

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING BY RICHARD MAUZY & CO. SUBSCRIPTION RATES. ADVANCE PAYMENTS.

owned, the prouder they were; and this has produced hostility between the mass of the whites and the negroes. The outrages are mostly from non-slaveholding whites against the negro, and from the negro upon the non-slaveholding whites.

POSTPONED PAYMENTS. If not paid in advance, additions to the above charge will be made as follows:—If payments be delayed for three months, an addition of 12 1/2 per cent. will be charged; if for 6 months, 25 per cent.; and if for 12 months, 50 per cent.

ADVERTISING RATES. Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar per square of Ten Lines or less, for every insertion. Unless the number of insertions be marked upon the manuscript it will be published until further ordered.

Professional. JOHN ECHOLS, R. H. CATLETT, Esq., Attorney at Law, Staunton, Va.

JAMES W. MILLER, SURGEON DENTIST, STAUNTON, VA. Offers his professional services to the citizens of Staunton and of Augusta county.

BOLIVAR CHRISTIAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, STAUNTON, VA. (Office with N. K. Trout, Esq.)

J. M. Hanger, ATTORNEY AT LAW, STAUNTON, VA. Office in the building formerly occupied by Bayler & Bayler.

GEORGE H. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, STAUNTON, VA. Will practice in the State and Federal Courts at Staunton, and in the Circuit and County Courts of Rockbridge, Rockingham and Allegheny counties.

GEORGE M. COCHRAN, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW, STAUNTON, VA. Office in rear of Court House, adjoining David Hall.

DR. ARTHUR HAS RETURNED, and will be glad to see his old patrons. Real Estate Agencies. J. D. PRICE & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS, HARRISONBURG, ROCKINGHAM CO., VA.

Persons having Real Estate to dispose of will secure early CASH purchasers by calling on us. No commissions charged until sales are positively effected.

THOS. J. BAGBY, Real Estate Agent, AND Commission Merchant. No. 3 Wall or 15th Street, between Main and Franklin.

POINTS, Opposite the POST OFFICE, Manufacturers of Stills of all Sizes, AND Copper Work of all Kinds. Staunton, Sept. 28—2m

CHEAP GROCERIES! THE undersigned, respectfully calls the attention of his friends, and the public generally, to the fact that he keeps constantly on hand and for sale a general assortment of GROCERIES, consisting in part of the best qualities of Green Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Soda, Macaroni, Herring, Tobacco, Snuff, Dye Stuffs, Fancy Articles, &c. which will be sold at very SHORT PROFITS FOR CASH.

JOHN B. EVANS' Tobacco and Grocery Store. I have added to my Tobacco Store, 6 Bbl. HERRING, 4 " and 1/2 Bbl. MACARONI, 10 " BROWN SUGAR, 2 Bags CRUSHED & COFFEE SUGAR, Buckets, Brooms, Soda, Pepper, Nails, &c. which I will sell at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance, for CASH.

Stoves!! CALL AT POINTS, Opposite the Post Office, and see the following Cooking and Oil Stoves. CHICKEN COOKING STOVE, 37 1/2 NEW OLD DOMINION, Plaster & Co.'s COOKING STOVES, With every variety of Parlor or Oil Stoves.

Staunton Advertisements.

\$1,000 BOUNTY—For Mexico!

THE President of the United States having pardoned all men worth \$20,000, the subscribers, would now call attention to their new stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS which have been selected with great care. Their stock comprises Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Woodenware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Glass, Paints, Ladies' Cloths, Cloaks from \$12 to \$30, Shawls, Oil Carpets, Wall Paper, Large Photograph Albums, Varnish, &c.

Frank Pruffer, BOOKBINDER, and Paper Hanger, STAUNTON, VA. Respectfully informs the Public that he is again prepared to execute orders of every description, in his line of

BOOK-BINDING. Music Books bound in the most approved style. MUSIC POETRY GLOS. LADIES' SATCHELS, MONEY PURSES, POCKET BOOKS, ETC. PAPER-HANGING done in the most substantial style. Aug 8—3 mos

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.

AMERICAN HOTEL, At the Depot of the Va. Central Railroad, STAUNTON, VA. CHAS. T. O'FERRALL, Proprietor.

