Staunton Spectator.

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1883.

Are all Readjusters Republicans? Nay, Verily.

Whilst we have been satisfied for years, as we have time and again asserted, that Mahone and the leaders of his party were trying with might and main and treachery to carry their followers into the Republican party, we have not believed, and have uniformly so stated, that the majority of those Readjusters who were Democrats had not become Republicans, and did not believe that it was the purpose of the leaders of the Readjuster party to desert to the Republican party; being honest themselves, they did not suspect their leaders of treachery. It appears from the last *Valley Virginian* that they were "pledged" in 1881 "to maintain Republican policy and measures." It was the leaders who "pledged" the party, and it remains to be seen whether the masses of the Democratic Readjusters, who had nothing to do with it, will consider themselves bound by that pledge. If they shall, they will be estopped from denying that they are Republicans. We believe that there are thousands of Democratic Readjusters who acted with that party on the issue of the settlement of the State debt, who are Democrats still, and have no idea of acting with the Republican party; and that as the debt question has been settled, so far as the vote of the people can effect it, and there are now but two parties—the Democratic and Republican—they will consistently support the Democratic party. They will spurn and repudiate the "pledge" given by the leaders, as the *Valley Virginian* asserts, "to maintain Republican policy and measures." These leaders had no authority to pledge Democratic Readjusters to desert their Democratic principles and "to maintain Republican policy and measures," and they will show, by voting with the Democratic party, that they are not deserters—that they are as good Democrats as those who differed from them on the issue of the public debt. To follow Mahone and his leaders now is to go into the Republican party. This is now so plain that "the wayfaring man, though a fool, cannot err therein." To vote with the coalition party now, is to vote for and with the Republican party. Those who will vote with the coalition party at any future election, will thereby proclaim themselves Republicans. Will Democratic Readjusters do this? Nay, verily. Their principles and consistency will forbid. Now is the time for all Democrats to touch elbows and make a united and gallant charge upon the Republican cohorts.

As to the removal, or failure to re-appoint Mr. Botts, we possessed no power to prevent it. We doubted the policy and could not see the justice of it.—*Valley Virginian.*

We suppose the *Virginian* expresses the sentiments and predicament of the President, who probably "doubted the policy and could not see the justice of it," but "possessed no power to prevent it," under his agreement with Mahone, in whose favor he seems to have abdicated his power to make appointments in this State; and Mahone puts out and puts in office persons at will to suit his own individual pleasure or selfish purposes. The Republican party is now the Sinbad that has the "Old man of the Sea" upon its shoulders. Mahone will ride it to its death. He will not only rule *or* ruin, but he will rule *and* ruin; for, like his distinguished prototype, he "would rather rule in hell than serve in Heaven." In politics, he has neither principles nor scruples. It is reported of him, that when asked his politics, he replied: "Politics, hell—I have no politics; *policy* is my politics."

That profane and laconic reply furnishes the key to his political character. "Policy is his politics," and his "policy" is that which will add to his power to revenge himself upon those, of whatever political faith, who refuse to bow down at his feet and servilely do his bidding. Upon what meat doth this little would-be Cæsar feed that he hath grown so great? He seems to imagine that others were born with saddles upon their backs, and that he was born with boots and spurs to ride them. He has been riding the Republican party for some time at a furious speed, and, though of small weight, "the galled jade begins to wince," and think its life requires that it should get rid of its rider that has ridden it so hard and given it so little provender.

The New York *Tribune* tells us that the officers of a certain church in that city have been soliciting the opinions of prominent members of the congregation upon the desirability of introducing liturgical services. Some of the answers are quaint. One gentleman writes that he does not object to a responsive service if there is a fair understanding that all hands shall go in. "But if it is only going to be a chirp or two here and there, it will only be ridiculous, and you can count me out." A lady writes that she does not understand exactly what is meant by responsive service, but if it means that she has got to keep saying she is a "miserable sinner" during the prayer time, she is opposed to it, "for it isn't true."

