

STAUNTON SPECTATOR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1865.

Mr. J. FRANK DAVIS is authorized to receive subscriptions for the "Staunton Spectator."

TO BUSINESS MEN AND ADVERTISERS. The "Spectator" furnishes one of the best mediums for advertisers in the State.

DON'T LEAVE VIRGINIA.

We are sorry to see that some of the citizens of this State seem to be contemplating emigration to Brazil. As the rights properly due to them as citizens of the United States are at present denied to them, it is natural that they should feel dissatisfied and desire to emigrate to a country where they believe a greater degree of liberty can be enjoyed.

We would caution the young, ardent and imaginative against the flattering tale which the siren, Hope, pours into their willing ears, like a "leoprous distillment," wooing them but to betray. To them, Brazil has become, in the language of the Richmond Commercial Bulletin, "what that vast mysterious inland region of Florida was to the adventurous and gold-seeking Spaniard—the Et Dorado of hope and promise."

ENCOURAGING SIGN.

The most encouraging sign we have yet seen for the South, says the Lynchburg Republican, is the telegram of President Johnson to the Mississippi constitutional Convention, congratulating them upon the happy termination of their labors toward restoring the State to its proper relations to the Union.

"The 'Weary Heart'" was received too late for this issue. It will appear in our next. We would be pleased to be favored by the author frequently.

ELIGIBILITY FOR CONGRESS.

The only restrictions upon eligibility for members of Congress, imposed by the Constitution of the United States, are embraced in the 2nd paragraph of the 2nd Section of the 1st Article of that instrument, which reads as follows: "No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen."

It will be seen that all persons who have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who are inhabitants of the State in which they may be chosen, are Constitutionally eligible to the House of Representatives in Congress. These are the only qualifications prescribed in the Constitution, and no others can be required by Congress or any other body, without violating the Constitution, fill the Constitution itself be amended.

The 5th section of the Constitution makes "each House (of Congress) the Judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." That is, each House is to judge whether or not the persons chosen have the qualifications prescribed in the 2nd section of the Constitution as given above. The Constitution does not invest "Congress" with the right to prescribe qualifications of eligibility, but only to judge whether the persons chosen have the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, and whether the "elections and returns" are in favor of the applicants for seats in that body. In a word, in judging of the "elections, returns and qualifications of its own members," Congress exercises a Judicial and not a Legislative function.

If we are still out of the Union, we have no right to have Representatives in Congress at all; but if we are in the Union, (and President Johnson very properly maintains that we are) then we are entitled by the Constitution, the supreme law of the land, to choose as our Representative any one who has attained the age of twenty-five years, been a citizen of the United States seven years, and is an inhabitant of the State in which he may be chosen. Any additional qualifications imposed by Congress would be unconstitutional, null and void. Such is the act of Congress passed July 2nd, 1862, from which the following is an extract:

"That hereafter every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval departments of the public service (excepting the President of the United States) shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, and before entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: 'I (A. B.) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement, to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God'; which said oath, so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the Court, House of Congress, or Department, to which said office may pertain. And any person who shall falsely take this said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offense, shall be deprived of his office and rendered incapable forever of holding any office or place under the United States." The framers of the Constitution were too wise to invest Congress with the right to prescribe the qualifications of eligibility, for they knew that it would confer upon any party, which should happen to have a majority in Congress, the right to perpetuate their power forever, however strongly the popular sentiment might be opposed to them. Representative Government would be at an end. One Congress might fix the political complexion of its members for all time.

PEOPLE OF THE VALLEY.

We clip the following just remarks concerning the "good people" of this noble Valley of Virginia from the Editorial correspondence of the Central Presbyterian: "The good people of the Valley are living in that quiet, orderly manner, for which they have always been so well known. They mean to act, under the circumstances in which they are placed, in perfect good faith, and would have done so just as well, if not better, without the presence of a single Federal soldier. Where a people have so generally the sentiment of an enlightened conscience in their bosom, they have no need, and get no good from the sight of one with a bayonet. Such people know when to fight, and when to quit fighting, and no circumstance of prosperity or adversity, victory or defeat, will ever quench within them the love of true liberty, or 'Sic Semper Tyrannis'."

