

Staunton Spectator

Tuesday, November 11, 1873.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!!

THE STATE RESCUED FROM 'WOES UNNUMBERED'!



TOLERATION & MODERATION!

In common with the Conservatives of the State generally, nor that

The burly boy's done the battle fought, the victory won, we experience an inexpressible feeling of relief, mingled with lively emotions of gratitude and heart-felt gratulation at the glorious result of the contest. It is true, as Jno. Milton so well expressed it, that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war"

and she never won a more important and brilliant one than on Tuesday last. Though a victory for the Conservative ticket was expected, yet a victory so overwhelming and decisive though "deceitly wished for," was not anticipated, except by the most sanguine and hopeful.

We confess that, until near the day of election, we felt some apprehension of the result, for we feared that the people generally did not appreciate, as they ought, the dangers which impended over the State, and the direful result of Radical success; but, fortunately, as the result of the election shows, they were aroused to a proper sense of danger, and patriotically rallied to the rescue of the State from the inconceivable horrors which threatened, and saved her from the "woes unnumbered" which Radical rule and negro domination would inevitably have inflicted upon her, if her true sons had not been sufficiently aroused to effect her rescue from the dark abyss of woe into which Radical success would have plunged her.

It is a victory which is as important as it is brilliant, and which makes the heart of every true Conservative throb with delight and every nerve of his body tingle with pleasure. It is no wonder that it affords them joy unspeakable, for it is the rescue of their beloved mother from a degradation worse than death itself. They have sense enough to appreciate this fact, and sufficient patriotism and filial devotion to rejoice at her rescue. They rejoice greatly, as they have much reason for doing, but they feel no disposition to taunt or exasperate their political foes whose course they so much deprecate.

Some of them believe to have been the honest dupes of the more designing who had their own selfish purposes to subserve, and hope that the eyes of all will be opened, and we are assured has already been the case with some. The Conservatives are now in too cheerful and good a humor to feel much hostility to any, however much they may lament their conduct in the trying and critical hour when the future destiny of our beloved State hung trembling in the doubtful balance.

They have reason to believe that some at least, and they hope many, who voted the Radical ticket at the recent election will never do so again. Cherishing this belief, they feel no disposition to taunt or wound their feelings, but leave them to their sober reflections, hoping that their "sober second thought" will lead them to wise and patriotic conclusions, and that in the future they will eschew Radicalism in whatever specious guise it may present itself. We have never witnessed so much heart-felt rejoicing at the result of any election before, and it shows that the people properly appreciate the vital importance of the victory gained. The victory, too, is so decisive, so overwhelming, that it furnishes ground to hope that there will be nothing to dread from the Radical party in this State in the future. We hope that the prediction made by Gen. Wm. C. Wickham in the Lynchburg Convention of the Radical party may be verified. He said that, if the Radical party should be defeated in the election of November the 4th, it would never again appear in this State as an organized party. It has been not only defeated, but defeated overwhelmingly, and as we hope, in accordance with his prediction, disastrously and fatally. We hope that not even its ghost will make its appearance again, and that it may rest quietly in the grave to which it has been consigned by the verdict of the people of Virginia.

To the consummation of this result, the city of Staunton and the County of Augusta have done their part. The Conservatives of Staunton did their duty nobly, as will be acknowledged by all when apprised of the fact that every Conservative vote in Staunton, with the exception of one in each Ward, was cast for the Conservative ticket, and for the salvation of Virginia from the horrors of Radical rule and negro domination. If the county had done as well as the city, the majority in this county would have been more than 2,500 instead of 2,032—the majority given. The county majority is only 2,016, as the vote at Lebanon was rejected on account of irregularity in the returns, notwithstanding the warning given the judges of election, and the precautions taken to prevent the votes of any precinct from being rejected. Though this majority is not as great as was desired, and not as great as it should have been, yet it is as great as we expected and predicted at the opening of the canvass. We then said that this county would give a majority of 2,000 and might give more as it should do. We told our gallant candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, when he was here and when he said that this county "must give 3,000 majority," that it would give 2,000, and that, whilst it might give more, in making their estimates of majorities, they should put down Augusta at 2,000.