MARQUIS & KELLY, WESTERN VIRGINIA MARBLE WORKS, AT STAUNTON, HARRISONBURG AND CHARLOTTESVILLE. Sept 5—4f

C. T. COCHRAN & CO., STAUNTON, VA. HAVE just opened at their well known house a new lot of Cheating and Smoking TOBACCO of extra bands. Also an assortment of Choice CIGARS which they offer CHEAP FOR CASH.

FOR SALE—4 BARRELS POTOMAC HEARING, 2 BARRELS MACKAREL, MOLASSES. Aug 29—f

RAWLINGS & WOODWARD, Baltimore, Md. TOBACCO & PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Special attention paid to selling Leaf and Manufactured TOBACCO, GRAIN, FLOUR, ORDERS FOR GROCERIES, GUANOS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS, &c. Consignments and Orders solicited. Sept 12, 1865.

ES ABISHED 1835. PIANOS, PIANOS! CHARLES M. STIEFF, MANUFACTURER OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, Factory 34 and 36, Camden Street, near Howard, Ware Rooms No. 7, N. Liberty Street, above Baltimore, Md., has constantly on hand a large assortment of PIANOS of his own make, with full iron frames and overstrung. Every instrument warranted for 5 years, with the privilege of exchange within 12 months, if not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser.

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POETRY.

"We're Glorious in the Dust."

INSPIRED TO "COWIN CLARRIE." 'Tis o'er, the fearful struggle o'er, The bloody contest past, And hearts oppressed with anxious care, Throb peacefully at last.

Our country! our loved Southern land, Thousands who fought and bled For thee, for home and liberty, Are numbered with the dead. And o'er their graves we hear the wail, "Our country's cause is lost."

Long shall we mourn for those whose lives Were offered up in vain, We miss them in our vacant homes, Nor can from tears refrain.

On Southern women—who can tell, What their affection wrought; What words of comfort, words of truth, Their loving lips have taught; Where friend and foe, 'mid wounds and death, Stood faithful to their trust— Time cannot dim her jeweled crown— She's "glorious in the dust."

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a tale of school girl's joys and sorrows were rehearsed.

"Who shall commence, and about what will our stories be?"

"I propose Ella Jones will favor us with one, no matter what it is about, whether ghosts, fairies, hobgoblins, or sensible people like myself for instance," said Minnie.

"The girls smiled good humoredly and drew their chairs closer as Ella's sweet voice said: 'Girls, what do you say if I tell you about my first ball?'"

"Oh, yes, Ella, do!" cried all. And merry, roguish Ella, assuming an air of mock gravity, told the following: "Well, girls, about two years ago, it was decided that my worthy self should be present at a grand ball, in honor of some great event. (I declare I forget what it was.) As a matter of course I was highly delighted, and eagerly looked forward to that eventful night. Oh, dear, what a time there was preparing me. One would decide I looked charmingly in pink—another declared it would make me look like a perfect fright, and proposed blue—whereupon my sister vowed she would not accompany me if I wore a color which would be such shocking taste on a person of my complexion. At last, mamma settled the dispute by determining I should wear white. Well, the night of the ball came, and I, arrayed in all my finery, was not a little flattered to hear that I looked beautiful; and often I would take a sly peep in the mirror to arrange my curls and admire myself in my pretty costume—as if I was taking a lasting survey and practicing the graces I thought necessary—when a merry laugh startled me, and I heard my brother calling for Aunt Mary to come and see me.

"I don't want to create a sensation, or even go to the ball," said I, peevishly. "Oh! dear, what will I do?—you will be forever making fun of me?" and commenced to cry bitterly.

"Toh! sis, nonsense; you are not surely offended at my thoughtless words? Why, I gave credit for more good sense. Come, now," he said, smoothing my hair and arranging my disordered dress, "dry your eyes and let us be off, for the carriage is at the door."

"Never was a poor mortal so dazzled as myself when I entered the ball-room and beheld the fluncines and feathers, flowers and lace, bright flashing eyes and bewitching ringlets, beautiful maidens and stately ladies flitting and flirting with the elegant gentlemen whose brilliant wit was enough to dazzle wiser heads than mine—all contributing to render perfect the fairy-like magnificence of the scene.