David S. Young, Esq., has declined accepting the nomination conferred upon by the public meeting held at the Court House on last Court day.

Robt. Gray, Esq., has withdrawn from the canvass for Congressional honors in this District.

The Editor of the Lynchburg Virginian having recently paid a visit to Washington City, in an editorial in his paper of September 1st, says:

"A public functionary in Washington, whose acquaintance thousands of Southern men in quest of pardons will have occasion to make—told the writer a few days since that he 'would keep Virginia under a provisional government for fifty years; and would never consent to her representation in Congress unless she adopt the principle of negro suffrage.' This will doubtless be the position taken by many members of Congress, and it will serve to strengthen the opposition to Southern representation under any and all circumstances. We throw out these hints now with the single purpose of guiding our people in a decision of great moment—the choice of their representatives to Congress. They cannot be too careful in the matter."

Who is this terrible "public functionary" who will "never consent" to allow Virginia "representation in Congress unless she adopt the principle of negro suffrage?"

"On what meat doth this, our Caesar feed That he hath grown so great?" He would "keep Virginia under a provisional government for fifty years!"

Were the "hints" of the Virginian designed to intimate that the people of this State should elect Representatives to Congress who "adopt the principle of negro suffrage?" Virginia is one of the United States, and has the right to elect Representatives who would represent her political sentiments. If she had to choose between the alternatives of being in the Union with negro suffrage or out of the Union (even "under a provisional government") without it, she would not hesitate to choose the latter. Rather than be in under such circumstances she would prefer being "out in the cold," even if she had to repose upon the icebergs ever congealed by the "Northwind's breath." If she cannot be allowed to choose Representatives to suit herself, she would prefer to have none at all.

NEW DRESS.

Persons who have been wearing plain Confederate clothes have exchanged them for better suits. We see that some of the papers of the State have also doffed their Confederate suits and donned new ones. With them, "old things have passed away and all things have become new." We are pleased to see that the ravages of war have left some still able to purchase new material and make a respectable appearance. Among the papers which have, within the past week, appeared in new dresses, with increased dimensions, are the Staunton Vindicator, Lynchburg Virginian and Lynchburg Republican. The "Spectator" will have to dress up in a new suit or its better-dressed contemporaries may become too proud to notice it. Though with some, the "tailor makes the man," the "Spectator" hopes to be judged by its merits, and not by its dress. It does not, however, depreciate the value of a new dress; on the contrary, it thinks it proper and desirable, and hopes to get one before a great while, when it, too, may look with mingled emotions of pride and compassion upon a plain Confederate dress, tattered and torn by the rough usage of Federal soldiery.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.—GEN. LEE.

The authoritative announcement that Gen. Robt. E. Lee has accepted the Presidency of "Washington College," at Lexington Va., unanimously tendered him by the Trustees of that Institution of Learning, will be hailed with universal satisfaction. This "College" derived its name and received its first endowment from the "Father of his country." Gen'l Robt. E. Lee, whose career has been illustrated by the virtues which adorned the life and character of his immortal ancestor has accepted the honorable, but comparatively humble position tendered to him by the authorities of the College with a patriotic spirit which must win for him a new title to the admiration and love of his countrymen. The College, under the administration and supervision of Gen'l Lee, will resume its exercises on the 14th of September.

CAPTAIN WIRTZ'S TRIAL.

After the adjournment of the Military Commission, in Washington, on Monday, the 28th ult., Wirtz had a long interview with his counsel. As soon as he understood they were about to abandon the case a look of pain overspread his countenance, and for a moment he scarcely seemed to comprehend the state of the case. He rose to his feet and earnestly implored his counsel not to forsake him or abandon the case. He was evidently laboring under great excitement, and said he could not face the Court alone.

The "Winchester News" publishes a list, showing the number of times Winchester was occupied by soldiers from Nov. 9th, 1861, until Sept. 19th 1864, when Gen. Early was driven up the Valley by Sherman. The table shows it to have been occupied by Union troops 48 times, Rebel " 27 " Total 75. One day occupied by both sides in battle, making 76 times.

