gen. J. D. Imboden has written a letter to Col. Geo. W. Bolling of Petersburg, disclosing to the public what has long been known to Mr. Greeley's sincere desire to restore the Southern States to their position in the Union, on terms honorable to both and conducive to the pacification and well-being of the whole country. His proposition to President Johnson, immediately after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, to submit the terms of settlement to three Northern and three Southern men—Gen. Lee, one of the latter—indicates a fearless and benign statesman. The part Mr. Greeley acted in delivering Virginia from the carpet-baggers, is stated by Gen. Imboden, who tells of Mr. Greeley's important agency in the work at a most critical moment. If he had failed on his second visit to Long Branch, our doom would have been sealed. Mr. Wells and his cohorts would have subjected us to the same tender mercies that South Carolina is now enduring.

Grand Rally at New Market. There will be a grand rally of the supporters of the people's ticket—Greeley and Brown—of New Market, Shenandoah county, on Thursday, the 26th of this month. Quite a number of the most distinguished speakers of the country have been invited, from some of whom letters of acceptance have already been received. Among those invited are Schurz, Trumbull, Tipton, Bayard, Sanbury, Blair, Voorhees, Vance, Farnsworth, Brown, Walker, Smith, Tucker, Lotcher, Leake, Baldwin, Moses Walton.