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH FLAG.—On the 4th of July the Republican Postmaster at Lewisburg, W. Va.,—Judge McWhorter—unfurled from the P. O. building a beautiful Hancock and English flag. We presume that no Postmaster in this Mahone-cursed State would dare to do so, notwithstanding the Mahone party *professed* to be better friends of the election of Hancock and English than the Democrats whose nominees they were. West Virginia has no Mahone to terrorize the Republican officials. In this State the Republicans have to pay court to Mahone and tremble at his power.

NO MONEY FOR MASS.—In August, 1882, Margaret Gilman, of New York, died, leaving $1,300 in the hands of Henry McArdle, with the instruction that it should be given to a Catholic priest for masses for the repose of her soul. James Gilman, the next of kin, brought suit to have the trust set aside, and Monday Judge Freeman rendered a decision in his favor, declaring the trust invalid.

A BOLTER.—Mr. Allen G. Thurman, Jr., a son of ex-Senator Thurman, has published a letter announcing his purpose to vote for Judge Foraker, the republican nominee for Governor of Ohio. He says he prefers a republican to Judge Hoadly, the democratic nominee, whom he characterizes as a "political gymnast."

It is reported that the volcano on the island of Ometepe, in Lake Nicaragua, which has been smoking for some time, is now in a state of eruption. A panic has been caused among the inhabitants, who are all leaving the island.

Mr. Jefferson Davis has been visiting New Orleans the past week. The *Times-Democrat* says he is in excellent bodily and mental condition.

POLITICAL AND CIVIL EQUALTY.—Under the constitution the political and civil (not social) rights of the races are equal, and that instrument forbids that there should be any distinction as to these rights on account of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." This being so, it follows that if a negro be appointed or elected to any office or selected as juryman for the reason that he is a negro, it is as much a violation of the Constitution as to refuse to appoint or elect him to office or to select him as a juryman because he is a negro, and if Cameron, Farr, and Blair elected—as no doubt they did—the two negroes as trustees of the School Board of Richmond because they were negroes, they violated the Constitution they swore to support. That "that is a poor rule that won't work both ways," is proverbial. If it be constitutional to appoint or elect negroes because they are negroes, then it is constitutional to refuse to appoint them because they are negroes.—*Spectator, July 3rd.*

"The Staunton SPECTATOR argues that if Cameron, Farr, and Blair appointed two colored men as trustees on the School Board of Richmond because they were colored men "they violated the Constitution they have sworn to support." Even Bourbon stupidity will apprehend the logical sequence: if the City Council of Richmond appointed nine white men as trustees of the ninety white schools and fifty-six colored schools of Richmond because they were white men they violated the Constitution they have sworn to support. Only last week the City Council elected three trustees to vacancies on the City School Board. All three of those elected were white men, and not only this, but one was to supply the place of a colored man. For this vacancy a colored man was nominated, but the righteous Bourbons voted for and elected his white opponent. Why? Because he was a white man. Thus, by Bourbon reasoning, the Bourbons of the Richmond City Council are perjurers. You know, Mr. SPECTATOR, 'that is a poor rule that won't work both ways.'"—*Richmond Whig, July 7th.*