Though Augusta has fallen short of the majority given Walker by 552 votes, whilst many counties in the State have exceeded the majority given by them at that election, yet we do not feel like reproaching him whilst enjoying the brilliant victory won. We think it is accounted for in the fact that the Tunkers in this county, and that in the election of 1869 many Republicans voted for Walker. In Rockingham county, the Tunkers voted, and hence the glorious majority given by that county. In future, we hope that the Tunkers of this county will vote, and cast the weight of their influence in the

scale in behalf of the safety, happiness and prosperity of Virginia. If this election had been lost by their failure to vote, they would have been great sufferers by it, and would have had cause to regret it sorely all their lives. They are good citizens and should make their influence felt in behalf of the Conservative party and the prosperity of the State.

The full returns are not in, but sufficient is known to ascertain that the majority of the Conservative ticket in the State will exceed TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND.

This will do, and furnishes a guarantee of peace, order, happiness and prosperity of the Commonwealth. In the eloquent language of Gen. Kemper, the Governor elect, it is "such a triumph as will forever settle the intestine feuds of the past, diffuse peace and good-will over our land, and light up the whole Commonwealth with a sublimity of contentment and prosperity."

Southern Manufacturers.

We have long held, says the Lynchburg Virginian, that the South ought to manufacture, as well as grow the articles that furnish the chief staples that give employment to manufacturing industry, and to capital, at the North.

As the case now stands, we exchange our raw materials with the North at a reduced price, to receive them back at a much greater; thus giving to that section all the profits of manufacturing, while we pay the cost of exchange both ways! We are mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the people of the North, who realize colossal fortunes out of the tribute we pay to them! How long, we wonder, is this condition of things to last! When, if ever, will we assert our independence in the way that we have always desired to achieve national independence? If we were, to-day, commercially independent of the North,—as we could be, to a very great extent,—we should command more respect, and exert greater influence in the Union than we do. In that case, there would be less cause of complaint about our federal relations than exists now, for the States of the South would have more to do in shaping the legislation of Congress.

We have been trying to impress these views upon our section for twenty years, or more, but never expected to find a Republican ex-Governor or Radical Massachusetts, that has to us a figure of Mr. Jefferson's, "been milking the cow" that we have been holding for them, coming to our aid. But it is even so, for Gen. N. P. Banks recently delivered a lecture in New York on "The System of American Manufactures—Its Origin, Authors, and Results," of which the following report is made:

"General Banks contrasted the industrial organization of the North with that of the South. The Southern States were compensated for the lack of domestic manufactures by the production of the great staple, cotton. In 1810 the cotton crop was 100,000 bales; in 1860 it was 4,500,000. It was because the labor system of the South had been built on a wrong basis that she was not more prosperous and robust. The result of the late war would have long trembled in the balance had Southern industry been based upon the principles of the Northern system. The principles and process of Lowell and his associates will never be fully carried out until our raw material is manufactured on the ground where it is produced. His principles comprise the only solid basis on which industrial civilization can permanently stand. Lowell labored at his great scheme but five years, and died at the early age of forty-three, leaving such a monument of integrity, high ambition, impetuous energy, and wonderful industry that the wonder is that financial bubbles, gambling schemes, speculations on fictitious values, could find a place in a country which had prospered so much from those industries."

A word more on this subject: Mr. Jefferson, writing to a Northern man, in 1816, said:—"The time is now come, when we should be the producers and manufacturers together." We think that it has fully come, and hope that the South will now strike for independence in a way that will prove more successful than the effort she made in 1861. Her success in this respect would be a harder blow to the unfriendly section than that which was only served to enrich the North and make the South poorer by thousands of millions than she was before.

Death of Bishop John Early.