ERROR CORRECTED.

Not having been at the public meeting, at the Court House, which made nominations of candidates for Congress, the Senate and House of Delegates, in the brief notice we made last week, we committed the error of stating that Hon. A. H. Stuart was nominated by the committee, whereas, he was nominated by acclamation in the meeting before the committee, which nominated candidates for the Senate and House of Delegates, was appointed.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation, removing, after the 3d of September, all restrictions on articles specified as contraband of war in the States recently in insurrection. We call attention to H. M. Stoddard's advertisement of "American Fashions."

TOURNAMENT AT STAUNTON.

On Thursday last, the ladies and gentlemen of this place and vicinity had the pleasure of witnessing a tournament in the meadow in front of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. Quite a large number of ladies were present whose fair faces, cheerful hearts, and pleasant smiles added increased interest to the occasion. "The Staunton Band" favored the assemblage with spirit-stirring music. Twenty-five Knights entered the lists, each hoping to have the honor of selecting and crowning the "Queen of love and beauty." At the signal of the bugle, the marshalled Knights "rode in all their pride" in regular order till halted in front of the stand, from which they were addressed by Col. Jas. H. Skinner. The address was brief, classical and ornate. He spoke as follows:

The pastime in which you are about to engage, merits a more dignified consideration than it has hitherto received, and may be made to point a graver moral than is ordinarily extracted from it.

Equestrian exercises have been held in high repute among men, in all ages. In the most enlightened and refined States of Greece, from a period of heroic antiquity, sacred games existed, which were solemnized with a pomp and splendor, which modern times might indeed rival, but could scarcely surpass. At these games were assembled not only the flower of the Grecian youth, burning to distinguish themselves by feats of skill and strength, but philosophers and statesmen, painters, poets, sculptors, and musicians lent their ears to the occasion, and deemed their immortal glory secure, if recipients of the prizes, which distinguished merit alone could win. There ravishing music "married to immortal verse" poured forth the praises of gods and heroes, fed the fires of patriotism, kindled a martial ardor in the bosom of the Grecian youth, and inculcated the precepts of religion and morality. Among the exercises of these games those of the Hippodrome, or race course, were most in esteem among the Patriotic youth. Even the renowned Alcibiades, whose genius made him illustrious both in field and forum, aspired to the prizes of the Olympic chariot race; and his success was deemed worthy of celebration by the muse of Euripides. Indeed it was to the estimation in which horsemanship was held in these spectacles, that we may trace the origin of the Athenian cavalry. These games fill, as you are aware, a most important page in Grecian history. They served to discipline a patriotic soldiery, to elevate and enlighten the public mind, to soften and refine the popular manners, and to promote the interests of peace, by bringing jarring States into amicable rivalry, and by substituting the mimic shows of war in place of its stern realities. And the warriors of that age, that these games afforded the scene of exercise and recreation which the steel-clad Knights of the Middle Ages found in their jousts and tournaments. When the business of war was happily suspended, the stern soldiers of the Cross to indulge a generous rivalry, and to keep alive their skill in horsemanship and arms, celebrated with spirit and splendor the sports of tilt and tourney. But, Sir Knights, need I remind you that dexterity in horsemanship and in the use of arms, were, with the knights of old, but means to an end, and that what dignified knighthood even beyond titles of royalty, was that its objects were, to do justice, to honor truth, to practise courtesy, to defend the weak, to succor the distressed, to be as a father to the fatherless, and a friend to the widow and afflicted. May I not, with propriety, Sir Knights, exhort you to the frequent use of these high objects of mankind and civility. Have you had no companions in arms, the latest aspirations of whose gallant spirits were breathed forth in blessings upon some tender object of their love, or pledge of their affection. These bereaved ones, Sir Knights, are now your care. Between the crisis of life, of leave on visit their faces too roughly? Take them by the hand—supply their wants. Be as a friend and father to them—honor the dead by your devotion to the living, and your children, seeing your good deeds, will rise up and call you blessed!