It will be observed that the *Whig* does not controvert the correctness of the proposition of the SPECTATOR, nor attempt to reply to the logic of the argument, but admits, by implication at least, the correctness of the former, and makes an application of the latter. Some of the Coalition press having maintained that not to elect negroes to office was a violation of the Constitution, the argument of the SPECTATOR was designed to show that, if this were so, it was likewise a violation of the Constitution to elect them, if it were done for the reason that they were negroes,—the Constitution inhibiting any distinction on account of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." In a word, to elect or refuse to elect any one because he is white or black, is a violation of the Constitution.—The *Whig* does not deny that Cameron, Farr, and Blair appointed two colored men as trustees of the School Board of Richmond because they were colored men, and we maintain that if they appointed them for that reason, they violated the Constitution they have sworn to support. The *Whig*, assuming the conclusion to be correct, says "if the City Council of Richmond appointed white men as trustees because they were white men, they violated the Constitution they have sworn to support." and it asserts that they appointed them for that reason. We suppose they appointed them for other reasons—superior qualifications, character, &c.—but agree that, if they appointed them simply for the reason that they were white men, they violated the Constitution as much as did Cameron, Farr, and Blair in appointing two colored men simply because they were colored men. We do not agree, except for the sake of the argument, that the City Council appointed white men as trustees simply and alone because they were white men, as the *Whig* asserts; but granting this to be true, then so far as the infraction if the Constitution is concerned, they are alike culpable; but there is a wide difference in the sentiments and motives which controlled them—the Council, through partiality to their own superior race, appointed *white* men; and Cameron, Farr, and Blair, partial to an inferior race, appointed *colored* men. The former—white men,—violated the Constitution that *white* men might rule; the latter—white men—violated the Constitution that *colored* men might rule; the former, were loyal to their race—the latter, traitors to it.

No one has a right to election to office on account of race or color, or any other consideration. But, if eligible, and the people elect them or the authorized appointing power appoint them to office, they have the right to hold office thus conferred.

The object of our article, commented upon by the *Whig*, was to show that, if, as some of the Coalition press maintained, it were a violation of the Constitution to refuse to elect negroes to office because they are negroes, that it was equally a violation of the Constitution to elect them because they were negroes—that to discriminate in favor of them was as much a violation of the Constitution as to discriminate against them—the Constitution inhibiting any distinction on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. This was our proposition, and we defy the logic of the *Whig* to controvert it, and we defy Cameron, Farr, and Blair to justify their appointment of negro trustees because they were negroes.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Died, at the late residence of his diseased brother, Dr. Sager, (who died a few weeks ago) near Dayton, on Friday night, June 29th, 1883, Mr. Samuel Sager. Mr. Sager, although he had been in ill health for some time, died very suddenly and unexpectedly. He retired to bed at his usual hour and in usual health, and was found dead in his bed the next morning. It is supposed that his death was caused from heart disease. Appropriate funeral services were conducted by the Rev. S. F. Sanger, and the remains of the departed were tenderly cared for by Mr. Joseph M. Kagey.—*Bridgewater Journal.*

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The *Rockingham Register* says that in Harrisonburg on last Wednesday week, during the prevalence of a thunder storm, Mr. Stansbury C. Rohr, who was quite sick, with typhoid fever, and lying in bed, was stunned, and his mother, an aged lady, who was in another portion of the house, was severely shocked by lightning. No serious injury, we are glad to say, was sustained by any of the parties.

The one hundred and fifth anniversary of the massacre at Wyoming (Pa.) was celebrated Tuesday at the old monument in Forty Fort, near Wilkesbarre. There was a large attendance of old settlers from all parts of Luzerne, Lackawanna and Wayne counties.

In Harrisonburg, on last Thursday week, Carl Ney, a little son of B. Ney, whilst playing with other children, fell into the big spring, and would have been drowned, but for the fact that C. H. Chandler happened to be near and hurried to his rescue.

It has been discovered that Jamison, the hunter, who was supposed to have committed suicide near Skipwith, Miss., placed the muzzle of s gun against his side and caused his 7-year-old boy to pull the trigger, threatening to kill him if he refused.

Mr. Elam has so far recovered as to be able to walk about his room.

As we have heretofore announced, says the Lynchburg *Virginian*, we think that the platform adopted by the Ohio Democracy, so far as relates to the tariff question, is one that every Democrat in the country should be willing to stand upon. We republish it for the information of our readers:

"We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of a Government economically administered, and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive interests at home, and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies."

Now, what could be better than that? Does anybody want more revenue from a tariff than the Government needs for its own support, the gradual payment of the public debt, and pensions allowed to its soldiers? Who would have the temerity to demand more, to serve as a corruption fund, and to build up bloated monopolies?