This venerable Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South sank peacefully to rest at his residence in Lynchburg on Wednesday morning last, the 5th inst., between 7 and 8 o'clock, aged 87 years. He was born in Bedford county in 1786, became a Methodist at the age of 18 in 1804, and was licensed to preach two years thereafter, before he had attained his majority. He had commenced his ministerial labors among the slaves of Thomas Jefferson, at Poplar Forest, about twelve miles from Lynchburg. For many years he was an itinerant preacher, and was remarkably successful in winning souls to Christ. At the early age of twenty-seven, Bishop Asbury appointed him President Elder, and he was a member of the first delegated General Conference of his denomination, that met in New York, in 1812.—These facts indicate the esteem in which he was held, and the high estimate placed upon his abilities as a preacher, and his remarkable capacity for business, ecclesiastical and secular, by his brethren in that early period of his history.

He was the chief founder of Randolph Macon College, and was continued President of its Board of Trustees for many years.

In the measures which resulted in his division of the M. E. Church in New York in 1844, he took a prominent part. He was President pro tem, of the first General Conference of the Church, South, held at Petersburg in 1845, and was there elected its first Book Agent. In 1854, at the General Conference held at Columbus, Georgia, he was elected Bishop, his principal competitor being the late Dr. Wm. A. Smith. Since that time, and until he retired from active duty, in 1866, he traveled extensively and labored efficiently in the discharge of his high functions. He was devoted to his work, and never more happy than in active employment.

The Lynchburg Virginian, to which we are indebted for the above facts in the life of Bishop Early, says that, as a preacher, he was pointed and practical. Those who knew him in his prime, say that he preached with great power, directness, and force, his words being freighted with the eloquence of earnestness and truth. Frugal and simple in his tastes and habits, though exquisitely neat in his dress and personal appearance, Bishop Early was always a plain, unostentatious man, approachable to all and very entertaining in his conversation. His colloquial powers were great, and when he opened the rich store-house of his memory and brought forth the treasures that had been gathered through long years of experience and observation, he was exceedingly interesting. His individuality was marked. Endowed by nature with a strong understanding, he possessed an iron will joined to inflexible integrity and utter fearlessness. He would have dared to do what he believed to be right even though earth and hell had opposed. Many incidents, illustrating these peculiarities of his character, are remembered and told by the friends of the good old Bishop.

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The Wheat Prospect.

All statistical information on the subject of the wheat products of the world point to the important fact that the United States is the only country able to supply the unprecedented demand for wheat this year in nearly all European countries. The returns of the imports and of Great Britain to September 30th show that the gross value of the imports of wheat for nine months is about \$99,000,000 of which the United States supplies \$42,000,000 worth. The proportion of wheat received from Russia has fallen from 13,000,000 to 7,000,000 hundred weights, as compared with 1872, while that received from the United States has increased from 5,000,000 to 13,000,000 hundred weights. Wheat is usually exported from the North of France, but this year it will have to be imported, and the importations of the South of France will be largely increased. Germany, Hungary and Southern Russia are also deficient in their crops, and that European dealers have accepted the returns as thoroughly reliable, may be judged from the fact that their exports from New York alone during the fourteen days ending October 9th were 3,508,469 bushels, an amount unparalleled in the history of that port.

On the other hand, the receipt of wheat at Milwaukee and Chicago have been largely increased the receipts at the former place for the present crop being 8,557,770 bushels, against 5,044,805 for the same period in 1872.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE CARPET-BAGGERS—Since reconstruction the government of South Carolina has been in the hands of a most unscrupulous set of plunderers, who have defiled all the resources of honesty or decency in their exactions. Before the war the taxable property of the State was valued at \$437,119,238, and the average taxation was about \$400,000 annually. In 1870 the valuation of taxable property had fallen to \$183,913,317, and the depreciation is still greater now; but the annual taxation has been increased to over \$2,000,000, while the State debt has swollen from \$6,000,000 to \$16,000,000, for which the people have received no substantial benefit.