"Oh! if you had only seen one of my partners—full six feet tall and slender; his head was covered with a profusion of short curls—altogether, he rounded me of a cocoon tree which is very high, while its branches and leaves are all on top. However, he danced well, and that was all I cared for.

"There was one lady among the throng who engaged my particular attention, and who, in my opinion, was the belle of the ball. She was a charming looking creature; her well-willed little ringlets had a most bewitching way of falling gracefully over her polished brow, and when she smiled and displayed her pearly teeth, she was irresistible.

she called to a girl who sat in one corner, "Hannah, Hannah, come get my muffs."

"Hannah!" said I, "why that is the beauty's waiting maid's name. I turned to see, when, oh, horrors, I recognized her as the one I saw leaving the room in which the interesting conversation was carried on. For a moment I gazed in amazement—first at the girl, then at her mistress. Could it be possible she was the false fair one? I determined to watch her closely, and I had not long to wait to solve the mystery.

"Hannah was taking some flowers from her mistress' hair, when a button on her sleeve caught in the lady's curl, and Hannah suddenly drawing her hand away, dragged off from her mistress' head a most beautiful wig, leaving her bald gray head in a most deplorable condition.

Rage and shame were visible on the lady's face, as she hastily snatched the wig and replaced it. "Hannah," she said, in angry tones, which I instantly recognized, "you will suffer for this!"

I was no longer in doubt. She, indeed, was the hypocrite—the false, false fair one. Oh, with what disgust and contempt I looked upon her, who, a few moments before, was perfection in my eyes. I was a giddy wild girl, yet in that moment I learned a salutary lesson—never to practice what I am not—never, never to practice deceit, for sooner or later the truth will be known; and oh! how much more beautiful it is to be ever innocent, virtuous and pure, free from the curse of a modern society, affection, which is a humiliating acknowledgement that there is some personal defect in the manner or character which needs to be hidden.

"Beavo, Ellie Jones!" cried the girls then she ceased speaking; "your story was very good, both in moral and amusement, and we hope to profit by it."

"For pity's sake, girls, here comes the principal with Gretta Grey. What on earth can they want?" exclaimed Minnie Beecher, in astonishment.

"Young ladies," said the principal, Mad Duval, "it was not an hour since I learned of your disagreement, and I am sincerely sorry to think such has been the case. Hoping your own good sense will show you the propriety of settling this little disagreement, I will leave you with Gretta, who, I am assured, regrets her ill-humor, and has come to make an apology for her rudeness this morning."

There was not one among that fair group of girls but stretched forth the hand of forgiveness to the repentant, and Gretta felt in her own heart that the affection of indignation (for she did not really feel the scorn she pretended) caused her to spend a day fraught with bitter misery.

Affection blights all the sympathies of its cursed votaries. It has ruined many, and God only knows the thousands it will hurl to perdition; for the pure mind the Almighty has given creatures is corrupted little by little, until at last, crushed and withered, it is but the frightful spectre of what it might have been.

For the Spectator.

Another thing. This Government is the freest and best on the earth, and I feel sure is destined to last; but to secure this, we must elevate and purify the ballot. I for many years contended at the South that slavery was a political weakness, but others said it was a political strength; they thought we gained three-fifths representation by it; I contended that we lost two-fifths.

If we had no slaves we should have had twelve Representatives more, according to the then ratio of representation. Congress apportioned representation by States, not districts, and the State apportionments by districts.

Many years ago I moved in the Legislature that the apportionment of Representatives to Congress, in Tennessee, should be by qualified voters.

The apportionment is now fixed until 1872; before that time we might change the basis of representation from population to qualified voters, North as well as South, and in due course of time the States, without regard to color, might extend the elective franchise to all who possessed certain mental, moral, or such other qualifications as might be determined by an enlightened public judgment.