And, can anybody object to having the tariff "so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens?" Or, will they say that it *shall not* be so adjusted as to "encourage productive interests at home, and afford just compensation to labor," rather than "to create or foster monopolies?" We should like to see the man who, pretending to be in favor of fostering American industry, without building up "monopolies," to grind labor, and crush out the liberties of the people, would dare raise his voice against this platform of the Ohio Democrats.

It seems to us that even a free-trader in principle, appreciating the present and prospective necessities of the Government in the matter of revenue, could not object to the Ohio platform; for all such should know that, whether they like the principle in the abstract, or not, "protection" must be an "incident" of our revenue system for years and years to come; and it will be time enough to talk about free trade when we shall be in a condition to adopt it, without upholding another system that is an abomination to the American people—that of internal revenue. We want a tariff high enough,—but never to the point of prohibition—to defeat the constitutional end of a tariff,—to meet all "the necessities of a Government economically administered," as the Ohio platform declares, and would blot out the whole internal revenue system at the earliest practicable moment. That is our position; and it ought to be the position of every Democrat, and patriot in the country.

DEATH OF THE 7th DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.—The Right Hon. John Winston Spencer Churchill, seventh Duke of Marlborough, died of cardiac syncope last Thursday. His death was very sudden. His grace was slightly indisposed Wednesday, but dined with his family at the usual hour, and retired to bed usually well. He was found dead on the floor of his room Thursday morning. His features were calm. The Baltimore *Sun* says he will be missed more by the Church than the State. His wealth and family position necessarily forced him into political prominence, and he was lord lieutenant of Ireland from January 1877 to 1880, besides being lord steward of the royal household in 1866 and lord president of the council under Mr. Disraeli from March, 1867, to December, 1868. But it is said of him that he always subordinated his interest in politics to his ecclesiastical zeal. He was prominent in all low-church associations, and gave his money without sint for religious and charitable school purposes to be expended where collected.—*Warrenton Index.*

"POLICY IS MY POLITICS."—The Chicago *News* has a Washington letter signed T. C. Crawford, giving a short but pungent biography of Boss Mahone from his infantile years up to the days of his matured beard. We refrain from reproducing it at present because we would not so wrong our worst foe—and the Boss is our friend, you know—by giving place to such a fearful array of facts; but there is one thing in it which is so truthful of his whole life—in fact, the keynote of all his actions—that it should not be lost. It was when he was engineer of the Petersburg road. One of the directors asked him:—

"What are your politics?"

"Politics, h—l! Policy is my politics," was the cool reply.

And this is the true character of the Boss. He has no politics, no principles, no nothing, no "squeamish sentiments" about anything, and will halt at nothing, hesitate at nothing to accomplish an end, provided that end promises him either money or power. Oh, no, Mahone has no politics. He never had. "Policy is my politics" has been the key to his whole life.—*Richmond State.*

The Trojan horse will find difficult entrance into the walled city of Headjustment. Strange noises and weird sounds are heard emanating from his well curried and shining chest. His grooms look suspiciously like those who once tried with battering ram and catapult to shatter its walls and force an armed entrance. The gates are shut.—*Courier.*

Possess your soul in patience. The Trojan horse of Democracy does not care to enter that city. The smoke that ascendeth from within is offensive in the nostrils of all true Democrats. Verily, it is a walled city, and like the whited sepulchre, readjustment is emblazoned upon the walls without, while within is coalition with Stalwart Republicanism, high protective tariff, internal revenue, greed for office, lusting after spoils, political assessments, and the hidious form of Bossism. And the Boss has risen up and shut the gate. Guess he is holding a caucus and preparing his horse-leech circulars for the next campaign.—*Page News.*

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The following notice from Mr. Keiley, the chairman of the State Executive Committee, possesses a general interest:

RICHMOND, July 7, 1883.

I have made arrangements for round-trip tickets to the Lynchburg Convention, good from the 23d to the 28th, over the following roads at reduced rates: The Richmond and Danville, the Virginia Midland, the Norfolk and Western, the Richmond and Alleghany, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Shenandoah Valley.