Of this debt of \$16,000,000 the present State authorities admit that at least \$7,000,000 were fraudulently and illegally contracted, and the tax-payers insist that the bonds representing this portion of the debt are invalid and worthless. As to the bonds of the State in existence before the war, nobody doubts their legality, and the tax-payers have never objected to their payment. The consequence is that these bonds are worth more than twice as much as those of the questionable issue.

A PARTY PIERCE BUSINESS—It appears that a whiskey ring, formed of illicit distillers and United States deputy marshals and other Federal officials, has been doing a thriving business in North Georgia, by means of corrupt blackmailing and false imprisonment. Officers who have systematically defended the revenues on payment of blackmail to Federal officers, while innocent parties have been seized and imprisoned on false charges, because they refused to pay tribute to dishonest officials. It is also said that a great number of people were arrested on trumped-up charges, and subjected to disgraceful imprisonment, against whom no evidence existed, simply because they refused to pay the United States officials money. One deputy marshal has confessed that he swore out warrants against fifty different men of whom he knew absolutely nothing.

Gen. Grant at the Loudoun Fair. A dispatch of the 6th from Loudoun, Loudoun county, says that the Loudoun County Agricultural Fair was well attended on that day. President Grant and his cabinet (with the exception of Creswell) and Casey, and others high in position, attended, in response to the invitation extended, and were well received; indeed, the reception was quite enthusiastic, as the people were rejoicing over the result of the election, and felt in the very best humor possible.

The address before the society was delivered by Clinton Lloyd, and was both instructive and amusing.

The day passed off pleasantly, and the President and suite expressed themselves well pleased with their experience of Virginia hospitality, when sojourn amidst the triumphs of peace.

WM. ALLEN, GOVERNOR ELECT OF OHIO.—William Allen, the Democratic Governor elect of Ohio, went to that State about 1826, a poor boy. In 1830, he fell in love with the daughter of a wealthy Federalist, but the old man could not think of being his father-in-law. In 1832, the old gentleman was nominated for Congress in a strongly Federalist district, but the younger, who was only twenty-five, took the stump against him, and fought him bitterly.—Allen was elected by just one majority. But the old man would not give him the girl. He forced her to marry another man, and Allen had to wait two years, until she became a widow; but now she is his better half.

House in Rockingham Burned. We learn from the Rockingham Register that D. B. Devier's dwelling house, (the old Hugh Devier residence,) on North River in Rockingham county, was destroyed by fire on Monday, the 3d inst., between 11 and 12 o'clock. The faculty succeeded in getting out what was on the lower floor, including one bed; but everything above stairs was destroyed. The fire originated from a stove-pipe just put up. Mr. Devier was a new beginner, and his loss will be very seriously felt.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The new Lutheran Church at Taylor Furnace, erected near the site of the "Old Furnace Church," in Frederick county, will be dedicated on the 4th Sabbath of the present month, the 23rd of November.—Rev. J. Hawkins, of Shepherdstown, will preach the dedicatory sermon. Prof. J. B. Davis, D. D., of Roanoke College, Rev. F. Campbell, of Strasburg, Rev. Webster Eichelberger and others will be present and participate in the services.

KEMPER'S MAJORITY. The Dispatch of yesterday reports the majority for Kemper in ninety-nine counties and cities to be 27,794.

The Whig of yesterday reports the majority for Kemper to be 26,816, with the counties of Charlotte, Craig, Warwick and Wise to be heard from, which gave both Grant and Wells 199 majority.

The official vote may reduce these majorities.

Never vote the Radical ticket again. We have heard of one white man in this county who voted for Hughes on Tuesday last who now vows most positively that he will never vote the Radical ticket again. This is a sensible resolve, and we hope that many more will make it and act upon it. He says that he was over-persuaded and deceived and that he will never be duped in a similar way again.

The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company announces a dividend of 30 per cent. on the common and guaranteed stock, and also give notice that the interest on the convertible bonds of the company will be paid to holders in Philadelphia on demand.