Sir, I am directed by the Attorney-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, and to say in reply, that as far as this office is concerned, you have his full authority for saying that the only influence possible to be exerted in the matter of pardons by any agent, or attorney, whoever he may be, is to delay the petition. All cases coming under the thirteenth exception, and all petty civil officers, having your recommendation need nothing further. They are approved by the Attorney-General as a matter of course. The President declares that any intimation that money can assist a petitioner is a gross insult to his whole office, from himself to his humblest messenger. I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant M. F. PLEASANTS, Pardon Clerk.

WHAT IT COSTS. The Albany "Argus" calculates the cost to the Government of providing sustenance for freedmen now without employment at 200,000 rations daily [a small estimate, probably] at a cost of about forty cents each, or \$80,000 a day—over half a million of dollars per week, and nearly thirty million of dollars per annum. Add to this the pay of superintendents of freedmen's camps and villages, and other expenses connected therewith, and the grand aggregate must approximate to about half the entire cost of the Government before the war.

MEXICO. The pacification of Mexico is not yet completed, although the Imperialists are masters of all the most important strategic points in the country. In Northwestern Mexico guerrilla bands continue to keep their organization, but their numbers are small. Jurez still remains in Chihuahua, but the Imperialist forces are gathering about him, and since the defeat of Negrete near Monterey, and the capture or dispersal of his army, Jurez has been left without any troops. His situation is therefore, quite critical now that the campaign against Chihuahua has commenced in good earnest.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs Minor & Jones, Commission Merchants in Richmond. It will be seen that our friend Mr. J. Graham Effinger is in this house, who is, as old "Will Boniface" would say, "pretty well known in these parts." Give him a call.

The President has ordered the Southern Methodist churches, which have been in the hands of Northern ministers by military agency, to be restored to the ministers of the church South, who now assume their ministerial duties in New Orleans, at Memphis, and elsewhere.

We invite attention to the advertisement of the "Spotswood Hotel," which has the reputation of being one of the best in the South.

PRICES CURRENT.

Reported Weekly by Ker, Stevenson & Co. WHOLESALE PRICES. FLOUR—Offering light and Market Fluctuating—Superfine, \$9 to \$5. Extra, 10 1/2. BACON—... 25 @ 27 cts. CANDLES—Adamantine, 27 1/2 cts. Sperm, 32 cts. COFFEE—Rio, 35 @ 36 cts. Java, 43 to 44 cts. BUTTER—Sec. Good demand. CHEESE—12c. SALT—Va. \$2.50. SUGAR—Brown, 16. Crushed, 23. Extra Coffee, 30 1/2. Coffee, Yellow, 19 1/2. TEAS—Green, \$1.75 to 2.00. Black, \$1.05 to 1.30. TOBACCO—Manufactured, from 40c to \$1.10. WINES & LIQUORS—Whiskey, \$2 to 2 1/2 p. bbl.—Case, \$10 to 20. Claret, \$12. Port Wine, 1 1/2. Sherry, \$13. Barr Ale, \$4 1/2. Brown Stout, \$4 1/2. Fine Old Cognac, \$50. Baker's Whiskey, 10 years old, \$20. Cognac Brandy, \$17. WOOL—Washed, 35 to 40c. Unwashed, 30 to 35c. BEESWAX—30 to 32c. FLAXSEED—\$1.25 to 1.40. BURNING BAGS—Best Stark "A," 75c. 4 bushel Oat, 40.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce JNO F. LEWIS, Esq., of Rockingham county, as a Candidate for Congress in the 6th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Rockingham, Page, Bath, Alleghany, Highland, Augusta, Craig, Rockbridge, Botetourt, Albemarle, Greene and Madison. Aug 29—14d

TO THE VOTERS OF THE 6TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Fellow-Citizens: In response to the calls of my Fellow-Citizens of Bath county, and that of my friends and neighbors of my own county, Albemarle, as also to numerous solicitations from gentlemen from several other counties of this District, I announce myself a Candidate for Congress, and will address the people of the District at their respective Courts. Sept. 5—14d JOHN R. WOODS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AUGUSTA.—Having been nominated at a meeting held at the Court House on the 25th of August, by a respectable portion of the voters of the County, as a Candidate to represent you, in part, in the next House of Delegates of Va., I thereby accept the nomination, and, if elected, pledge myself to serve you according to the best of my ability. Sept 5—14d—2c GEORGE BAYLOR.