The necessary instructions will be sent to the various agents of the respective roads. To avoid trouble, each delegate and alternate should procure a certificate of his appointment from the secretary or chairman of the meeting at which he was chosen, in order to his identification when he applies for his ticket.

A. M. KEILEY,
Chairman Executive Committee.

A RICH MAN'S SAD FATE.—About three years ago Jerome W. Goodspeed, an old Chicago publisher, left that city to attend to mining interests in Colorado. He was very successful there, and soon accumulated several millions. Last January he was killed by a snow slide in the Rocky Mountains, and for six months his son has been searching for the body. His efforts have just been successful, the body being discovered by a dog that traveled with the party about a mile west of Crested Bluffs, Col. Mr Goodspeed was buried under two feet of snow, and was lying frozen stiff, about 500 feet from where his footprints were last seen. His body was well preserved, and his features wore a calm, natural look. The younger Mr. Goodspeed had the body put on board a train and shipped to Chicago, where it arrived and was buried Tuesday.

SUN STROKE AND RIB BROKEN.—Mr. Robert Smith, of the Winchester Gardens, was so unfortunate last Saturday as to be overcome by the sun whilst hauling hay in from a field in a cart. He fell under the wheel and one of his ribs was broken. Dr. Godfrey Miller rendered the requisite medical aid, and the patient is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.—*Winchester News.*

THE DUTY OF THE CONVENTION.—Now that delegates are being elected to the coming State Democratic convention it becomes necessary for each and every one of these representatives of the people to consider in what way he can best serve those who have put their trust in him. His is indeed a responsible task; for by one misstep he may be hurled from the narrow road of his duty, dragging his party with him to destruction.

But we believe that the delegates who are being chosen are so devoted to the cause they uphold that no selfish motive can turn their minds from the single great purpose of the fall campaign—the rescue of our people from the dangers of Mahoneism, with its mixed marriages, mixed schools, mixed everything save one, and that one thing is unmixed evil. For in Mahoneism there is not one redeeming quality. It is evil from top to bottom, from side to side, from beginning to end. It is the faith of the unfaithful. It is the creed of unbelievers in honesty, in whom honest men therefore must refuse to believe. Its tenets are held by a faction whose sole object is plunder, and its vile practices furnish a livelihood to as low a gang as ever cracked a crib or handled a "jimmy." Alongside of its leaders the names of Jack Sheppard and Dick Turpin whiten by the contrast.

It is from the hands of such men that it is the duty of the Democratic party to save the people of Virginia. There is no debt question now to divide Democrat from Democrat. The tariff, the currency, and every other economical question dwindles to nothing in comparison with the one Great Issue—the rescue of our people from the social horrors of Mahoneism.—*Rich. State.*

Mr. Watterson's paper is very much pleased with the tariff resolution of the Ohio Democratic State Convention, and Mr. Watterson telegraphs from New York to his paper that "the party next year can do no better than copy it." So there need be no trouble in the Democratic National Convention of 1884 on the tariff question; for we are quite confident that the tariff Democrats will agree to accept that resolution as a compromise. Here it is, once more:—

"Second. We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of a Government economically administered, and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive interests at home, and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies."

We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of a Government economically administered. We favor a tariff so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burthens. We favor a tariff so adjusted as to encourage productive interests at home. We favor a tarift that will secure just compensation to labor. We are opposed to any tariff that would tend to create or foster monopolies.