A REFLECTION.—"I declare, mother," said a pretty little girl, in a pretty little way, "tis not so bad! You always send me to bed when I am not sleepy, and you always make me get up when I am sleepy!"

The above, says the Lynchburg Virginian, contains a great lesson for parents. We have long thought that it were better for them to yield the convenience of some little features of household discipline, (such as time of retiring and rising,) in favor of children whose natural instincts and desires they are unable to control without a partial perversion of their entire nature, than to drive them to bed in anger and an ill-mood when they cannot sleep, and wake them in the morning before the demands of old Morpheus have been satisfied. By the first we create a feeling of anger, resentment and ill-feeling towards the parents, while by the second we combat nature in denying to her the demands of her own sweet rest, and set the child out upon the day in ill-humor as well as bad feelings. The appetite for breakfast is thereby impaired, digestion—the natural result of anger, vexation or want of rest—is deranged, and disease follows.

As the child grows up the parents and friends notice the want of that filial affection which characterizes infancy and innocence, and wonder at the fact that such is the case. Let them ponder the above, apply the remedy, and notice the result of a relaxation of family discipline in such instances. We hope they will, and feel confident that society will ultimately be greatly benefited thereby.

Handsome Presentation. We learn from the Rockingham Register that a very handsome and gracefully performed ceremony took place in the Southern Methodist E. Church in Harrisonburg on Wednesday evening last. The Choral Singers of Trinity M. E. Church, South, Baltimore, presented "the Rites" of Harrisonburg, with a magnificent picture of the Choral Singers in a splendidly furnished frame. The Choral Singers were represented by Rev. Mr. Hanna, Messrs. C. W. Buckhannon, Littleton Mazurder, and Mr. Baroun. Mr. Buckhannon made some handsome and appropriate remarks on the occasion. The presentation speech was made by Rev. Hanna, the eloquent and popular young pastor of Trinity Church, and the picture was received by Prof. H. T. Warrmann, the leader and representative of "the Rites."

One fourth of the working people of Newark, New Jersey, are said by the New York Herald to be idle. Three thousand seamstresses are out of employment there. In Philadelphia thirty-two thousand workmen, it is estimated, have been discharged. All the iron works in the country are curtailing their number of laborers; nearly all the cotton and woolen mills are doing the same. The railroads are using the smallest force with which they can operate.

From one end of the country to the other our seeming prosperity has suffered a sudden and disastrous collapse—a sudden wilting. This may not be felt long by the richer classes, but to the poor it means a lack of work, money and daily bread—a foreboding present and a hard winter to face.

ANOTHER HEAVY FAILURE.—The California and Texas Construction Company is in default, and has virtually failed. This company was to the Texas Pacific railroad what the Credit Mobilier was to the Union Pacific. It was engaged in the construction of the Southern Pacific railroad, with fair prospects of success accompanied by immense profits. The failure will affect the road to an extent that work upon it will necessarily be suspended. Among the members of the company are the leading capitalists and railroad managers, as well as journalists, of the State of Pennsylvania. It is, perhaps, one of the most serious failures of the many that have recently occurred. Involving, as it does, the private fortunes of prominent business men in Philadelphia, the most serious consequences may follow.

The capture of the Cuban blockade runner Virginia by the Spanish gunboat Tornado is considered quite a big blow to the cause of Cuban independence. The cargo of the Virginia, it is said, was valuable, and would have been of great assistance to the insurgents at this particular period. Among those made prisoners on board the Virginia were several of the most noted persons who had been prominent in the cause of Cuban independence.

UNDERDOCK CONVICTED.—The jury in the case of W. E. Underzook indicted for the murder of W. S. Goss brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. Goss was a citizen of Baltimore, murdered by Underzook in Chester county, Pennsylvania last Summer. Both had been engaged in an effort to defraud an insurance company.

The Lynchburg papers inform us of the arrest of Captain J. H. Rives, to prevent a duel with Colonel Robert A. Richardson, of Marion, growing out of a discussion and difficulty during the campaign. Rives was a Radical canvasser, and is collector of internal revenue at Lynchburg. He was bound over.