For the Spectator. Mr. Editor:—For some time past a number of the rash-lights among the U. B. in Christ's Church, have complained of the publication of certain proceedings of their general Conference, lately in session at Western College, perhaps, in Iowa.—Why was this? Do they not desire that their own people here, as well as the public, should be informed of what their highest church judiciary has said and done, in regard to one of the most important questions agitating the public mind? Do they feel mortified to find such sentiments as those embodied in the long string of resolutions of the Conference brought to light here, where they shock the sensibilities of the majority of the people? Who is it that had a friend or relative in the army of the Confederacy, that would not have his feelings wounded, yes, his indignation stirred, at the sentiments contained in those resolutions, as well as the language of the Bishop, at the time in the chair, when the announcement was made to the Conference of the capture of Pres't. Davis? This Bishop (Markwood,) has travelled thro' every part of this Valley and enjoyed the kindness and hospitality of hundreds of people outside of his own denomination. Will his conduct, on the occasion referred to, make him a welcome guest, when next he asks the shelter of their roofs or a seat at their heart-stones? Again, Mr. Editor, the prominent man of their denomination has, for long years, been a citizen of Augusta, he married in a highly respectable connexion, and has reared a most interesting family, that commands the esteem, as he did the entire respect of all who knew him, up to the session of this General Conference. This was the case, as all who read this article will bear the writer witness, especially outside of his own denomination. He was often invited to fill the pulpits of Presbyterians, Methodists and Lutherans, and commanded their sympathy and respect. Was his course at this General Conference calculated to retain either? It is said, he was spoken to on the subject by some friend, and intimated he had no recantations to make, that he would do the same thing again, under the same circumstances. Will this declaration make him more friends in the Valley of Virginia? Whilst most persons thought his sympathies were with the North in our late conflict, yet they gave him credit for the quiet and prudent course he pursued. All who were acquainted with the creed of the denomination, knew they were practical abolitionists, and opposed to slavery. Was a general thing, very few of that denomination were found in the Southern army, and rarely were prayers ever heard from any of their clergy or lay men, for the success of the South, in her death struggle, yet who was prepared to find this denomination at such a time, giving utterance to the sentiment referred to, or asserting that broad Black Republican doctrine which Connecticut has so emphatically denounced, that the negro is the equal of the white man. This General Conference did say so, and endorsed it by a unanimous vote, of eighty AYES to NONE in the negative, for the five did not vote, or ask to be excused from voting, and, therefore, in accordance with parliamentary usage, in clerical and civil bodies, must be counted in the affirmative. All members of that denomination, in Va., ought to be gratified at the publication of these proceedings, and if they cannot endorse them, let each individual Church hold meetings and denounce them. This is clearly their duty. Two or three trifling errors appeared in the proceedings as published. It was a General, and not annual Conference, and hence so much more important, because meeting but once in four years, and this was the first opportunity it had, since the war commenced, of giving expression to their opinions, and such opinions! It convened at Western College, Iowa, instead of Dayton, Ohio, and the extract of the proceedings was from the Western Religious Telescope, instead of Telegraph, and published at Dayton, Ohio, by Shuey & Sowers. This Mr. Shuey was formerly from Augusta, but was no where referred to as a delegate to the Conference from the Valley.

OTTOBINE. Maximilian on the War Path. A correspondent of the National Intelligence, writing from the City of Mexico, says that Maximilian made an "extraordinary speech" there on the 16th ult., the forty-fourth anniversary of Mexican independence, intended, undoubtedly, as a warning to the United States! The writer proceeds to say: "If anybody has been under the impression that Maximilian was about quitting Mexico because he wished to avoid complications with us, he has been grievously mistaken.—Wishing to commit himself irrevocably to remain in Mexico, he said: "No influence in this world can make me waver in my duty; every drop of my blood is Mexican now, and if God sends fresh dangers to threaten our country you will see me fight in your ranks for its independence and integrity. I am willing to die at the foot of our glorious banner, because no human power can wrest from the trust with which you have endowed me."

No more direct menace could be made to the United States. Maximilian has now gone too far ever to say that he has been mistaken, and that the Mexican people do not desire imperial institutions. It is evident, from the tenor of advices from Paris, that this determination of Maximilian, as well as the abandonment of the journey of his wife to Belgium, are the result of direct orders from Napoleon, who is determined to meet the issue.

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