What more? Mr. Watterson is pleased with the Ohio platform. So are all of us. "Let us have peace."—*Rich. Dispatch.*

Should the negro get what his coalition friends seem to claim for him—representation on local school boards—he will not be content to be in a minority on district boards where his race dominates at the polls, and his demands will be conceded by the party in power rather than lose his vote. When he shall have thus obtained the power vested in a majority to recoomend district and county taxes to supplement State appointments and Supervisors refuse to make his levies, he will take another step forward, and, by the united vote of his race, elect Supervisors who are compliant. Once in control of the school funds he will not recognize the fact that a teacher of a higher grade is demanded for the white school than the colored school, or that more money should be expended in one direction than another. Two sets of trustees, one for each race, cannot be made to work harmoniously. Disagreement is inevitable. The best declaration that the Lynchburg Convention can put in their platform touching schools would be one declaring that white men shall control them and that they shall be non-partizan. If this will not satisfy Sarah, then be it understood a Convention shall be called, and the Constitution so altered as to allow all moneys collected for school purposes to be expended where collected.—*Warrenton Index.*

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[From the Lynchburg Advance.]

A Hideous Sight.

[Frour our special Snake Correspondent.]

A few days since as a party of well-known citizens were journeying along the Lexington pike, about four miles from this city, their attention was attracted to a novel sight, that of a huge snake of the moccasin species, which had ascended to the highest limb of a mulberry tree and taken possession of a bird's nest, from which its nervous head protruded contentedly, repeating its twitchings. The venomous reptile, after three shots by a marksman of unerring aim and without the aid of fire-arms, was landed to the plane below from which it had so recently ascended. An investigation of its commissary department revealed the astounding fact that it contained one quart and a half of mulberries; four young cat birds; three kittens, and a Berkshire pig about six weeks old. Several more of these snakes are now at large in that vicinity, and great danger is apprehended to live stock generally, especially young Senegambians from one to three years of age. JONAS.

Now let us hear from the Greenbrier *Independent*, the Lexington *Gazette*, and the *Old Commonwealth.*

GREENBRIER CIRCUIT COURT.—This Court, which met on the 25th of June, adjourned Tuesday, the 3rd of July.

The following cases of public interest were disposed of after our report closed last week, viz:

The State against Newton Carter, charged with Bigamy. Prisoner confessed his guilt and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the State Penitentiary.

State against James Thomas, *alias* James O'Bryant, charged with Felony. Tried by jury, found guilty and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

State against Charles Gum, charged with Felony. Tried and acquitted.

The Commissioner's sale of the lands in the causes of A. P. Arbuckle and others and three other suits against Geo. H. Lewis were not confirmed.—*Greenbrier Independent.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HANDS FOR IOWA WANTED.

Maj. THOS. SHUMATE has returned from Iowa and wants to employ 100 more colored laborers to work in the coal mines in Iowa. He will leave here next Thursday, the 12th inst.
jy10-1t*

John Wright vs. John Wright's Adm'r.—I shall proceed at my office, in Staunton, on *Tuesday, August 7*, 1883, to take the accounts required by decree of the circuit court for Augusta county, entered in this cause June 13, 1883. JOS. A. WADDELL, Com'r.
jy10-4t

STRAYED.—A large BLOOD-RED COW from the pasture lot at the old Fair Ground. She has been missing since July 3rd. Any information in regard to her will be thankfully received, and a suitable reward will be paid for her return to—
1t W. L. BUMGARDNER, Staunton, Va.

SALE OF VALUABLE Threshing Machine.

I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in the City of Staunton, in front of the Court-house, one **Hagerstown Threshing Machine**, second-hand, in good repair, on

Court-day, July 23rd, 1883, at 12 o'clock, or will sell privately before that time.

Terms liberal and made known on day of sale. W. F. WELLER,
jy10-2t *Agent.*

DON'T DISPOSE OF YOUR *Trade Dollars* AT A DISCOUNT.