Gen. W. J. Hardee, of Selma, Ala., author of Hardee's tactics, died at Wytheville, in this State, last week. His remains were taken to Selma, Alabama. He was formerly Professor at West Point. He was in the Southern service during the war.

Queen Victoria has received from the Thirtieth Hussars a celebrated horse twenty-seven years old, and one of the few remaining horses that took part in the famous charge of Balaklava. The animal will be kept in London at the queen's stables.

A little son of G. H. P. Lindamond of Shenandoah county, had his left hand terribly lacerated by the accidental discharge of a double barreled pistol. Both balls entered the palm. The middle finger was taken out by Dr. Jordan.

The effect of our Conservative triumph in Virginia will be felt throughout the South. We have shown our Southern brethren how to beat Northern Radicalism, and now let them profit by the lesson and follow our example.—Rich. Whig.

The Richmond Whig says that the Legislature just elected will be the ablest we have had since the war. The Conservatives generally selected their best men, and in frequent instances such as would adorn the most exalted stations.

FRANCE.—Five of the men arrested at Antina on charge of being engaged in a conspiracy to abduct the wife of President MacMahon and hold her as a hostage, have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The election of an opposition Legislature in Kansas secures the return of an anti-administration United States Senator in place of the notorious Caldwell.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S CIRCULAR.

The following is the substance of a circular issued to the bondholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad by the directors of the company:

"The company admits its inability to pay its notes and interest coupons due on November 1. It credits each note-holder by funding the entire floating debt, which amounts to more than \$8,000,000, and restores to its interest on its mortgage debt, in income bonds, to be paid out of its income earnings.

"We have therefore authorized the issue of securities to fund the floating debt, in the amount of \$12,000,000, interest payable semi-annually, and the bonds dated October 1, 1873. The proposition is that present holders of six per cent. bonds with coupons surrender their securities for the new issue, and receive therefor the face-value less interest to October 1, 1873, on the income bonds, at the rate of eighty-five cents on the dollar.

"If the holders of registered six per cent. bonds with coupons tender their securities for the new issue, they will receive interest accruing to 1875, and to receive income bonds as above. Holders of seven per cent. registered bonds, coupons detached, to assure to the company interest accruing to July, 1876, and to receive income bonds as above.

"These propositions are put forth with a request for their acceptance, as the Directors believe there is no other way in which the affairs of the company can be placed on a basis of enduring safety and prosperity.

"If the bondholders assent promptly, the company will be in a position to proceed without delay in completing its original plan of extending its line from Richmond to deep water, and establishing a coastwise line with the important cities and towns of the West and the Southwest. If the plan is adopted, the officers of the company are confident that its future is most encouraging, and that the earnings of the road will insure the prompt payment of all its obligations.—N. Y. Times.

THE PROSPECT.—All over the country the prospect is ominous for gloomy winter. It is estimated that the flurry in Wall street will make a difference to the whole country of over one thousand millions of dollars. Indeed, the amount of money that is together accumulating in the hands of the speculators, cutting down their forces, raising on half time, or temporarily suspending, on account of the monetary stringency and the dullness of trade. In all the cities, the winter is destined to be very cold and the people are employed. Many of the wholesale and retail firms are reducing expenses by reducing the number of their accountants, clerks, and salesmen. As usually happens, those who can least afford to do so are the first to lose their jobs.

Some have gone into the Radical party under the influence of disappointment—some because they were not to be big men anywhere else—some craving congenial association and following their native instincts, have like Judas, "merely gone to their own place," while others, and the greater number, have been misled and "swayed" by the "godly Babylonian garment, the shekels of silver and wedge of gold"—and of each of these it may hereafter be said, as was written of Achan, "and this man perished along with his iniquity."—Belfast Sentinel.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.—A most interesting revival of religion is now being carried on at the Church of Blue Ridge. It commenced with prayer-meetings by members of the Church nearly a month ago, and has resulted in a refreshing outpouring of the grace of God upon the hearts of many who had been alienated from the company, and the interest is still increasing. Twenty-five persons have been converted, and many are seriously enquiring the way of life. During the last week the Rev. Mr. Gray has been preaching to the congregation.—Fayette Herald.