IRON WORKS IN VIRGINIA.

There was in Virginia, in 1850, as shown by the census, 122 Iron Works, employing 3,282 hands, and capital to the amount of \$1,732,771. As remarks the Lynchburg Republican, "their number and value have doubtless been greatly increased within the last fifteen years, but they are still far behind their full development." With the proper amount of capital and labor, Virginia alone can be made to yield a supply of iron for the whole South. Her mountains are full of the ore, and her streams furnish the water power in the greatest profusion. Capital and enterprise are all that are needed to make our hills and valleys vocal with the music of the forge and the workshop. Shall these be wanting longer. Shall the great mineral wealth of Virginia and of the South remain buried forever for the want of enterprise? We hope the attention of capitalists may soon be directed to this important branch of industry, and that the day is not far distant when the mountains of the South shall be made to yield up their immense riches to the wealth, prosperity and glory of our section."

IMPORTANT CONCERNING PARDONS.

The following letter, addressed to the Governor of Virginia has been furnished by him for publication. It explains itself: ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 27, 1865. Hon. F. H. Pierpont, Governor of Virginia: Sir,—I am directed by the Attorney-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, and to say in reply, that as far as this office is concerned, you have his full authority for saying that the only influence possible to be exerted in the matter of pardons by any agent, or attorney, whoever he may be, is to delay the petition. All cases coming under the thirteenth exception, and all petty civil officers, having your recommendation need nothing further. They are approved by the Attorney-General as a matter of course. The President declares that any intimation that money can assist a petitioner is a gross insult to his whole office, from himself to his humblest messenger. I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant M. F. PLEASANTS, Pardon Clerk.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—The subscribers, being anxious to make a final settlement of the estate of Wm. W. King, deceased, respectfully notify all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment at an early day, and all having claims against it to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN E. KING, J. M. KING, Executors of Wm. W. King, dec'd.

AMERICAN FASHIONS FOR FALL AND WINTER 1865 and '66 have been received, also a fine lot of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, which I am prepared to trim and make in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Those in want of GOOD CLOTHING can be accommodated by calling at my Shop, on Main Street, and leaving their measures. H. M. STODDARD.

MARQUIS & KELLY'S WESTERN VA. MARBLE WORKS, AT STAUNTON, and Harrisonburg. Sept 5—14d

CALL AT POINTS OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE, and see the Celebrated Cooking Stoves—Christopher Columbus, Mt. Vernon, Old Dominion, &c. THE WARE of all kinds, plain and painted. WOODENWARE, &c. ROOFING, SCOUTING and GUTTERING done in the best manner and on reasonable terms. COPPER WORK of all kinds made to order. SEPT 5—14d

REWARD is offered for the delivery to me, or information leading to the recovery of a large BLACK COW, which strayed from my premises, in Staunton, Va., about the 1st of June, 1865. She has a white face, the letter O on one horn, and is supposed to be in the neighborhood of Staunton, Sept. 5—14d O. SMITH, Staunton, Va.

REMOVED.—Hoane & Alby having removed to the Store occupied for the last year by Catlett & Alby, and just opposite their Old Stand, would call attention to their stock of CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., just received, which they will sell cheap for CASH. Sept. 5—14d

FOR SALE.—A NO. 1 PIANO Apply to F. SCHEFFER, Virginia Hotel, Sept 5—14d

MARRIED.

On the 4th of May, by the Rev. Mr. Stringer, Mr. WILHELY HAUGHGROSS, of Brownsburg, and Mrs. SALLIE MYERS, of Clinchco. On the 4th of May, by the Rev. Wm. Pinkerton, Mr. C. O. GRINER, and Miss MARY PAXTON all of Fairfield, Rockbridge county. On the 24th of May, by the Rev. Mr. Bruff, Mr. JAS. A. SPRICKLE, of Cedar Grove, and Mrs. MARGARETTE TEMPLETON, of Fairfield, Rock. bridge. On 29th of June, by the Rev. J. W. Pritchard, Mr. JOHN MAYSE, and Miss LIZZIE Q. MATCHETT, all of Rockbridge. On Wednesday, Aug. the 2d, by the Rev. Mr. Trimble, Mr. ROBT. S. MARKS, and Miss FANNIE POTTER, of Brownsburg, Rockbridge. On the 23d of Aug, by the Rev. John S. Martin, Mr. CHARLIE WOOD, of Baltimore City, and Mrs. NANCY GRIFFIN, of Fairfield.