A. A. CONE (Jeweler) takes them at par. GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, (Elgin and Waltham make), JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

All Goods Engraved Free.
A. A. CONE,
jy10-1t* No. 8 East Main St., Staunton, Va.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree entered in the cause of Crawford vs. Pence, in the circuit court of Augusta, March 31st, 1883, I will, on—

Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1883,

in front of the Court-house, in Staunton, Va., offer for sale this valuable tract of land, lying in said county near Weyer's Cave Station, containing **5 acres, 2 roods, and 17 poles**, being the same conveyed by deed from Geo. E. Crawford and wife to Frank Pence, upon the following terms: For so much cash in hand as will pay costs of suit and sale—the residue in three payments, on one, two, and three years' time, for which the purchaser will give bond with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. CHARLES GRATTAN,
jy10-4t Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.—By virtue of a decree of the court of Hustings for the city of Staunton, at its July term, 1883, in the case of A. G. Points vs. B. F. Points's Adm'r and wife, I will sell at public auction, in front of the court house in said city, that valuable property, formerly owned by B. F. Points, dec'd, situated on Main street, in said city, adjoining the Lutheran church, Masonic Building, N. Wayt & Bro., and others on—

Saturday, August 4th, 1883, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

TERMS:—Costs of suit and expenses of sale cash—residue in one, two, and three years after, and with interest from date of sale,—purchaser to give bond with approved personal security; title to be retained as ultimate security.

Plat and description of this property can be seen at the office of White & Gordon, or store of A. G. Points, Esq. M. F. WHITE,
jy10-tds Special Commissioner.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Pursuant to a decree of the Hustings Court for the City of Staunton, in the cause of Mealy vs. Harris, rendered on the 16th day of February, 1883, as amended by decree of June 13th, 1883, I will sell, at public auction, in front of the Court-house, on—

Saturday, the 11th day of Aug. 1883,

a Lot in the Northern part of Staunton, with a good Frame House on it, adjoining the lot on which Joseph Earman resides, with a front of 36 feet, and a depth of feet.

TERMS:—Cash in hand to pay the costs of suits, and expenses of sale, and the residue on a credit of six twelve, and eighteen months, from day of sale—the purchaser giving bonds for said deferred instalments with approved personal security, bearing interest from date, and waiving the homestead exemption, and the title to be retained as ultimate security.

The property will be started at the upset bid of $195
jy10-tds W. A. Hudson, Com'r.

THE COLD SULPHUR SPRINGS IN ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VA., *FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.*

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Rockbridge county, rendered May 27th, 1881, in the pending causes of A. D. Campbell for &c., vs. H. A. Goodloe, &c., and John D. Sterrett vs. H. A. Goodloe, &c., the undersigned commissioners, for the purpose appointed, will proceed to sell at public auction, at Goshen Depot, on—

Wednesday, August 8th, 1883,

that valuable property known as the **COLD SULPHUR SPRINGS**, situated in Rockbridge county, one mile from Goshen Depot on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, and containing **95 acres**, more or less.

This is considered very valuable property and has been visited for many years by persons afflicted with dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach, spleen, kidneys, bladder, &c.—During the past season it has had as many visitors as could be accommodated. The buildings are sufficient for the accommodation of a large number of guests, and are pleasantly located.

TERMS:—Ten per cent. cash in hand, 15 per cent. at four months from the day of sale, and as to the residue of the purchase money in three equal instalments, payable 12, 24, and 30 months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by bonds with good security, the title to be retained as ultimate security.

S. H. LETCHER,
W. P. HOUSTON,
Commissioners.
S. J. Campbell, Auctioneer. jy10-tds

GOSHEN HOTEL FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

By virtue of a decree of the circuit court of Rockbridge county, rendered May 20th, 1880, in the chancery cause therein pending of A. D. Campbell, for, &c., vs. H. A. Goodloe and others, the undersigned commissioners for the purpose appointed, will proceed to sell at public auction, upon the premises, on—

Wednesday, August 8th, 1883,

at 12 o'clock, M., that valuable **HOTEL PROPERTY** situated at Goshen Depot on the C. & O. Railway.

This property is considered very valuable, having been for a long time one of the breakfast stations on the C. & O. Railway, and extensively patronized as a Summer resort.

The buildings consist of a very large and well arranged frame Hotel, Cottages, and the usual outbuildings.

The tract of land upon which the same is situated, and which will be sold as a whole or in parcels as may be deemed best on the day of sale, consists of upwards of **50 acres**, and is valuable for farming purposes, building lots, &c. There is a valuable mineral spring upon the premises.