VOTING A RECEIPT.—One of our active business men had a receipt for \$75 together with a Conservative ticket in his vest pocket on election day, and they were about the same size as the ticket in the pocket of the voter who deposited it in the box containing the ballots. The mistake was not discovered until after night. This shows the importance of every voter being on his toes, and not depositing it in the ballot box, for one vote has turned many an election.—Fredericksburg Herald.

How to use our Victory. The feeling amongst every thoughtful man's bosom should be one of thankfulness for our deliverance from the great danger that menaced us. Let us use the power acquired by our triumph in so wise and legitimate a manner as to convince our bitterest opponents that Virginia Conservatism means good government, the maintenance of law and order, impartial justice, and a strict observance of the rights of all classes and all individuals of whatever race, color or condition.—Rich. Whig.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Mr. Hughes was beaten in his own county of Washington by 1,500 majority. In Madison county, General Kemper's home, the Conservative majority was 690; and the "Radical" says, "the Radical majority is the largest ever shown in the county."

This is shown in the difference between the two men, as illustrated by the difference in the sentiments entertained towards them by the people of our State, and the result of the election. Some villain has charged the editor of the Dubuque Herald with having been a rebel sympathizer. He calls the lie with something of fire and brimstone, and says, "Any one who alleges such allegations as alleged, draws an unwarranted inference from the assumption." That doubtless silenced the aligator.

New Advertisements.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. STAUNTON, VA., October 28th, 1873. To Henry Edson, Plaintiff, and William B. Hanger, Adm'r of Peter H. Edson, dec'd, Eleanor R. Edson, Sarah B. Edson, John B. Hanger and Mary H. wife, William B. Hanger and Jane M. wife, Beatie A. Edson and Henrietta A. Edson, Defendants, and to all creditors of Peter H. Edson, dec'd.

TAKEN NOTICE, That in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court for Augusta county, rendered October 9th, 1873, in a cause therein depending in Chancery, under style of Edson vs. Edson, Adm'r, &c., in and from the 12th day of December, 1873, at my office, in Staunton, proceeded to take, state and settle—

1st. An account of the real estate of William B. Hanger, as Adm'r of Peter H. Edson, dec'd. 2d. An account of the real estate of which Peter H. Edson died seized and possessed. 3d. An account of the debts and claims and priorities of the liens existing against said real estate, together with such other matters as I may see pertinent or as may be required by any of the parties to be stated.

At which time and place you are required to attend, and all of said parties are required to attend, and there to attend and file with the undersigned proper evidence of their claims. Given under my hand as Com'r in Chancery of the Circuit Court for Augusta county, the day and year first aforesaid.

J. W. GREEN SMITH, Commissioner. nov11-4

New Advertisements.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. STAUNTON, VA., Nov. 6th, 1873. To William R. Warren, Executor of the will of Alexander R. Givens, dec'd, and J. Givens Fulton and Wm. R. Foster, Executors of the last will and testament of Alexander R. Givens, dec'd, John Givens Fulton, Wm. R. Foster and Mary Catherine, his wife, Jesse Bookout Margaret, his wife, Harriet G. Rippton, J. Givens Fulton and Wm. R. Foster, Trustees, of Eliza Fitch, devisee under the will of Alexander R. Givens, dec'd, and James A. Fitch and Eliza, his wife, beneficiaries under said will, Defendants.

TAKEN NOTICE, That in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court for Augusta county, rendered October 11th, 1873, in the cause of Warren for dec'd, vs. Givens's Devisees and Ex'ors, dec'd, in and from the 12th day of December, 1873, proceeded to take, state and settle—

1st. An account of the acts and doings of J. Givens Fulton and Wm. R. Foster, as Ex'ors of Alex. R. Givens, dec'd, the amount and value of the assets of said estate and the debts chargeable against the same.