DIED.

In Staunton, on the evening of July 14th, FLORENCE BROWNLOW, infant child of Wm. H. and M. A. Tams. "As the sweet flower that scents the morn But withers in the rising day; Thus lovely was this infant's dawn, Thus swiftly fled its life away."

From a wound received at Winchester, September 19th, 1864, Lieut. JOHN R. MCGUFFIN, aged 27 years and 3 days. The writer of this notice was intimately acquainted with the deceased, and can say of a truth that he was kind, honest and affectionate to all who knew him. Having been employed by the first merchants and business men of the county of Augusta, and having gained the esteem of those of his command by acts of kindness, which he was ever ready to bestow, he leaves a bereaved mother and many friends to mourn their loss, having a hope that he is at rest, and singing praise around the throne of Heaven's eternal King. His eye is dim, the loving eye, That beamed so fondly on us here— Sealed up in death, the anxious sigh No more bedews it with a tear. D.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STORE IN CHURCHVILLE.—The subscribers are now receiving and opening at Churchville, Va., a general assortment of NEW AND FRESH GOODS, selected with care in the Baltimore market, to which the attention of the public. Their stock consists of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHOESWEARE, HARDWARE, HATS, QUEENS, DYE-STUFFS, MEDICINES, NOTIONS, &c., &c.

as of good quality as can be found anywhere, which they will sell at fair prices for CASH or exchange for all kind of Country Produce upon good terms. The Credit system having been abandoned at home and abroad, NO BOOKS WILL BE KEPT, and the CASH PRODUCE WILL BE INvariably REQUIRED. No exceptions or general terms. Upon these terms the subscribers promise to sell goods AS CHEAPLY as they can be bought in Staunton or any where else. Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine their stock at Lindsey's old stand, Churchville, Va. L. & W. H. WADDELL, Sept 5—14d

Spotswood Hotel, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

This House has been re-constructed, renovated, re-furnished, and is in perfect order throughout, and the travelling public may rest assured of finding as comfortable accommodations with us as can be found in any first-class Hotel, North or South. Our friends, patrons, and the public generally, visiting Richmond, are cordially invited to make their home with us, and no pains will be spared to make them comfortable, as we are pledged to sustain the well-known reputation of the House. Our former patrons will find the old employees of the House still in our service, where they will be pleased to welcome them as formerly. Sept 5—2mos CORNBERRY & MILLWARD, Proprietors.

Great Bargains.

JUST OPENED AND FOR SALE, a splendid stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS, which will be sold very low for CASH, or exchanged for COUNTRY PRODUCE. Also on hand a new and general assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Stationery, Notions, &c., &c. All of which will be disposed of at Small Profits. Call early and get good Goods at low prices. ISAAC WYLLIE & BRO., Opposite the Court House, Richmond, Va.

Sept 5—14d T. F. MINOR, JOHN L. JONES, Formerly Minor & Burke. 14 years with V. G. R. R.

JOHN G. EFFINGER, WITH Minor & Jones, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

For the sale of COUNTRY PRODUCE and all kinds of Merchandise, NO. 6, 15TH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND CARY, RICHMOND, VA.

Quick Sales and Prompt Returns. Sept 5—2mos

VIRGINIA.—In the Court of Augusta County, Va. August 23, 1865. Ordered that all and each of the Surveys of Lands in this County, who have heretofore been appointed and acted, but who are hereby re-appointed, who are empowered and directed to call out as soon as practicable all hands and titles belonging to their respective precincts and cause the same to be put in good and lawful repair. Copy—Teste, WM. A. BURNETT, Clerk. Sept 5—3d

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