A plat of the land will be exhibited upon the day of sale.

TERM:—Cash in hand sufficient to pay the costs of suit and sale, and as to the residue of the purchase money upon credits of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, bearing interest from the day of sale, and for which bonds with good security will be required, the title being retained as ultimate security. But one-third of the purchase money will be received in lieu of personal security, the purchaser having the property sufficiently insured to secure the balance of the purchase money.

H. M. BELL,
W. A. ANDERSON,
S. H. LETCHER,
W. P. HOUSTON,
Commissioners.
S. J. Campbell, Auctioneer. jy10-tds

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1883—159th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE			$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2 PRIZES OF	$6000		12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of	$750		6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to			$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter, or Money Order, addressed only to—

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C. jy10-5t.

LAND SALES.

FARM FOR SALE PRIVATELY.—I will sell the farm known as the "W. K. Wallace farm," near Craigsville, in Augusta Co., containing **253 acres**, with good house and out-houses, new Swisher barn, about one hundred acres in timber, rest of land in grass; close to mill, school-house, and several churches, 2 miles of the Railroad Depot and Post-office. First-class marble on said land, both black and coral. For further particulars, address— R. A. WALLACE,
fe6-tf Craigsville, Augusta Co., Va.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of a decree of the circuit court of Augusta county, in the cause of Larew & Lewis vs. Marshall and als., entered at the March term, 1883, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on

Monday, July 23rd, 1883, (*Court-day*),

in front of the Court house, in the city of Staunton, a tract of land, containing **52 acres and 20 poles**, lying on the Staunton and James River Turnpike, about 3 miles from Staunton. This land is of fair quality, in a fair state of cultivation, moderate improvements—can be made a good farm.

TERMS:—Cash in hand to pay costs of suit and sale, and the residue on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest from the day of sale; taking from the purchaser bonds with approved personal security, waiving homestead exemption—retaining title as ultimate security W. A. HUDSON,
je26 4t Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF NORTH RIVER LAND.

By virtue of a decree of the circuit court of Augusta county, at the March term, 1883, in the cause of Miller vs. Earhart, I will sell at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, July 14th, 1883,

a tract of **eighteen and three-fourths acres of land**, owned by John Earhart, on the East side of North River, adjoining the lands of Landes, Hogshead, and others, known as the "Shue tract."

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per centum of the purchase money, if that be sufficient to pay the costs of suit and expenses of sale, cash; if not, enough cash to pay them. The residue upon a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months after, with interest from the day of sale—purchaser to give bond with approved personal security, title to be retained as ultimate security.

M. F. WHITE,
je19 4t Special Commissioner.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the circuit court of Augusta county, rendered on the 2nd day of June, 1883, in the cause of Alby vs. Effinger, we will proceed, on—

Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1883,

in front of the Court-house of Augusta county, to offer for sale at public auction, the property situated on the North-east corner of Augusta and Academy streets, in Staunton.

This property consists of—

1st, A large and commodious dwelling-house immediately on the corner; and,

2nd, Two smaller houses, North of the above, fronting on Augusta street, which can be used either for dwellings or stores.

All of these houses are of brick; well built and in good condition.

TERMS:—Cash in hand to pay costs of suit and sale, and the balance upon a credit of one, two, and three years—the purchaser executing bonds for the deferred instalments with approved personal security, and bearing interest from date, and title retained as ultimate security.

CHARLES GRATTAN,
ALEX. H. FULTZ,
jy3-tds Commissioners.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF STEAM ENGINE SEPARATOR.—By virtue of a deed of trust, executed on the 21st day of July, 1882, by Daniel W. Plecker and wife, to the undersigned as trustee, to secure the payment of three notes executed by said Plecker, payable to the Watertown Steam Engine Company, each for $230.00, and payable 1st January, 1883; 1st January, 1884; and 1st January, 1885, with interest; and three notes executed by