2d. An account of the amount and value of the real estate of which said Alex. R. Givens died seized and possessed, to whom it was devised and in what proportion, and in case there be not assets enough in the hands of the Ex'ors aforesaid to pay the debts of the estate, then in what proportion said devisees shall contribute to pay the same.

3d. Whether Alex. R. Givens, dec'd, and John G. Fulton were joint principals in the debt in question, or whether one of said parties is merely surety for the other, and if said Fulton is principal, whether there is any lien upon the lands of said Fulton for said debt, and whether the same can be enforced thereon.

4th. An account of the liens upon said Fulton's lands, and the quantity and value thereof, so as to enable the Court to decree a sale of said lands, in case it should appear that the said Fulton is primarily bound for the debt in the suit, and 5th. Any other matter deemed pertinent by myself or required by any of the parties to be stated. At which time and place you are required to attend; and all lien creditors of J. Givens Fulton are required to attend and file with the undersigned proper evidence of their claims.

Given under my hand as Com'r in Chancery of the Circuit Court for Augusta county, the day and year first aforesaid.

J. W. GREEN SMITH, Commissioner. nov11-4

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. STAUNTON, VA., October 28th, 1873. To George Carpenter, James P. Baskin, Sheriff of Rockingham county, and as such, Administrator of William Carpenter, dec'd, Peter S. Boller, Executor of John Koller, dec'd, P. A. Clarke and H. B. Clark, who sue for themselves, and all other creditors of Abraham Coffman, dec'd, who will join in this suit, and contribute to the costs and expenses of the same, Defendants, and to all creditors of Abraham Coffman, dec'd, Benjamin Weller, Ex'r of Abraham Coffman, dec'd, Eli Long, M. M. Korah and John Crawford, Defendants, and to all creditors of Abraham Coffman, dec'd.

TAKEN NOTICE, That in pursuance of a decree of the County Court for Augusta county, rendered April 22nd, 1873, in the cause of Carpenter and Co's Ex'ors, &c., then depending therein in Chancery, I shall, on the 15th day of November, 1873, at my office, in Staunton, proceed to take, state and settle—

1st. An account of the transactions of Benjamin Weller, as Ex'r of Abraham Coffman, dec'd, charging him with the proceeds of any and all property which came, or might have come, into his hands in that capacity. 2nd. An account of the debts and claims against the estate of Abraham Coffman, dec'd, and 3rd. Any other matters deemed pertinent by myself, or required by any of the parties to be stated, at which time and place you are required to attend; and all creditors of said Abraham Coffman, dec'd, are required then and there to attend and file with the undersigned proper evidence of their claims.

Given under my hand as Com'r in Chancery of the County Court for Augusta county, the day and year first aforesaid.

J. W. GREEN SMITH, Commissioner. nov11-4

CHOW PICKLE, Foreign and Domestic Manufactures, English and French Mustards for sale at Family Grocery, Wine and Provision Store, on the corner of Washington and Spring Lane.

UNREPAIRED MINCE MEAT.—Fresh supply put to hand at Family Grocery, Wine and Provision Store, on the corner of Washington and Spring Lane.

CHOCOLATE OIL AND LAMPS, of all descriptions, at the RED FRONT DRUG STORE, on the corner of Washington and Spring Lane.

Land Sales. COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF A FARM IN BATH COUNTY, VIRGINIA. By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Bath county, Va., in the cause of Brown vs. Jacob Wiseman, rendered at the Court house in Staunton, on the 24th day of November next, offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, a tract of land in said county, containing about 189 acres, more or less, situated on the waters of Jennings's branch, and also two LOTS in the town of Mercersville, Va. Terms—Cost of suit and sale in hand, balance in equal installments, with interest from day of sale, to be paid in full on the 1st day of January next, the purchaser to give bond with sufficient personal security,